"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Sunday, no decided temperature change; gentle west winds, becoming variable.
☞ For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,804. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WILSON HITS BACK AT FOES IN SENATE

In Indianapolis Speech He Challenges Them to Talk His Shipping Bill to Death.

SLASHES REPUBLICAN PARTY

It Has Not Had a New Idea in Thirty Years and Only Sits on the Lid, He Says.

TO LET MEXICO FIGHT ON

Right of Liberty Theirs, He Asserts—Wild Cheers at Hint of 1916 Candidacy.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 8.—In his Jackson Day speech to 4,000 people here this afternoon President Wilson did more than defend his policies and his Administration. He slashed the Republican Party and the foes of his measures in Congress without stint. He said the Republicans had not had a new idea in thirty years, and had not known how to do anything except to sit on the lid.

The President also uttered a warning to Democrats not to break up the solidarity of the party, and in his appeal to the progressive voters of all parties he said about one-third of the Republican Party was progressive, and about two-thirds of the Democratic Party was progressive.

"Therefore," he added, "the Democratic Party is more progressive than the Republican." He said most of the voters of the country were independent, but that it was his ambition to have them vote with the Democrats. He spoke of himself as an "animated conservative."

There was no lack of applause throughout the delivery of the speech and once when the people interpreted a remark, as a hint that Mr. Wilson might be a candidate for the Presidency again in 1916, they sprang to their feet and cheered wildly until the President raised his hand and asked for quiet. He had been talking about the Mexican situation and said he believed he knew the temperament and principles of the American people, adding that he would not be fit to stay where he was if he did not understand them.

"There may come a time," he explained, "when the American people will have to judge whether I know what I am talking about or not."

There was a pause and then the crowd, which included the members of the Indiana Legislature, jumped up and began shouting and cheering. Realizing the construction which had been put on his words, the President held up his hands for silence and said:

"I did not mean to stir up anything. That was merely preparatory to saying that for at least two more years I am free to think I know the American people."

Defends Shipping Bill.

The President referred to the Republican opponents of the Shipping bill as "self-styled friends of business," adding that the country wanted the Shipping bill and meant to have it. He said he understood that Republicans in the Senate meant to talk the bill to death. "But," said he, "I challenge them to stand in the way of the release of American products to the rest of the world."

Mr. Wilson spoke briefly of Mexico. He said that the people there were entitled to liberty, no matter how long they took in determining it. Speaking slowly and carefully, he said: "So far as my influence goes, while I am President nobody shall interfere with them." He said that until the revolt against Diaz 80 per cent. of the Mexicans never had a look-in as to who should be their government.

"Have not European nations taken as long as they wanted and spilled as much blood as they pleased to settle their own affairs?" he continued. "And shall we deny the same right to Mexico? No, I say."

Referring to the European war, he said the people of the United States should not pay too much attention to it, but should get their own affairs in such order that they could be of the greatest assistance to the countries now fighting. He expressed the hope that the time might come when the United States could be instrumental in restoring peace.

Business conditions were taken up briefly. He characterized talk of business depression as a "state of mind," and said that the Democratic Party had already done much to free business and that its programme was not yet complete. Whenever the country really wanted something beside talk, he added, it turned to the Democratic Party.

The President advocated the establishment of a great Federal employment bureau; said that some means should be found for quickening and cheapening the processes of the court, and spoke of the necessity of Congress passing the Administration Conservation bills.

He said a careful examination of the returns from the election last November showed that if it had been a Presidential year a Democrat would have had a majority of about 80 in the Electoral College. Mr. Wilson referred to Senators Kern and Shively of Indiana as men whom he "did not have to lie awake nights thinking about." He added that if a man wouldn't play on a team he must get off the team, and later spoke of himself as "the Captain of the Democratic team for the present."

The President's advocacy of a Federal employment bureau and of reforms in court procedure were the two new questions taken up in his address. It is understood tonight that he will press both subjects on Congress at the earliest possible opportunity.

Gets Hearty Welcome.

Indianapolis and the State of Indiana gave the President an enthusiastic welcome. Flags were flying all over the city, and particularly from buildings

Continued on Page 4.

DUCHESS GETS LIFE ESTATE.

Report That Zimmerman Property Eventually Will Go to Grandchildren

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.—Friends of the Duchess of Manchester discussed with interest today a report that a life interest in the estate of her father, the late Eugene Zimmerman, would go to her while the Duke of Manchester, her husband, would be cut off from participating in the estate of his father-in-law. A report of an estrangement between the titled couple caused much comment.

The arrival of H. B. Anderson of New York, the personal attorney of the Duchess, lent color to the rumor that the Duchess would remain in Cincinnati to establish a legal residence. A conference was held this afternoon between Attorneys Anderson and John E. Bruce, who was counsel for Mr. Zimmerman.

The Duchess had made an engagement to meet reporters this afternoon, but was unable to keep it. The death of her father has affected her health. A close friend, speaking for her, said that there was no basis for the statement that divorce proceedings would be begun.

The Zimmerman will has not been filed, but it is known that the railroad man left a very large estate. It is believed that he had $6,000,000 in gilt-edged securities. In addition there are other properties tied up in litigation or otherwise that eventually will enhance the value of the estate greatly.

The Duchess of Manchester, it is said, will receive the income from the entire estate during her lifetime, after which it is to be divided among her children. The second of these, Viscount Mandeville, was a great favorite of his grandfather, and it is said that it was the desire of the financier that he should receive one-third of the estate, when it is divided, the remaining two-thirds to be divided among the other three children.

It is understood that the Duchess of Manchester and Attorney Bruce have been designated as co-executors of the estate. Martin Zimmerman, a brother, who is here, says he has no knowledge of the contents of his brother's will, but it is reported that no bequest was made for him.

Rumors have been current for several days that the will would surprise the beneficiaries, and it has been suggested that if the forecast of the will current here is correct, the estate which Mr. Zimmerman so greatly desired to keep out of the hands of the Duke of Manchester would fall almost directly therein, in the event of the death of the Duchess of Manchester. The children all being under their majority, the Duke naturally would become their guardian and business trustee. Such a condition, it is pointed out, would be manifestly distasteful to the Duchess of Manchester. It is even hinted by those who presume to be familiar with the affairs of the family that an effort will be made to break the will, and to so reshape the bequests as to make it impossible for the Duke to share in the great estate under any circumstances.

No one, it is said, has been able to obtain any expression from the Duchess of Manchester relative to her attitude toward the Duke. Several of her friends say that her attitude is unchanged, and that she will persist in her determination to secure a legal separation.

ARREST NIAGARA SHOOTERS.

Canadian Constable and Soldiers Who Shot Americans, Are in Jail.

TORONTO, Jan. 8.—Constable T. W. Delaney, Corporal Archie Ray, and Privates Leslie Kinsman, and Edmund McIntosh were arrested at Fort Erie today on warrants, issued at the instance of the Attorney General of Ontario, charging manslaughter in connection with the killing of Walter Smith and the wounding of Charles Dorsch, American citizens, who were shot while hunting in the Niagara River on Dec. 28. The men were held without bail.

Attorney General Ducas announced that his department had preferred charges on its own initiative. No instructions had been received he said from the Imperial or Dominion Governments.

OTTAWA, Jan. 8.—It was announced her today that the Government authorities had forwarded to the United States Government formal expressions of regret on the part of the Dominion for the killing of Smith and the wounding of Dorsch by Canadian militiamen. This was in addition to an offer to compensate the wounded man and the family of the dead man.

The course of the Canadian Government it was stated, was pursued as "an act of grace" and was not necessarily an admission of liability.

COLD FINGERS FOIL SUICIDE.

Noose Slips and Nash Is Too Numb to Tie a New Knot.

Special to The New York Times.

NUTLEY, N. J., Jan. 8.—A well-dressed man, about 40 years old, who said he was William G. Nash, a Harvard graduate, was held in $1,000 bail on a charge of attempted suicide today by Recorder James M. Post. He said it would do the State no good to hold him, as he intended to kill himself as soon as he got the chance.

Nash was found early this morning in a clump of bushes near the Yantacaw bridge, groaning and blowing his hands, which were numb with cold. Near by, from a tree, dangled a noosed rope.

At the police station Nash said he had worked as a salesman, but had been idle a long time. He said that after fastening the noose about his neck he jumped, but the rope slipped and only cut his neck. His hands became so cold that he could not tie a new knot, and he was trying to warm them for another effort when found.

He talked of family trouble, and said he had been divorced in 1907. He had a son living in Boston, he said. Farewell notes to a brother in Boston and to two friends were found in his pocket.

WATCH VENUS IN DAYLIGHT.

Washingtonians Witness an Uncommon Phenomenon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—On almost every street corner in Washington this morning people stood in crowds craning their necks and peering skyward. The same star-gazing spirit took other persons to roof tops and filled the windows of office buildings. It was, in fact, the proper caper to gaze at the skies in Washington today, all because of a brilliant daylight star.

Venus was the cause of the excitement. Prof. Asaph Hall said that Venus was crossing the heavens some distance ahead of the sun every day and that there was no difficulty in seeing the star with the naked eye in daylight when the atmosphere was clear. As a rule, he explained, the planet is in line with the sun, or closer to it, and is dimmed by the sun's radiance. But when far enough west from the sun it may be seen as a white spot in the heavens. Venus is especially brilliant now and this helps the daylight star gazers.

SUBWAY TO REPLACE ALL BUT STEEL CARS

Agrees to Remove Composite Bodies, Which Will Be Put on the Elevated.

SEVEN CHANGES SUGGESTED

Commissioner Adamson Appoints Committee of Three to Investigate—Three More Subway Fires.

The Interborough has agreed to comply immediately with the order of the Public Service Commission issued yesterday, and remove from the Subway all composite cars. These consist of a heay steel under frame and a wooden body sovered as high as the windows with copper. They are part of the original equipment of the Subway and were considered ten years ago as the safest cars in collisions or fires that had been devised. Since then the steel car has been invented, and the commission, on account of the danger from fire, which the recent accidents on the elevated and Subway have brought out, decided to call upon the Interborough to replace the composite cars with steel ones.

Here is the letter which Chairman McCall sent to the Interborough after the public meeting of the commission yesterday morning:

Public Service Commission.
Jan. 8, 1915.

Theodore P. Shonts, Esq., President, Interborough Rapid Transit Company, 165 Broadway, New York City:

Dear Sir: Following conferences between the engineers of the commission and of your company, and the testimony of Mr. Hedley before the commission on Jan. 5, 1915, the commission is of the opinion that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company should replace composite cars now operating in the Subway at the earliest possible moment, and accordingly requests the forwarding immediately to the commission of the earliest practicable dates, and not later than May 1, 1915, upon which you can secure delivery of cars or car bodies for the purpose of effecting such substitution.

Very truly yours,
EDWARD E. McCALL, Chairman.

Commissioner Maltbie proposed and the commission adopted a resolution instructing Clifton W. Wilder, the electrical expert of the commission, to inquire and report the earliest possible date when the manufacturers would be ready to supply 478 steel car bodies necessary to convert all the composite cars into steel ones.

Plan to Exchange Cars.

The Interborough had been considering the problem of the composite cars before the accident of Wednesday. The very day before, Frank Hedley, the general manager and Vice President of the Interborough, had told the commission that he thought he had found a method of getting around the difficulty caused by the fact that the elevated lines in Manhattan and the Bronx were not strong enough to bear all-steel cars of the Subway type. He had proposed that the wooden bodies of the composite cars should be taken off their heavy steel underframes and placed instead upon lighter steel underframes, within the [illegible] capacity of the elevated lines. Then by fitting new steel bodies to the heavy steel underframes the company would have enough all-steel equipment to operate the Subway.

As soon as Chairman McCall's letter had been received at the offices of the Interborough Mr. Shonts held a conference with the heads of his chief departments and sent as the result of their deliberations a letter to the commission. It read in part:

"I would say that the company is prepared to carry out the plan for substitution substantially as explained by Mr. Hedley in his testimony of Jan. 5 last to which you refer. We have this day asked the manufacturers to advise us as to the earliest dates of delivery. We shall transmit that information as soon as received by us.

"I will leave the discussion of the details of the exchange between the Subway and elevated systems to be taken up with the commission at the adjourned hearing next Tuesday."

To take still further steps to safeguard the public from similar accidents to that of Friday, Alfred Craven, chief engineer, was ordered to report to the commission on these points:

1. Whether splicing chambers in the Subway operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company could be so reconstructed as to cut off all connection with the Subway.
2. Recommendations for enlargement, rearrangement, or increase of emergency exits.
3. Separation of high tension and low tension cables, particularly in splicing chambers.
4. The complete separation of lighting and signal circuits from power cables, with auxiliary independent connections for emergency purposes.
5. Independent supply of power for ventilating fans and for the lighting of signs at emergency exits.
6. Auxiliary independent connections to power sub-stations.
7. Recommendations as to increase in the lighting system throughout the Subway.

Three Small Subway Fires.

Since the accident at Fifty-third Street happened on Wednesday morning there have been three alarms of fire on the Subway. A piece of newspaper on the tracks near Times Square on Thursday evening was set alight by a cigar or cigarette end, and a slight delay was the result. The fire was put out with a patent extinguished, and there was no delay to the train service, only the new passengers being held up at the gate for about one minute and a half. Trains were not affected.

On Thursday evening there was a fire at Fourteenth Street, which caused some confusion. It is believed a rag or similar substance caught in the wheel and caused a small blaze under one of the cars. A patent extinguished put out the blaze. The third small accident was a short circuit yesterday morning also at Fourteenth Street. According to the Interborough officials a brake beam under one of the cars dropped, and the short circuit was set up. Immediately the circuit breaker in the nearest power house acted and the current was shut off. The brake beam was then adjusted, and after a delay of six or seven minutes the system was in full operation again.

As a result of the differing reports received from passengers as to the length of time which the emergency lights in the cars remained burning Clifton W. Wilder, electrical expert of the commission, received instructions yesterday to make a rigid investigation of the system followed in maintaining the storage batteries, on which these lights depend.

Mayor Mitchel and Commissioner Maltbie yesterday inspected a device, which would ring an alarm if there was any unusual rise in the temperature of the Subway. It has been installed in some of the latest United States battleships. It was shown at the offices of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, Fortieth Street and Park Avenue, and its uses were illustrated by a demonstration.

Fire Commissioner Adamson suggested that a fire alarm system, including telephone service between stations, and if possible between cars and stations, should be established in the Subway to prevent the lapse of time, such as the hour and twelve minutes between Wednesday's accident and the first notification to the Fire and Police Departments. The Commissioner, in appointing a special committee to recommend fire prevention changes in the Subway,

Continued on Page 6.

Under Fire in the German Trenches

Exciting experiences of a Times staff correspondent with the Kaiser's soldiers in France told by him in vivid style

IN TOMORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES.

MRS. YERKES LEFT $869,542 ESTATE

Wilson Mizner, Her Second Husband, Not Even Mentioned in Her Will.

SISTER GETS BULK OF MONEY

Value of Estate Increased $128,383, in the Hands of the Executors—Debts of $199,536 Paid.

The final accounting, which winds up the affairs of the estate of Mrs. Mary Adelaide Yerkes, who was the widow of Charles T. Yerkes, traction millionaire, when she married and divorced Wilson Mizner within several months of the death of her first husband, was filed by the executors and approved by Surrogate Fowler yesterday. No mention of Mr. Mizner is made in the distribution of the total estate of $869,542. Mrs. Anna H. Sims, sister of Mrs. Yerkes, is the principal beneficiary, while other sisters and brothers are the residuary legatees. Seven servants receive $1,000 each.

The accounting runs from April 26, 1911, the day upon which the executors, Mrs. Anna H. Sims, Mr. Charles Sims, brother-in-law, and Mr. Morris R. Bockius, lawyer friend, took charge of the estate of Mrs. Yerkes, who died on April 2 of that year. The total shows there were stocks, bonds, jewelry, and art treasures amounting to $741,159, the increase under the care of the executors, $59,633, and the collected income, $68,750. The debts aggregated $199,536; the administrative expenses, $66,436, of which $40,000 was for legal services to the law firm of Caldwell, Masslich & Reed, and the commissions of the executors, $21,367.

Mrs. Sims, the sister, has been paid $100,000 outright, jewelry of decedent amounting to $152,000, all decedent's clothing and furs, and $10,000 in part payment of her one-ninth share of the residuary estate, each share amounting to $29,232. William Savery Lower, friend of decedent and who married Mrs. Katherine Geshenen Braker in St. Patrick's Cathedral on July 9, 1912, has received $5,000. Mrs. Nellie Jane Smith Wilkins has received $10,000, and the estate of Catherine Namack, the trained nurse, now deceased, who [illegible] for Mrs. Yerkes, has received $10,0[illegible] ninth of the residue had been [illegible] divided between Claire Adelaide [illegible]son and Edwin Rodney [illegible] adopted children of Mrs. Yerkes's sister, Eliza M. Sanderson. Sisters and brothers of the decedent, Martha E. Stockton, Eliza M. Sanderson, Thomas, William S., George P., Elevis, and Powers M. Moore, have received each $10,000 of the $29,232 due each.

There is a statement in the accounting that the art in the residence at 3,201 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, all of which was given to Mrs. Yerkes by the traction man, appraised at $44,626, was sold for $70,000. Another statement reads that Mrs. Yerkes received from her first husband, Mr. Yerkes, $688,850 in securities, but that one-fourth of this was taken over by George W. Young, her attorney, for services. There are fourteen typewritten pages relating the history of the litigation and containing the statement that Mrs. Yerkes's estate received only $39,000 for the bonds she held in Chicago Consolidated Traction Company.

The total estate as given in the accounting does not include the residence at 3,201 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, appraised at $36,000, and the Chicago Railways power house property on Illinois Avenue, Chicago, appraised at $50,000. This is explained by Attorney Silkman, who says that there are leaseholds on the property for a number of years, and that it would be necessary to convert it into cash before the executors could distribute it.

ROBS 10 RAILROAD STATIONS

Detectives for New Haven Say Youth They Long Sought Has Confessed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Barrymore Stetson, 21 years old, an adopted son of Mrs. A. Stetson of Franklin Avenue, was arrested today charged with having robbed ten stations on the main line of the New Haven Railroad. He had often eluded railroad detectives who laid electric traps of bells and signals for him. The police say he confessed to breaking into the ticket offices and stealing money aggregating a large sum at New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, Pelham, Woodside, Larchmont, Mamaroneck, Harrison, Port Chester, Greenwich, and Stamford.

When he was arrested he had in his overcoat pockets a hammer, chisel, screwdriver, pliers, and a small key that fits the tin boxes in which conductors and station agents keep money and tickets. He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association here. He formerly belonged to the West Side Branch, New York.

BANKER GETS PRISON TERM.

James Schoonmaker Lays Thefts to "Joy Rides" and Tango.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 8.—County Judge Platt at White Plains today sentenced James Schoonmaker, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Home Savings Bank of White Plains and member of a prominent family, to an indeterminate term in Elmira Reformatory for embezzling $2,000 from the bank.

Schoonmaker pleaded guilty. He placed the blame for his downfall to joy rides and tangoing in roadhouses.

ANOTHER REVOLT IN HAITI.

Cape Haitien Being Attacked and Is Likely Soon to Fall.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Another revolution headed by leaders of the Government recently overturned by President Théodore has started in Haiti.

Cape Haitien is being attacked, and dispatches to the State Department today say it may fall within twenty-four hours.

The United States warship Wheeling is standing by to protect American interests.

DACIA IS BARRED FROM GERMAN PORTS

British Threaten to Seize Her if She Trades with an Enemy Country.

DENVER IS RELEASED

Washington Protest Ends Detention of Mallory Liner by British Warships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Washington has been informed in effect that if the steamship Dacia, the Hamburg-American boat recently transferred to the American flag, endeavors to engage in trade with Germany, British warships will stop her, considering the transfer illegal and the vessel subject to seizure.

A statement of the British attitude concerning the general proposition of the transfer of German ships was made to the Washington Government some months ago, when President Wilson's proposal for acquiring German ships was first broached, and within the last few days further representations have been made, with specific reference to the Dacia and to another steamer which appears to have the same status. Ambassador Spring-Rice has simply informed the State Department that if the Dacia endeavors to engage in German trade England must reserve her rights to take what action she deems proper. Officials will not openly say so, but there is apparently a belief here that the Washington Government owes it to its attitude of neutrality to prevent the sailing of the Dacia for Germany. So long as definite information has been given to Washington respecting the British attitude, responsibility in the matter, it is considered, will rest with the American Government rather than with the owners.

In pressing for the passage of ship legislation, President Wilson is evidently keeping in mind the assurances from Great Britain concerning her opinion on the transfer of registry, and it is doubtless these British assurances which make him think his cheme feasible and lacking in the dangerous aspects which his opponents [illegible]

The [illegible] Government's attitude, simply [illegible] that Great Britain will not [illegible] the transfer of German ships [illegible] American flag, although she believes she has a legal right to do so, so long as the transfer does not benefit Germany. [illegible] has been in[illegible] [illegible] before, the [illegible] [illegible] beneficial to Germany, but this the British Government will overlook; but should the ships be utilized for German trade there will be immediate objection. If the ships are used in Latin trade, England will make no protest.

Should the American Government purchase the ships, England may consider it contrary to neutrality for the Government funds to go directly to Germany, and may ask that payments be deferred until the end of the war. There is no manifestation, however, of any intention to make such a request concerning the purchase money of individuals, as in the case of the Dacia.

The American steamship Denver of the Mallory Line, which was detained for twenty hours at Kirkwall, in the Orkney Islands, has been released on orders from London, sent after the Washington Government had made representations concerning the action of the British Navy in delaying her voyage. It is explained that there was no intention of causing inconvenience to the shippers, and the period of delay is not regarded here as excessive.

The Denver was en route from Norfolk for Bremen laden with cotton, which is non-contraband, and the seizure was made despite the fact that the cargo had been loaded under the supervision of the British Consul at Norfolk. It was announced that the British Government had been notified of the Denver's sailing; that it had been informed that she was free from suspicion, and that orders were telegraphed north not to detain her. Apparently some one in authority made a mistake, for from the Foreign Office statement it would appear that the Government had no intention of detaining the Denver.

It is just possible that the Denver was suspected by the British naval authorities of having taken aboard contraband after leaving Norfolk, but there is no suggestion to that effect.

Complaint was made in Washington two days ago that the British Admiralty officials were detaining the Denver at the Orkney Islands. Washington took the matter up through the American Ambassador in London.

OPPOSES SHIP TRANSFERS.

London Spectator Calls Them "an Evasion of the Laws of War."

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The spectator soys: "The action of President Wilson in committing his party to a scheme for enabling the American Government to take on the business of a ship owner raises a good many issues which affect this country as well as the people of the United States. So far as domestic issues are concerned, nobody here of course has any desire to take a hand in the controversy. Like our own Government, the American Government must make their own blunders.

"All enemy ships are legitimate prizes of war, and therefore the transference of an enemy ship to a neutral flag involves an evasion of the laws of war for the enemy's benefit. If we have the right, as we undoubtedly have, to protest against such an evasion when brought about by a private American citizen, equally we should have the right to protest if the authors of the evasion were the American Government themselves.

Indeed, our case for complaint would be even stronger; for if a German ship is bought by a private American citizen we can still appeal to the American Government to exercise their Governmental powers impartially to see that this ship is not used in such a manner as further to benefit our enemies; but if the American Government are themselves the purchasers their commercial interests will compel them to try to utilize the ship in the most profitable manner possible, and thus a conflict will be established between the commercial desire of the Government as a trader to make a profit and their international duty as a Government to avoid infringing the rights of belligerents."

THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH—Rubber, Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schulte Stores.—Advt.

WOODS TO APPOINT CAPT. SCOTT DEPUTY

Commissioner Expected to Name Militia Officer Today as His Second Assistant.

ELLISON'S CONTRACT ORAL

Associations Likely to Pay Retainer After Dismissing Him—Citizens' Committee Announced.

Police Commissioner Woods today will appoint Capt. Julian Fairfax Scott, N. G. N. Y., Second Deputy Police Commissioner. It is expected he will accept the place.

It was said last night at his home, 132 Montague Street, Brooklyn, that he had gone to Baltimore on a business trip last Tuesday and would not return until tomorrow or Monday. From several of his friends it was learned that he received an offer of the Second Deputyship several months ago and was disposed to take it, but his business affairs prevented him. It was said also that Mayor Mitchel offered him a reappointment as First Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner when the Mayor took office, but he declined. He was engaged as a civil engineer by the Lackawanna Railroad after that.

Whether Capt. Scott, as Second Deputy, will be the head of the Detective Division, as Second Deputies of former administrations have been, is not known. Some time ago Commissioner Woods announced a reorganization of the Police Department, by which each Deputy Commissioner was placed in charge of the police of a borough, and the management of the Detective Division was assumed by the Commissioner and his secretary, Guy H. Scull. Yesterday he said that he could not discuss matters relating to the Deputyship until today.

May Supervise Detectives.

As far as can be learned, the old order providing that the Second Deputy shall command the detectives has never been canceled, and it was suggested yesterday that possibly the Commissioner and his secretary had taken charge of the Detective Division only in the absence of a Second Deputy, and would now turn the affairs of the division over to Capt. Scott. The impression seemed to be rather general that Capt. Scott would have supervision over the detectives. This, it is said, is what Mayor Mitchel desires.

Capt. Scott has never been prominent in politics. In March, 1909, he was appointed Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner in charge of the Bronx by the then Commissioner, "Big Bill" Edwards. Later Commissioner Edwards made him Deputy in Brooklyn, where he remained until January, 1914, when the present administration came into power. Capt. Scott is a native of Virginia and a graduate of the University of Virginia. He came to New York in 1900 and soon after met "Big Bill" Edwards in the Seventh Regiment, of which both were members. Later he joined the Twelfth Regiment.

Capt. Scott is six feet three inches tall, weighs 265 pounds, and is between 35 and 40 years old. He is a member of the Army and Navy Club and the Crescent Club. Until he entered the Street Cleaning Department he conducted a timber investing business at 100 Broadway.

The police situation created by the recent attack on Commissioner Woods by William B. Ellison, counsel for the four police benevolent associations, quieted down yesterday, and it appeared that the last suggestion of revolt had disappeared. It was reported that the associations of the Inspectors and Captains, of the Sergeants, and of the patrolmen probably would follow the proposal of the Lieutenants' association and appoint committees to fix the responsibility for the Ellison attack and confer regarding the contract existing between the associations and their counsel.

Ellison Contract Is Oral.

According to report, the sentiment against the retention of Mr. Ellison expressed in the resolutions of the Inspectors, Captains, and Sergeants will prevail in the committees, but it may be that Mr. Ellison will nominally hold his position until his contract expires next September. Mr. Ellison was engaged by the four associations in September, 1913, with a written contract providing a retainer of $10,000 a year. This contract was renewed orally last September, with the understanding that it was to run for a year, or until September, 1915.

The police associations consider this oral contract binding and they are prepared, it is said, to pay Mr. Ellison his retainer, even though they dispense with his services. Mr. Ellison has declined to say whether he will insist that the terms of his contract be observed by the associations.

It was remarked yesterday that when the Sergeants' Benevolent Association last Wednesday acted upon the Ellison charges it met in the trial room on the third floor of Police Headquarters, and that this was the first time any of the police associations had been permitted to meet in the building. Comment on this led to the disclosure that two days before Mr. Ellison attacked him, Commissioner Woods invited the four police benevolent associations to hold all of their meetings in the Headquarters Building, thus giving them opportunity to save the expense of renting rooms at Terrace Garden and Maennerchor Hall.

After the committee from the Lieutenants' Association had presented their resolutions to the Commissioner on Thursday afternoon, Lieut. Enright, President of the association, invited him to attend their annual dinner on Feb. 22. Commissioner Woods accepted the invitation and notified Lieut. Enright that he would gladly follow precedent and give Lieutenants on duty on the evening of the dinner leaves of absence.

Appeal to Honor Legion.

The Commissioner and also the Mayor will attend the dinner of the Police Honor Legion at the Waldorf-Astoria on Jan. 20. In a circular letter to the members of the Legion urging them to attend the dinner, the officers made this appeal:

"The officers of the Honor Legion are desirous, particularly at this time, to have the Honor Legion demonstrate their loyalty to His Honor the Mayor, and the Police Commissioner, who will be present, and to the department in general, and thus show their attitude in no unmistakable manner."

Mr. Ellison yesterday sent the full text of his statement in regard to the police administration, which was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Jan. 2, to The Chief, the organ of the Civil Service employes in the city. In an editorial article in the issue containing the statement, The Chief said:

A WEEK OF HYSTERIA.

During the past week much editorial ink has been spread on paper in screeching and scathing denunciation of "The System." One newspaper became somewhat hysterical, and it reported the false charge that a policeman at a public dinner denounced as Judas Iscariots those in the police ranks who had exposed evildoers. Everybody got greatly excited except those most immediately concerned—the Police Commissioner and the police force. The Commissioner read the statement issued by a disting-

Continued on Page 3.

KAISER OPPOSED TO WASTING HIS MEN

Moltke Deposed Because He Sacrificed Too Many For Mergre Gains. It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. From a Staff Correspondent.

BERLIN, Dec. 27, (via London Jan. 8.)—Anent the "mystery of von Moltke," I have just heard two possible plausible axplanations from well-informed sources for the elimination of the former Chief of Staff from the Kaiser's war council.

According to one story, when von Klück was still making his sensational advance in the first month of the war, von Moltke was for having him continue on to the coast, while the other members of the Board of Directors voted en bloc for the more spectacular move of having von Klück turn southward and swoop down on Paris. The Kaiser Chairman gave the final decision against von Moltke, whose sidetracked strategy was thoroughly justified by subsequent events. It placed him, however, in the untenable position of one whose mere presence was the silent reproach of "I told you so."

According to the other explanation, the former Chief of Staff made himself unpopular by being too lavish of life, squandering the Kaiser's troops in buying minor successes of no great strategic, or even tactical, value at fancy prices in blood and iron, until the Over War Lord called a halt.

I have heard over and over again that the Kaiser has a chronic objection to heavy casualties if they can possibly be avoided, and has passed around a "conservation of life" tip. In consequence, while heavy losses are unavoidable in the wide open game against the Russians, "safety first" is the mottor in the field fortification warfare of the west.

SITS IN AN ARMCHAIR ON THE BATTLE FRONT

French General of Ample Size Defies Death as He Takes His Comfort.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Gen. Grossetti, whose name matches his physical proportions, has won fame by his habit of sitting in an armchair when duty calls him to the firing line. His contempt for death has become proverbial and won the admiration of a Japanese journalist, visiting the front, who compared him to the Samurai.

Despite the ample target which he presents to the German fire, Gen. Grossetti has escaped uninjured, though he has lost the majority of his staff. Once he rallied a wavering regiment by taking a seat amid a hail of shells before the trenches they were defending. Gen. Joffre has had him appointed a Commander of the Legion of Honor.

The Cri de Paris says that an English staff officer, carrying important documents, found Gen. Grossetti sitting in his usual exposed position. The officer began to read his message, when the General interrupted him and bade his orderly bring a second chair. The Englishman coolly sat down and continued his reading.

AUSTRIAN PROTEST WAS SENT TO ITALY

Occupation of Avlona Objected to—A "Firm and Energetic" Reply.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHIASSO, (on the Italian-Swiss frontier,) Jan. 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The Milan newspaper Secolo is informed that Count Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, sent to Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, a note protesting against Italy's occupation of Avlona, Albania.

Baron Sonnino has replied in firm and energetic terms.

GENEVA, Jan. 8.—A dispatch from Innsbruck, Austria, says that a German army corps, consisting chiefly of young men from Würtemberg, arrived at Salzburg yesterday by way of Teltz, and that Austria has begun to fortify the Brixen-Meran-Bozen-Trent line facing the Italian frontier.

A number of batteries of heavy artilley and howitzers, the dispatch adds, were brought by train from Innsbruck recently, and cement platforms are being laid down and roads remade under the supervision of German and Austrian officers.

GERMANY THREATENS SMALLEST REPUBLIC

Declares that San Marino Has Been Encouraging Espionage by Its Wireless Station.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 8, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The German Government has protested at San Marino, accusing the republic of encouraging espionage through its wireless station, and threatening to send a German commission to inquire into the matter.

The republic declines to receive the Commissioners.

The tiny Republic of San Marino is the oldest in the world. For more than 1,000 years it has existed on the flat top of Monte Titano, a spur of the Apennines, 2,630 feet high. The territory is scarcely thirty-three square miles in area. It is 140 miles due north from Rome and eighteen miles from the Adriatic Sea.

Once before, in the Eighth Century, the people of San Marino defied the Germans, or, at any rate, the Holy Roman Empire, in the person of the mighty Charlemagne, who, if we are to believe his secretary, Einkhard, was destined to die without ever having heard of San Marino or its declaration. All the same, the declaration exists to this day, and is said to be the oldest document preserved which defines the status of the Republic.

SEND GERMANS TO SLAUGHTER

Appalling Losses Caused by Tactics of Kaiser's Generals in Poland.

30,000 KILLED IN ONE NIGHT

Close-Locked Ranks Hurled Again and Again in Futile Charges on Trenches.

RUSSIAN LINE UNSHAKABLE

William II. Has Ordered Every House and Town Razed in Prospective Retreat to Frontier.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZYRARDOW, Poland, Jan. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Once again Poland has seen a great German general attack along the whole line of the Bzura and Rawka positions from Gradow to Rawa. For thirty-six hours the battle has shifted like a moving flame in a long line. Now that its intensity is abated it is clear that the German purpose has again failed of accomplishment, and at several points the Russian line has advanced.

We have no key to the German mentality which inspires these attacks so wasteful in lives of soldiers, so ineffectual in their general result. In the records of this struggle along the courses of the two little rivers I have notes of upward of 100 attacks in considerable force, of which not a single one resulted in shifting the imperturbable Russian infantry from a trench, but each of which has been accompanied by ghastly loss to the Germans.

A fight characteristic of the operations on this front took place west of Gradow, where the German attack was exceptionally heavy throughout New Year's Day, culminating in an assault by infantry on the same night. Throughout the day they shelled the Russian trenches, spending ammunition with their customary lavishness. The day's shelling justified the Russian opinion that of the German forces their artillery and cavalry are the weakest arm and their infantry is the best. The positions are not greatly disturbed by the day-long aspersion with shrapnel and the Russians are more than ready for the attack. On this front the infantry attacks usually in line, but this night they came up in dense columns. The Russian guns were at work promptly with the fuses of the shells reduced so that they burst almost at the gun's mouth, and from the trenches a steady, schooled infantry fire tore gaps in the masses of the enemy.

At Gradow the Russians were utterly outnumbered. To this extent the German concentration of forces was successful, but no further. They succeeded in reducing the Russians' tactics from a mere defense of the trenches to delivering a counter-attack; but this was the limit of their success.

I have talked with three Russian officers here who were wounded during the counter-attack. Five machine guns were at work on them as they left their trenches in a charge. One of the officers was shot through the chest as he climbed the bank of the trench; the second got perhaps 20 yards before being hit in the head, the third, however, led his men home into the German trench. Of the Russians who set out only 80 were alive and unhurt when they reached the German trench, but this 80 took it with the bayonet, killing about five times their own number of Germans.

At Gradow, on the morning of Jan. 2, the ground resembled the strewn battlefield of Brzezny or the body-littered valleys between the woods of Augustowo in October. As in those other tragic defeats where the ruthless Generals sacrificed their soldiers like water, there were heaps and ridges of gray-clad dead. Gradow is only one single point in the line which the Germans assaulted, yet here alone they lost upward of 6,000 killed. The same night they attacked positions corresponding at the villages of Guzow, Radziwillow, Mszczonow, and Rawa. In every place they were beaten back with heavy losses. The estimates from various sources, some official, state that their losses for the single night's abortive fighting, giving them nowhere an advance o fa single yard of territory, were assuredly not fewer than 30,000 dead on the ground and three times as many wounded or dead within their own lines.

I am cured of prophecy, but through the fog of imminent events certain happenings are dimly indicated. Roughly speaking, the next fortnight is Germany's final opportunity. During that time they may pour out lives with the same hope as hitherto of making an impression on the steadfast line of the Bzura and Rawka. Then that last glamor of hope of success in Poland vanishes.

In the highest opinions the Austrian Army is finished, and it remains only to clear up the mess they have made and then again the great advance on poor, dim, beautiful Cracow will proceed. Przemysl is at its last gasp, and then the Russian armies will be in Silesia, the source and headquarters of Prussia's industrial wealth, the one province she cannot afford to see invaded. Within a time which I hear estimated between three and six weeks, these wind-swept, icy plains of Poland must see a stage in the war completed.

Germans have been captured lately in whose possession was found the last proclamation of the Kaiser that "if compelled to retire from Poland, leave standing neither house nor town; leave only the bare earth underfoot." Well, the road to Berlin does not end at the Polish frontier.

GERMANS NOW TRY SHIELDS.

Steel Bucklars Protect from Bullets, but Not from Bayonets.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 8, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The German's determined efforts to carry the Russian lines in the vicinity of Bolinow by charges has given way to tactics only employed against regular fortresses. One novel method of attack now employed is to advance under the

protection of steel shields, which are bullet proof, and to push forward gradually by crawling riflemen.

It will be remembered that something of this nature was frequently suggested for facilitating frontal attacks against modern rifle fire during the South African war, but it was not, I believe, actually employed. The Germans used the shields in a night attack with some success, but the success was only temporary. Before dawn they were driven out of the Russian trenches by bayonet attacks, losing heavily, those left alive being taken prisoners, with five Maxims. This took place before daybreak on Wednesday.

From accounts which have been received it is evident that this portion of the Russian trenches was attacked by a German regiment, but I have no information as to how many ment of the regiment actually reached and won the Russian trenches. It would have been an invaluable position, for a few guns mounted on the steep hills here would have enfiladed the Russian trenches.

The Germans, however, have nowhere yet met Russian bayonet attacks with any success, and there is a certain monotony in the unvarying results of their occasional captures at heavy cost of portions of the Russian trenches. In a few minutes or a few hours they are butchered by Russian bayonets with a certainty which suggests that surrender of the trenches is perhaps a mere ruse de guerre on the part of the wily Russians.

For the past three days the official news about the conflict in the principal theatre of war on the Russian front in Galicia has been the one unvarying phrase that no material changes have taken place there and that the Russian advance in Bukowina is continuing.

PRZEMSL STRONG AS EVER.

Russian Attempts to Take the Fortress All Futile, Berlin Hears.

BERLIN, Jan. 8, (by Wireless to London.)—Compaartive quiet prevails in the vicinity of the Austrian fortress of Przemysl, according to reports received here from Vienna, the attempts of the Russians to renew the offensive having proved ineffective.

The garrison, these reports say, makes regular sorties, capturing prisonrs and taking war materials. When the weather permits communication by aeroplane is made with Przemysl.

Several of the Carpathian Rivers have overflowed their banks, and the condition of the land in that region is so bad that military operations are impossible.

GERMAN MASSACRE OF PRIESTS ALLEGED

Belgian Legation in London Gives Details of Wholesale Murder and Sacrilege.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—At the request of the Belgian Legation in London, the British Press Bureau today issued detailed allegations of the murder and maltreatment of Catholic clergy in Belgium and the destruction of their institutions by German troops.

This statement says that churches and religious houses were destroyed or profaned in almost every village, and in many larger towns, through which the German troops passed. In most cases the edifices were utilized as stables and prisons, and when not placed in safe hiding the sacred vessels were stolen.

The statement makes the declaration that members of the clergy have been exposed to special indignities at the hands of German soldiers. In the Dioceses of Liége, Namur, Malines, and Ghent many priests and others connected with the churches were either shot or hanged. Many other priests were carried off to Germany, where they appear to have been "subjected to abominable usage."

The following specific instances are given in a statement of the Press Bureau:

Aug. 27—An American and a Spanish priest, among a group of seventy civilians, were dragged about from place to place all day and molested, insulted, and threatened with military execution. They were taken to the church at Campenhout and shut up for the night.

Aug. 21—The priest of Duechen, 87 years old, and suffering from disease, was accused by the Germans of having fired on them. He was arrested, hoisted on a cannon, tossed into a ditch, tortured, and shot.

A witness deposes that he saw the priest Gelrode brought into Aerschot on Aug. 24 with three wounded men. The Germans said he was an English spy and took him to the Town Hall. The following day they beat him with rifle butts and then on the Demer Bridge they shot him and cast his body into the river.

A priest makes the following deposition:

"On Aug. 15 German soldiers swarmed into the Village of Schaffen and began to burn and pillage on the pretense that shots had been fired on them. One hundred and seventy houses were burned and twenty-seven civilians were murdered. The Germans maltreated me in every way. They erected a gallows on which they said they proposed to hang me. They thrust me into a house which was on fire, but dragged me out again. They sent me off, and at a distance of 200 yards they began shooting at me. I fell and pretended to be dead, and so I escaped."

Continuing, the statement says the commission of inquiry collected evidence that in the Diocese of Malines alone twenty-six priests were killed without cause. Similar atrocities, it is alleged, occurred in other dioceses. In the Liége Diocese ten priests were shot, and in the Namur Diocese twenty priests were killed. The priest of Spontin was first hung up by the feet and then by the hands and pierced with bayonets. In the Diocese of Tournai a Bishop, 74 years old, was seized as a hostage and struck by a soldier. Three ecclesiastics were shot in this diocese.

The statement concludes with these words:

"Nothing can demonstrate more clearly the tendencies of the Germans in dealing with members of the clerical body than the words of a proclamation posted by the German authorities at Grivegnee Sept. 6, which says: 'When hostages are taken the priests, Burgomasters, and members of the communal administration are to be put at the head of the list.'"

GARIBALDIS FELL TOGETHER.

Grandsons of Patriot Shot Down in Defending a Trench.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The story of how Constantino Garibaldi, second grandson of the Italian patriot, died in the fighting in France, was killed in an attack on German trenches, is told by his brother, Capt, Ricciotti Garibaldi.

After mines had been laid and exploded the regiment of Italian volunteers rushed forward shouting "Viva Trieste." They captured two trenches without difficulty but the third was a more difficult proposition, being separated from the others by about 100 yards of open ground and commanded Theby a hill. The Garibaldians charged and took the trench but the Germans delivered a fierce counterattack and the position of the volunteers became serious.

Col. Peppino Garibaldi, the commander, ordered the regiment to fall back and Constantino, who commanded the reserves in the second trench, went forward to aid his comrades. Almost immediately he was struck in the neck by a bullet, which severed the carotid artery and he fell within a few yards of his brother Peppino.

HINDENBURG TELLS OF CZAR'S LOSSES

In Interview, Estimates 140,000 Casualties, 110,000 Captured in Poland Battles.

NOT SANGUINE OF SUCCESS

Points Out Foe Can Retreat Indefinitely—His Hope in Insufficiency of Trained Men.

KILLS FAMOUS WAR LEGEND

Says He Didn't Drive Russians Into Swamps at Tannenberg, Because There Aren't Any.

GERMAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Posen, Dec. 19, (Delayed in Transmission,) via London, Jan. 8.—"Even the occupation of Warsaw and of the Vistula line would by no means signify the end of the campaign. The Russians, with their immense territories, can fall back indefinitely. Defeated at Warsaw they can fall back on Kiev, from Kiev on Moscow, and eventually even on Vladivostok. Of course we cannot follow that far."

Thus spoke Germany's popular hero, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, to The Associated Press, in the course of a four-hour conversation today. He explained how the mid-Winter Poland campaign, in which the Russian advance was checked and rolled back had involved frightful blood-letting. Never in the days of the battle of Tannenberg and the retreat of the Russian General, Rennenkampff's army from the Masurian Lakes did the Russians lose so heavily as in the sanguinary fighting around Wloclawek, Kutno, Lodz, and Lowicz, said the Field Marshal.

He added that at least 140,000 Russians had been killed or wounded since Nov. 13, and that, besides, 110,000 Russians had been made prisoners. The contest, according to von Hindenburg, had been proceeding everywhere favorably to the Germans and Austrians since the fall of Lodz and the commencement of the Russian retreat. Yet Field Marshal von Hindenburg declared that all the fight had not been taken out of the Russians.

So large of frame is the Field Marshal that he seems under, instead of over, the average height. He has a large head and rugged shoulders, and wears a heavy, sweeping mustache, less aggressive in curve than the Emperor's, but equally characteristic.

The Associated Press correspondent dined with him, and during the meal the conversation was informal, the cares of the army leader seemingly having been forgotten. In his workroom was a staff map of Poland, overflowing from the table on all sides to the floor. Von Hindenburg was inclined to switch the conversation from the war to the United States, which he said he had long been anxious to visit. He was not so much interested in the skyscrapers of New York, he said, as in the country west of the Mississippi Valley—California, the Yosemite Valley, the Grand Cañon, and other places of scenic graneur, of which evidently he had read much. The interviewer, with effort, however, turned the conversation to the war.

Von Hindenburg said that while the situation was very favorable there was not much to justify the extravagant hopes based on the announcement of the collapse of the Russian offensive.

"The Russians are tough opponents, and are not easily brought into motion," he said. "They have prepared a long series of positions. All the way from Lod to the Vistula they are falling back slowly, with al the advantage of position on their side. Yet I think they ae hardly able to bring on many more troops of quality to oppose us. To raise army corps on this front the Far East and the Caucasus have been stripped of regular troops, and undrilled militia, good only for guarding communications and other services, are in the rear."

Asked as to the fighting qualities of the Russians, the Field Mashal said it was hard to make a general statement in this respect, as the quality of the men varied with the different races and nationalities. Some of these, he said, furnished inferior fighting men, but the real Russians were of excellent material. Answering another question, von Hindenburg said:

"The fall of Lodz was the turning point in the present campaign. The Russians fought desperately for possession of this city, on which the centre of their line rested. The Russian line was bent, not broken, in this battle. The Russian leader, like a wise man, did not wait for that, but when he saw how affairs were going withdrew. The battle was the most bitter and sanguinary of this war, the Russian killed and wounded far exceeding the figures at Tannenburg. The dead lay in heaps on the battle field. There were 878 bodies on one small hill."

The mention of Tannenburg evoked the comment that little was known of this battle. Von Hindenburg then took a pencil and paper and drew a rough sketch map of the battle.

"Our army," he said, "was drawn up to the north of the Masurian Lakes region here." Then he sketched the East Prussian frontier and the position of the troops to the north and south of the line. "When I took command," the Field Marshal continued, "the order already had been given to retire. The Russian army under Samsonoff had moved in here (indicating the Russian army under Samsonoff) had moved in here (indicating a line at right angles to the German line.) I withdrew our troops before Rennenkampff's army and swung them around to the right and rear in this fashion: The corps from the extreme left I sent around by the railroad; the others had to move by forced marches.

"Had Rennenkampff followed we should have had to turn and face him. But he did not move from his intrenchments and so we marched in here, and here (drawing a series of arrows in a circle, which pointed toward the doomed Samsonoff) until we had them completely surrounded. Without Rennenkampff's inaction there would have been no Tannenberg."

"Is it true that so many thousands of Russians perished in the Masurian Lake swamps?" Von Hindenburg was asked.

"Not at all," came the reply that destroyed another cherished legend of the war. "There are no swamps in Tannenberg into which we might have driven the Russians, whose losses were chiefly in prisoners taken."

The conversation ran a wide range of topics. The Field Marshall talked of the changed tactics of the cavalry, to whom he said he would give bayonets; of the bravery of his Austrian ally; of the clothesbasket full of letters he receives daily, some of them from the United States, and, with special amusement, of the quantities of gifts that were being forwarded to him. Today he received 5,000 pints of beer for his personal use, 1,000 cigars, (he does not smoke,) and an immense cake, which was brought in during the dinner, and which bore in icing an advertisement of a ladies' blouse which had been named in his honor.

At 10 o'clock the Field Marshal excused himself and went into his office with his Chief of Staff for the nightly consultation.

Official Reports of War Operations.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—To the north of Soissons we have captured a German redoubt, taking two successive lines of trenches and reaching the third line. Three counter-attacks by the Germans failed.

In the Argonne a very violent German attack on the summit of the heights of Chevauchee was made. We were at first forced to retire about two-thirds of a mile, but later made counter-attacks and reoccupied our positions.

(*Day Report*)—The artillery of the enemy showed, during all the day of Jan. 7, great activity in Belgium and in the vicinity of Arras. The French artillery responded spiritedly and efficaciously.

Our infantry made some progress near Lombaertzyde. We occupied at a point fifty yards in advance of our trenches a hillock which had been held by the enemy. To the east of St. Georges we gained ground, and we inflicted serious damage on the trenches of the enemy in the vicinity of Steenstraate.

In the vicinity of Arras, at the Forest of Rerthonval, without being attacked, we were compelled to evacuate certain trenches where our men were up to their shoulders in sand and water. To the left of Boisselle our line of trenches has been moved forward, and we occupied the road from Boisselle to Aveluy.

In the valley of the Aisne the artillery exchanges yesterday were quite spirited. Our heavy artillery secured good results near Blanc Sablon. At this point the mine-throwers of the enemy inflicted losses on us, but in the afternoon we checked this fire from the Germans.

In the vicinity of Rheims, to the west of the Forest des Zouaves, we blew up a blockhouse and occupied a new trench 200 yards in advance of our lines.

The artillery engagement between Betheny and Prunay was conducted yesterday with great fierceness. The Germans left many dead on the field; our losses were not heavy. Between Jonchery-sur-Suippe and Souain we time and again reduced to silence the artillery of the enemy, demolished his trenches, and destroyed his breastworks.

In the Argonne, to the west of Haute Chevauchee, the enemy, by means of a mine, blew up some of our first-line trenches, which were completely demolished. A violent attack undertaken at once by the enemy on our positions was repulsed with the bayonet. We took some prisoners, and we maintained our front except for a distance of eighty yards. Here the demolition of the trenches obliged us to establish our line twenty yards further back.

On the heights of the Meuse and between the Meuse and the Moselle, there is nothing to report. Here the wind blew a tempest all day long, Jan. 7.

Our offensive continued yesterday in the region of Thann and near Altkirch and brought important results. We reoccupied the trenches on the eastern flank of "Hill 425," a position where the enemy, two days ago, succeeded in re-establishing himself. We then gained some ground to the east of these trenches. Further to the south we occupied Burnhaupt-le-Haut, and at the same time we made progress in the direction of Pont d'Aspach and the Khalberg.

The artillery of the enemy, which had endeavored without success, to reach our batteries, gave over shooting at our artillery in favor of the exclusive bombardment of the hospital at Thann, which has been evacuated.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—In the western theatre of the war: The continuous rains swamp the ground in Flanders more and more, and our operations in consequence are very much hindered.

To the east of Rheims the French attempted, during the night, to take one of our outer trenches, but they were driven back into their own positions by a counter-attack, losing fifty prisoners.

In the centre and in the eastern part of the Argonne we made further progress.

A night attack by the French against our positions on the Buchenkopf, south of Diedolshausen, in the Vosges, was repulsed. Repeated French attacks on a height to the west of Sennheim broke down under our artillery fire. We took two officers and more than 100 men as prisoners. Fighting still is going on for the village of Oberburnhaupt, (Burnhaupt-le-Haut,) to the south of Sennheim.

Unfavorable weather also is being experienced in the eastern theatre of the war.

On the East Prussian frontier and in Northern Poland the situation remains unchanged.

East of the Rawka River our attacks are progressing. One thousand six hundred Russians were taken as prisoners and five machine guns were captured by us.

Only artillery battles took place on the eastern bank of the Pilica River.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—(*Night Report*)—The situation is unchanged. An attack by strong Russian forces across the heights east of Czeremcha was repulsed by our counter-attack. We captured 400 prisoners and 3 machine guns.

In the southern theatre a Servian night attack on our advanced post near Avtovao completely failed.

(*Day Report*)—In the Carpathian forest lands and in the southern part of the crownland of Bukowina, regard for the safety of our advance troops obliged us to fall back on the principal mountain passes before an enemy numerically superior to ourselves.

On the Hungarian-Galician front everything is quiet; in the higher districts there is some frost and snow.

On the Donajec River and in Russian Poland there have here and there been some artillery exchanges.

SERVIA.

NISH.—Strong forces of the enemy occupied the small island of Ada Tziglia, near Belgrade, on Jan. 3. Small detachments of our troops surprised and routed the Austrians during the night of Jan. 4, capturing forty-five soldiers, a Sergeant Major, and two Sergeants. Our loss was insignificant.

Beyond this engagement there is nothing important to report on any of the fronts.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—In the combat of Ardahan, in Transcaucasia, forty miles northwest of Kars, we defeated and dispersed the component parts of the Ottoman Army which formed part of the First Army Corps. This corps had been stationed at Constantinople. A number of the bashibozouks, brought from European Turkey, as well as bands of Adjar tribesmen, who have taken up the cause of Turkey, fought against us at Ardahan.

We captured a large quantity of war booty. The cannon made a vast pile, with their trucks and caissons, &c. We captured also the officer in command of the Turkish artillery. Other prisoners included several dozen officers, and a large number of soldiers. We buried more than 1,500 bodies of the enemy's troops.

A regiment of Siberian Cossacks delivered a brilliant charge. These men sabred several companies of the enemy, and captured the flag of the Eighth Infantry Regiment.

It has been established that the Ninth Ottoman Army Corps, 30,000 men strong, has been completely destroyed; these detachments were completely annihilated at Sari Kamysh.

We took possession of all the artillery of this corps, all the Generals, more than 300 officers, and several thousand Askaris tribesmen, who composed the reserves of this corps.

We still continue to pick up enormous quantities of arms and other trophies thrown down in heaps in the mountains, in the forests, and in the ravines, and covered up with snow.

Our energetic pursuit of what is left of the Tenth Army Corps of the enemy is constantly augmenting our trophies of war. It is at the present time difficult to give any valuation of the booty we have taken.

GERMAN FIRE FLAGGING.

Correspondent Marks Change, Possibly Due to Ammunition Shortage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHWESTERN FRANCE, Jan. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The bad weather is holding up operations with a clammy grip, yet there is one noteworthy feature which should be touched upon.

It is a significant fact that whereas the German artillery fire has in the main diminished in violence, the Allies' fire has steadily increased in fierceness and effect. This, I have excellent authority for stating, is the outcome of a state of affairs, which will have an exceedingly important bearing on the future conduct of the campaign.

At the beginning of the war the Germans, as every one knows, were extraordinarily prodigal with their ammunition. They used it apparently to break the nerve of their enemies as much as to smash up their positions. They failed to do this, but nevertheless they continued to hurl shells into the Allies' lines with reckless profusion. I have watched fields being literally plowed up with shells which did not do and could not have done the slightest damage to the Allies' soldiers or positions.

Now a change is taking place. The Germans on occasions do not fail now to bombard with the utmost violence, but they are now taking much more care of their ammunition. The prodigality of the first three months of the war is beginning to tell, and the German authorities, one supposes, are realising that if the supply of shot and shell for the two battle lines, measuring together well over 600 miles, is to last, there is certainly no room for wastefulness.

While the German ammunition factories can only cope with the demand by continuously straining every effort, the commission, which organizes the ammunition supply of the Allies, is steadily increasing its sources of output.

The German airmen seem to have inaugurated something like a daily air service along the coast line, weather and other circumstances permitting. Sometimes they drop a few bombs and kill a few women and children. On other occasions they simply flutter along and back again without doing any damage even to noncombatants.

Two German biplanes appeared over Calais yesterday morning, flying very high. Four French gunboats in the harbor manned their guns and sent them a volley of welcome, which apparently was sufficient to keep them out of range of any spot worth bombarding. While the anti-airship guns in fortifications waited quietly for the Germans to come within range, they never got a chance, nor did soldiers on the land and sailors in the harbor.

MINIMIZES ALLIES' STRENGTH.

German Writer Questions French Additions—Scoffs at British.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Berlin Tageblatt discusses the possibility of the Allies placing more men in the field, and by a series of calculations arrives at the conclusion that the greatest number of new troops the Allies can put into the western theatre is 1,250,000. To reach this figure he assumes that the 1915 class of French troops are already in the fighting line, whereas in reality they are only now being called up anu trained. He then comes to the apparently deliberate conclusion that, even by calling up immediately the 1916 class, France can put into the field only another 160,000, though, as a matter of fact, the ordinary yearly levy of fresh men is 200,000.

Having thus comforted himself, he turns with some glee to his old love, the English.

"I remember with pleasure," he says, "the words of Gen. von Blume, who, writing of the English reserve troops at the beginning of the new year, said: 'What has a well-organized and well-schooled German army, even after a year has passed, to hope or fear from masses of an army which consists of millions of poor devils, who have taken service through necessity and owing to the persuasions of propagandists and have been thrown together without expert teachers and leaders?'"

ALLIES GAIN GROUND IN SEVERE FIGHTING

Capture German Redoubt and Trenches North of Soissons and a Blockhouse Near Rheims.

ALSATIAN TOWN TAKEN

About 250,000 Men Engaged in Operations in Lost Province, Where Combats Are Desperate.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Vigorous offensive operations are being conducted by the Allies at a large number of points along the western battle front. Even in Flanders, which is virtually under water, progress has been made, according to the official bulletins from Paris. At one or two sections of the line, notably north of Soissons, near Rheims and in Alsace, the gains made by the Allies are apparently substantial and important.

A Geneva dispatch reports that around Steinbach, Cernay, and Thann in Alsace the fighting is daily growing in intensity. Villages, houses, and trenches are taken and retaken at the point of the bayonet, and the casualties on both sides have been heavy.

It is stated that about 250,000 men are engaged in that district and that both sides are using heavy guns. The Germans are constantly hurrying up reinforcements from the Rhine forts.

Another Town Occupied.

Gen. Pau, it is stated, is in command of the French forces which have made progress in Alsace, despite the fierce resistance of the Germans. French aviators from Belfort are assisting the artillery, the booming of which is heard day and night along the Swiss frontier.

According to the French War Office bulletin Burnhaupt-le-Haut, south of Cernay, has been occupied by the army of invasion. Attacks on the German lines near Altkirch are also said to have been successful. Berlin reports, however, that the Germans beat back an assault on a height west of Cernay.

In Flanders ground was gained by the Allies near Lombaertzyde and east of St. Georges.

Artillery has been active in the valley of the Aisne and the night bulletin records the important capture of a German redoubt north of Soissons, together with two successive lines of trenches. The third line of trenches was reached, it is stated, and three counter-attacks by the Germans were repulsed.

In the Rheims region the French troops blew up a blockhouse and won a trench 200 yards ahead of their own lines, according to Paris. Berlin on the other hand asserts that a French attack in this district failed.

Conflicting reports come of the encounter in the Argonne, where the fighting for weeks has been of a severe character. German attacks at Haute Chevauchée were so strong that the French lines were pushed back about five-eighths of a mile. Later, Paris says, this ground was recovered by counter-charges, but Berlin asserts that the German forces have made "further progress."

SOLDIERS FIX OWN TRUCES.

Sit on Edge of Trenches to Keep Their Feet Out of Water.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Jan. 7, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—There was a curious development of the Christmas truce yesterday in a certain part of the line when British and German soldiers sat on the edge of their trenches in mutual agreement not to fire.

It has not always been possible to establish these relations with complete spontaneity, but there have been singularly few casualties arising from them. The impromptu truce is likely to become more frequent in places where mud has made progress almost impracticable, and there is a strong inclination on each side to have one's feet out of the water to avoid cramp and improve the circulation.

WANTS A WAR NEWS BUREAU.

Clemenceau Urges One to Counteract German Efforts Abroad.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—In L'Homme Enchainé Georges Clemenceau proposes the establishment at the French Foreign Office of a foreign news bureau to counteract the effect of German falsehoods in neutral countries. He thinks the Government ought to prevent the spread of false official reports of German victories by which, he says, the Kaiser seeks to bolster up failing confidence. He concludes:

"The news bureau, working with the world's press, could send messages nullifying the lying assertions which newspapers of neutral countries now print in default of anything better. The latter, being all favorable to the Allies, would gladly give the true version the desired publicity."

WANTED TO DROP CAILLAUX.

Radical Socialist Committee's Plan Spoiled by Henchman's Plea.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The Cri de Paris states that the Radical Socialist Democratic Committee, of which Caillaux is President, attempted a coup against the absent leader, whose national unpopularity is making them restive.

During a recent meeting at the headquarters, in the Rue de Valois, a motion was made to abolish the Presidential position, and confer his duties on the Secretary General.

Ceccaldi Caillaux's most faithful henchman met the move with such an eloquent appeal to the members not to forget the benefits they had received through the absent leader's influence, that the motion was withdrawn.

CHARGED DOWN HILL ON SKIS.

French Alpine Troops Put Germans to Flight in Alsace.

ST. DIE, France, Jan. 6, via Paris, Jan. 8.—A brilliant exploit by French Alpine troops, who charged on skis down the snow-covered mountain slopes at Donhomme, forced the Germans to retire on Orbay, five miles down the valley of the River Weiss, toward Colmar.

The Germans held the railroad from Ste. Marie to St. Croix, menacing St. Dié. From the latter point the French heavy artillery opened fire on Jan. 3, which led the Germans to expect an attack from that direction. At the same time the Alpine troops, leading the way for infantry, a vanced on the German Customs House at Diedolshausen, near Bonhomme.

A strong German detachment with quick-firers held the road, but the winding nature of the highway prevented the Germans from firing more than 700 yards along it. The French advanced within this distance of the Germans, while the Alpine troops began to climb the heights to attack the Germans on their flank.

Progress was slow, and the dark forms of the soldiers, outlined against the snow, made excellent marks for the German sharpshooters. Many men rolled oown the steep slopes, leaving crimson stains behind; but the survivors pushed forward until they gained the shelter of the pines at the summit.

Then began an exciting charge on the Germans at Diedolshausen. The Alpine soldiers on their skis slid down the mountainside at a dizzy pace, while the infantry in the road below opened fire on the Germans.

Caught between two fires, the Germans gave way, fighting obstinately along the five miles of their retreat.

HOUSE FELL ON SOLDIER.

Germans Shell Caused Wall to Tumble, Burying Purser Reservist.

Purser Pierre Ratier of the French Line steamship Niagara, which arrived yesterday from Havre with 167 passengers and mails, said that he had served with the army at the front until he was put out of commission through a house falling on him at Fers Champenoise on Sept. 10.

"On that morning," said the purser, "we had been fighting with the enemy in a thick wood, and our company had just rushed a trench with the bayonet and taken shelter beside the wall of a small house from shells that were bursting overhead. Suddenly a big shell struck the house, and part of the stone wall fell upon the Captain and myself. When I recovered I was in the hospital at Chalons-sur-Marne, feeling as if I had been trampled upon by mild horses."

The purser said he would rejoin his regiment when he had fully recovered his strength.

A 4,000,000 MAN BUSINESS.

Many Noted Frenchmen Help in Caring for Army's Needs.

PARIS, Dec. 22, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The non-military administration of the French Army is one of the most gigantic business propositions the world has ever seen. It is as if all the 1,668,809 employes of American railways, the 260,762 employed in iron and steel mills, the 1,005,281 workers in quarries and mines, and over a million more men were under the direction of one bureau.

The French War Office, through its civilian administration, must assemble, transport, and distribute food for nearly 4,000,000 men. It must supply transportation from one part of the fighting line to another, from the front to the interior, and from the interior to the front in their periods of recuperation. It must provide clothing, medical attendance, dentists, and every sort of service necessary to keep the men in health.

In addition, it must look out for the families of the men at the front, supplying their wives with the equivalent of 25 cents a day, and each child with the equivalent of 10 cents a day.

The smooth working of these huge transactions is only possible because the work is distributed among the trained railway managers, steamship Directors, great corporation officials, and business men of capacity, who, although they are wearing uniform, have been trained and prepared by civil life for this sort of work in war time.

Thousands of the most competent business men of France have been organized into this supply side of the war. Many political leaders, Senators, Deputies, ex-Presidents of the Chamber, and men prominent in scientific and intellectual life have been called upon to help in this work.

SENSATIONS UNDER FIRE.

A Man Congeals and Forgets Fear, Says a British Officer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Jan. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A British officer gives the following account of his impressions under fire.

"There's a good deal of rot talked of heroism at present. If it is all true, there are many millions of heroes in Europe just now, and I leave that to you. I've found it harder to go straight in life than to go under fire.

"I don't think that men find it hard to go under fire. First of all there is the mass suggestion and tradition of your people to give you the bias to bravery. Then when you are in the thick of it, you forget psychology after a while and get interested in the explosions.

"When you are thoroughly warmed up, you care nothing about your own skin, you forget you've got a skin. But you are very hot about damaging the hides of the ruffians who are the cause of that fiendish noise. You want to hurt them badly and make them feel infernally sorry.

"When you do get cold feet is before you've started for the hot place. When you are at the base one's imagination is far worse than shrapnel. Certainly when you do come under fire for the first time, you feel sure that you cannot survive. 'I shall never live through this,' you keep saying to yourself.

"The noises are abrupt, erratic, shockingly violent, and the mess made is very nasty, but when you recognize that your number is certainly up, you sort of congeal. You lose recollection of your body and become only a clear and observant point of intelligence, doing your job subconsciously but surely like a man dead in everything but his eyes.

"When you are out of it, you come to, so to speak, and can hardly believe that you are still really in one piece. Then you find yourself very pleased, smiling all over and shaking a little for long afterward."

FRENCH ENDURE WAR SHOCK.

Doctor Predicts Speedy Restoration of Normal Status with Peace.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The French people are enduring the emotional shock and strain of the war well, said Prof. Anatole Chauffard, speaking today at the Academy of Medicine.

Normal persons, he said, had adapted themselves courageously to the agonies and uncertainties which had suddenly broken up their customary habits of thought, action, and feeling. In the case of some exceptional subjects, however, the emotional shock had resulted in mental confusion and excitement or depression and had produced grave disorders.

The early closing of wine shops and cafés, the prohibition of the sale of absinthe, and physical education, Prof. Chauffard said, were among the things that helped explain the ability of the race to support the shock. These, he contended, would contribute to the restoration of the birth rate and the moral and physical condition of the nation.

VIVIANI'S SON FELL IN CHARGE.

French Premier Gets Confirmation of Youth's Death.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Premier and Mme. Viviani have received official confirmation of the reported death of their youngest son, Jean, aged 21, on the field of battle.

Young Viviani fell Aug. 22 at Cussigny. His body was found within a few yards of the German trenches, having charged with his regiment, the 131st Infantry, in which he was a non-commissioned officer.

Mme. Viviani visited the President of Switzerland a few months ago and requested him to inquire of the German Government if it had any knowledge of the fate of her son.

POPE GETS DENIAL OF MERCIER CHARGE

The Kaiser Assures Him That the Cardinal Has Not Been Arrested.

MERELY WARNED, HE SAYS

Sure His Holiness Disapproves Anti-German Propaganda—Reports of Detention Persist.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Kaiser has telegraphed to the Pope, denying that Cardinal Mercier has been arrested. He says he was merely warned to discontinue his anti-German propaganda in Belgium, which the Kaiser felt sure the Pope disapproved.

The Emperor's telegram, which is in reply to the Pope's appeal for the release of the Cardinal, is intended to provoke His Holiness's condemnation of the Belgian primate—a condemnation which would then be used as justification for the restrictive measures adopted against the Cardinal.

The Pope, however, instead of disapproving the Cardinal's attitude, has openly announced, it is said, that as a Catholic and a Belgian, the Primate was in duty bound to strive toward the independence of Belgium, and that in his place, he (the Pope) would have done the same thing.

I am informed that unless the Cardinal's complete freedom of speech and action is guaranteed, the Pope is determined energetically to intervene, and not to tolerate the persecution of the Primate in the exercise of his spiritual ministry. Hence, if necessary, he may summon the Cardinal to Rome, this being the only means to protect his inviolability as an Archbishop and a Prince of the Church.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 8, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Although the Clerical journals abstain from comment on Cardinal Mercier's arrest, from fear of offending Germany, the Pope has asked the Prussian Legation to the Holy See for information on the subject, and in private Catholic authorities admit that they consider it a grave affront to the Sacred College. Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, is said to have spoken to Prince von Bülow on the matter at a secret meeting yesterday.

The Liberal press reproduces Cardinal Bourne's remarks on the arrest.

The members of the Belgian Legation to the Holy See consider the German treatment of Cardinal Mercier thoroughly characteristic, for they say the Germans have shot sixty Belgian priests and imprisoned three Bishops.

The Pope Withholds Judgment.

ROME, Jan. 8.—While not concealing the gravity of the offense to the Catholic Church if Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, has ben unjustly arrested by the Germans, Pope Benedict is awaiting full official, unbiased reports before passing any judgment on what may have occurred.

This statement is made by those who have talked with the Pope. The Pope wishes to do his utmost to maintain the strictest neutrality, they say. The Holy See thus maintains self-restraint and calm in the conflict, it is added, understanding the danger in the time of war of being carried away by passion which belligerents, under the spur of patriotism, cannot help employing in their manifestations.

The German Government has sent to the Vatican an explanation of the Mercier incident in which it says that there is aboslutely no truth in the report that the Cardinal was ever arrested by the German authorities in Belgium, or even confined to his own palace or prevented from leaving it. Continuing, this explanation says:

"The German authorities, intrusted with the most delicate and difficult task of maintaining order in Belgium and convincing the hostile population of that country of their sincere desire for their good, simply addressed to Cardinal Mercier a most deferential prayer that he abstain from any attitude which might make difficult the accomplishment of their duty, or ultimately entail risk to the Belgian people."

In following this course the Germans, the explanation goes on, had in mind the fulfillment of the Christian duty, "which must be particularly dear to a Minister of the Church, of avoiding the shedding of blood.

"Any agitation or tumult arising from even an indirect cause," the German communication says in conclusion, "will render necessary severe measures on the part of the troops for the restoration of order."

Mercier Merely Warned?

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent sends the following:

"According to a telegram from Berlin, tonight's issue of the North German Gazette published the following inspired communication:

"'The Archbishop of Malines, Cardinal Mercier, issued a Christmas pastoral letter which he directed should be read from the pulpits of all the churches in his diocese Jan. 1 and the following Sundays. In addition to remarks on religious matters, the letter contains a series of political statements which are irreconcilable with the present state of occupation. The German authorities, therefore, were obliged to take measures to prevent further propagation of the letter.

"'When the Governor General drew the attention of the Cardinal to the matter the latter declared orally and in writing that his letter was not in any way meant to be of an inciting nature. On the contrary, he said, his intention was to pacify the population and endeavor to remind them, without hurting their patriotic feelings, to be submissive, in demeanor at least, to the existing German authority.

"'However, as the Governor General was of a different opinion with regard to the letter and feared it would have an inciting effect,, Cardinal Mercier did not insist upon the execution by his clergy of his directions for continued reading of the letter from their pulpits. Before this the Governor General had prohibited the publication and propagation of the pastoral letter.

"'The incident can now be regarded as settled.'"

Insists That He Was Arrested.

AMSTERDAM (via London), Jan. 8.—The Rosendaal correspondent of The Tijd sends a dispatch in which he insists that Cardinal Mercier was arrested and imprisoned in his palace, and that even now he is detained in Malines. The correspondent says that the Cardinal soon will declare personally that in his own palace he was deprived of his freedom, and that he submitted to a kind of interrogation; that his palace was guarded by military, and that he still is forbidden to leave Malines.

The Cardinal declined, says the correspondent, to go to Brussels at the request of the Germans, and when he learned that some priests who read his letter in public had been treated in an unseemly manner he accepted full responsibility for what he had done.

The senior curé of Antwerp, after receiving a letter from Malines told the Tijd correspondent this morning with the greatest emphasis, says the dispatch to the newspaper, that the Cardinal would not be allowed to leave Malines until a final decision was received from Berlin.

The same correspondent says that M. Dessain, who printed Cardinal Mercier's pastoral letter, has been fined 500 marks ($125,) with an alternative threat of fifty days' imprisonment.

Continuing, the correspondent says that the vicar of Hemixen was kept a prisoner in the fort at Hoboken from Saturday noon until Sunday morning. The vicars of Duffel, Contich, Brasschaet, and Schooten also were imprisoned. All of these priests are prepared, the correspondent of the Tijd declares, to contradict on oath the Berlin semi-official telegram denying that any priests have been arrested for reading the pastoral letter of Cardinal Mercier.

The Tijd's correspondent at Bergen-op-Zoom reports an interview with a German officer in Brussels, who asserted that Cardinal Mercier had not been arrested, was not imprisoned in his palace, and that the prelate was free to go where he pleases. The German officer also flatly contradicted reports that priests had been arrested and imprisoned for reading Cardinal Mercier's Christmas pastoral letter.

THE HAGUE (via London), Jan. 8.—The pastoral letter of Cardinal Mercier was published here today by a local newspaper without comment. The Mercier incident has not made a sensation at The Hague.

Some Dutch papers say that the story of the Cardinal's arrest lacks confirmation, while others say it is to be regretted that the Germans failed to deny the story sooner, thus preventing unnecessary excitement.

It seems certain now that the assertion of the Cardinal's arrest arose entirely from his absence from the service in the Antwerp Cathedral. As a matter of fact, the Cardinal's absence from the Cathedral arose from other causes; the German authorities had nothing to do with it.

DISCUSSING POPE'S PLAN.

Negotiations Begun at Rome—Interview with Cardinal Gibbons.

ROME, Jan. 8.—Negotiations have been begun here with the object of the appointment by the Governments of the belligerent countries of delegates to discuss with the Holy See the details of the project providing for an exchange of prisoners.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.—Cardinal Gibbons, who has followed the course of the European war closely and has been deeply interested in its vicissitudes, talked briefly today about the growth in importance of the Holy See in connection with the diplomatic side of the conflict. Asked why the Vatican was looming up so conspicuously, the Cardinal said:

"It is necessarily so, for one reason if for no other. In all the armies now fighting Catholics are largely represented. Vast numbers of Catholic soldiers are in the forefront, bravely bearing their part. Thousands have been slain, including many ecclesiastics. None have been more valorous than these members of the Catholic clergy. The sisterhoods have done unselfish and wonderful work upon the field and in the hospitals. Naturally this has made a profound impression."

There were evidently other reasons in the mind of the Cardinal, of which he did not deem it prudent at the moment to speak.

BRETON BLOOD IN KAISER?

French Provincial Paper Tells of Nassau-Brandenburg Alliance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—That the Kaiser has Breton blood n his veins is the assertion of a French provincial journal.

In 1547, it says, the only daughter of Guy XVI., Baron de Vitry, Count De Laval, head of the princely Breton family, married Admiral Gaspard de Colligny. Their daughter, Louise, married William of Nassau in 1583 and had one son, Frederic Henri, whose daughter, Louise Henriette, married in 1646 Frederic William, elector of Brandeburg, from whom the Hohenzollerns are descended.

PUT DOLLAR AT PREMIUM.

Heavy Swiss Purchases of Grain Here Raise Exchange Rates.

BERNE, Jan. 8, via Paris.—The American dollar is now worth 5 francs 25 centimes ($1.05) at Berne. This represents a remarkable rise since the opening of the war, when checks on America yielded only 3 francs 50 centimes, (70 cents.) The rise in exchange is due to heavy buying of grain in the United States for Switzerland.

Buying Advertising —or Sales?

Pleasing advertising, stunty advertising, pretty advertising —which will you have Mr. Business-man?

Or will you have advertising that simply moves the goods?

If it's Sales You Want —ask US.

H. SUMNER STERNBERG CO. ADVERTISING 381 FOURTH AVENUE New York

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

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BRITISH ANSWER SHIPPING PROTEST

Government's Conciliatory Reply Cabled to Washington Yesterday.

DETAILS STILL A SECRET

To be Published Here and Abroad on Monday—England Lifts the Rubber Embargo.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The British response to the American note complaining of interruptions of commerce was handed to Ambassador Page last night and went to Washington today. An arrangement will be made for its simultaneous publication in America and England probably Monday morning. There is no light on its precise contents. It is said that the note is most friendly in tone and shows the disposition of the British Government whole heartedly to meet the American complaints and apply any remedial measures consistent with the protection of British interests. That there will be some conflict of opinion seems probable, but the officials, both American and British, look hopefully forward to an amicable settlement.

While England is in a most conciliatory mood, there is evidence that she intends to show if possible that the American complaints are not so well founded as Washington now believes. In other words, while England is desirous of making all possible concessions, she does not intend to sacrifice her own interests. There is already before the Washington authorities a mass of evidence which has been presented from time to time in the course of the previous negotiations. In the note which will follow the present communication this will be amplified and brought up to date.

Officials here decline to discuss the contents of the note and seem particularly anxious to avoid the repetition of such a blunder as that which occurred when the American note was published before its delivery to the Foreign Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Great Britain's reply to the American note of complaint as to interference with foreign commerce has been cabled to Washington. It reached the State Department at noon. Cipher clerks spent the afternoon uncoding the message and delivered its English text to Secretary Bryan about 5:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The text of the note was withheld. It covers about fourteen typewritten pages and contains about 2,500 words. The tone of the note is friendly, but details of its contents were closely guarded. It was explained at the State Department that the note would probably be made public by mutual arrangement with Great Britain on Sunday, for publication jointly at Washington and London on Monday morning's newspapers.

The note was very general in its terms, but laid stress upon the fact that Great Britain was not desirous of interfering unduly with American commerce. It was explained that conditions during the first five months of the war made inevitable the treatment of neutral commerce against which complaint had been made.

The note will be followed by a longer reply from Great Britain in which the British Government will make a reasoned argument in support of the British treatment of commerce generally. In this argument an effort will be made to show that the attitude of England generally toward neutral shipping was that of the United States in the American civil war.

Secretary Bryan was asked tonight whether he cared to indicate whether the British reply was favorable or unfavorable. He replied: "I have no comment to make at this time." The British Embassy likewise refrained from commenting on the note and would not disclose details in the absence of an official announcement from London and Washington.

The British Ambassador tonight made public a statement of the arrangements now practically completed for the removal of the British embargo on shipments of rubber from London and other ports of the British Empire to the United States. Here is the announcement:

"Arrangements have been practically completed whereby dealers and manufacturers in the United States can obtain supplies of rubber from the British Empire.

"Manufacturers wishing to obtain large shipments will be required to give a bond through their agent in London.

"In other cases shipments will be allowed to approved manufacturers and dealers who signify their willingness to sign appropriate guarantees. Shipments will be addressed to a bank in New York which will not deliver rubber until purchaser has signed and deposited guarantee with His Majesty's Consul General at New York and he sanctions delivery.

"Manufacturers' guarantee will be an undertaking not to export any raw, waste or reclaimed rubber except to the United Kingdom or British possessions; not to sell rubber now delivered, but to use it in their own factory; to execute orders for manufactured goods from neutral European countries from stocks in the United Kingdom; not to sell manufactured goods to any person in the United States without ascertaining whether he has no intention to export the same to Europe except through the United Kingdom; to give notice to His Majesty's Consul General of shipment to non-European countries and to put a distinctive mark on all manufactured goods exported or sold for export.

"Dealers' form will be shorter. Shipment to manufacturers who have given a bond will be allowed direct."

RUBBER MEN TAKE ACTION.

Move to Check Exports of Crude Rubber, Which Is Contraband.

A statement issued last night by H. S. Vorhis, Secretary of the Rubber Club of America, with headquarters at 17 Madison Avenue, says:

"The efforts of the committee appointed jointly by the Rubber Club of America and the Rubber Trade Association of New York toward raising the embargo on plantation rubber imposed by Great Britain are making favorable progress, but the committee is seriously handicapped in its efforts by the knowledge that certain persons who have not the interests of the rubber manufacturing trade at heart have been exporting crude rubber, which is now contraband of war, and have been doing so under false classification and false manifests.

"The Embargo Committee, representing the rubber industry, has brought this matter before the Treasury Department and has appointed a sub-committee to investigate all these questionable shipments which are opposed to the interests of the rubber manufacturers and importers who, without exception, have expressed themselves as willing to guarantee against such practices."

HOPES TO SATISFY AMERICA.

London Outlook Says Contraband Need Cause No Bitterness.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Outlook, in an article on "Contraband and Commonsense," says:

"It may be expected confidently that the British reply to the second American note regarding interference with commerce will afford all reasonable satisfaction to public opinion in the United States, even if it does not assuage the raw susceptibilities of some exporters whose profits are diminished by a war in which, except as business men, they have little concern.

"While we intend to maintain the fullest freedom of action recognied to belligerents by every principle of international law, it will no doubt be appreciated by the United tSates that we shall study to avoid causing hardship or loss to citizens of a kindred and friendly power, so far as is possible in a contest which every fair-minded person will recognize lays some part of the burden on every trading community in the world.

"There is next to nothing in the question of contraband which, if properly treated cannot be satisfactorily arranged between sensible people, and nothing at al that need provoke bitter feelings on ithe side, given good will and a desire to reach an amicable solution."

RUMANIA MOBILIZING 750,000 SOLDIERS

Will Strike Even Should Italy Decide Not to Enter War, It Is Declared.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 9.—The Morning Post's Bucharest correspondent says:

"Rumania is mobilizing 750,000 men, of which half a million form the field army.

"Rumania will strike even should Italy decide not to enter the war."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—In official circles too much trust is not placed in the Paris reports of the immediate entry of Rumania into the war. Neither is full credence given to rumors that Italy and Rumania have made an arrangement for joint action.

It is stated that the British Government has no information indicating immediate Rumanian participation. In fact, it appears that Rumanian participation depends largely on developments during the next two months and particularly on continued Austrian failure against Servia and continued Russian success against Turkey.

The statements of certain Rumanians in Paris are declared to be from men not responsible for Government action, and there is nothing direct from Rumania indicating that these visitors to Paris are reflecting their Government's views.

PACK UP PORTE'S ARCHIVES.

Some Already Sent from Constantinople in Fear of a Revolt.

SOFIA, Jan. 8.—Dispatches reaching Sofia from Constantinople describe the situation in the Turkish capital as increasingly alarming.

The local authorities appear to apprehend not only attacks from the outside, but also internal disorders.

The archives of the State have been packed up, ready for removal from the city, and many of them have already been sent away. Preparations have also been completed for the removal of the Treasury, and locomotives are kept constantly under steam in the railway yards of Stambul to meet the possible necessity of conveying the officials of the Government to a place of safety at short notice.

Preparations have been made at Adrianople for the quartering of the State officials should eventualities cause the Porte to decide to quit the present capital.

PERSIA SENDS ULTIMATUM.

Wanted to Stay Neutral, but Turks and Kurds Invaded Country.

ROME, Jan. 8.—The Giornale d'Italia has published an interview with the Persian Minister to Rome in the course of which the Minister said Persia desired to remain neutral throughout the war, but that its territory was being invaded by Kurds and Turks.

Persia had sent an ultimatum to Constantinople, the Minister said, the result of which was unknown as yet.

The telegraph is interrupted, and it takes seven weeks for a letter to travel from Teheran to Rome.

SAVED NUNS NEAR LOUVAIN.

Relief Came Just in Time for Sisters and Orphan Charges.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Herbert Clark Commission for Relief in Belgium, today received from the commission's representative in the Belgian Province of Brabant a pathetic account of the relief from imminent starvation of the inmates of the convent of the Soeurs Oblates, near Louvain, comprising 66 nuns and 400 homeless children.

For weeks the sisters had sheltered and fed the children, and it was not until the supplies of the convent were almost exhausted that they sent an appeal to the commission for help. On receipt of the request for aid food was immediately dispatched to the convent. The delegate who accompanied the food was received by the Mother Superior in a tattered habit. The nuns greeted the American flag with tears in their eyes.

"Children in rags and with bare legs crowded about, asking if it were true that food was coming," says the report. "Many of the larger children, with pale and aged faces, showed plainly the terrible experiences through which they had passed."

As the delegate was leaving the Mother Superior said:

"Thank God one country at least has peace and can so nobly show her sympathy for those at war!"

After providing an adequate supply of food for the convent, the commission dispatched clothing for the nuns and children from the central depot in Brussels.

BERLIN'S WAR ITEMS.

Postal Service for Antwerp—German Textile Mills Busy.

BERLIN, Jan. 8, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the items given out today by the Official Press Bureau are the following:

"The Antwerp Tijdingen reports that the German officials are organizing a postal service in Antwerp. The Belgian postmen have agreed to do service for approximately the same pay as formerly.

"German commissioned and non-commissioned officers, who were cut off and made war prisoners while on patrol, have been sentenced by a French court martial to prison. Germany has asked a neutral government to protest and request the setting aside of this judgment which is contrary to international law.

"Reports concerning the German textile industry state that the unemployment is less than it was before the war and that the mills are better occupied than ever before.

"Denmark reports a dearth of rye bread because of steamers from America arriving late as a consequence of difficulties made by England.

"The Norwegian Shipping Gazette, in a protest against the British seizure of Norwegian oil steamers, says it expects that the Norwegian Government will make a compensation claim.

"The Russky Slovoe (a Moscow newspaper) reports that the Russians lost a considerable number of their aeroplanes in the last fights at Lodz and Lowicz.

"Four French notables in the French territory occupied by the Germans took evidence from the inhabitants who deposed that no case of violence, arson, or wanton destruction had happened in the district. The inhabitants acknowledged that the German military provided distressed French people with victuals."

WITHHOLD BRITISH RECRUITING FIGURES

Government Realizes Their Value to Germany, Lord Lucas Tells House of Lords.

NO FORCED SERVICE YET

Haldane Says Time to Resort to It Has Not Yet Come—New British Big Gun Equal to Germans'.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—After a two days' session, in the course of which its members heard statements from Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War; Viscount Haldane, the Lord High Chancellor; the Marquis of Crewe, the Government leader in the House, and Lord Lucas, on behalf of the Government, on the progress of the war and Great Britain's preparations to carry it on, the House of Lords this evening adjourned until Feb. 2, when Parliament will reassemble.

The Opposition was not very successful in obtaining from the Government information regarding the growth of the army or the operations of the navy, as to which its members persistently questioned the Ministers, but, generally speaking, the Government expressed satisfaction at the rate at which recruiting was proceeding, and Lord Haldane today declared that the necessity for compulsory service had not arisen. The Lord Chancellor also announced that experts in England were producing a gun which was at least the equal of the famous German 42-centimeter gun.

Unionist peers who criticised Ireland's reply to the call to arms were told that Ireland was doing her full share in the war.

A lighter vein was introduced into the discussion by some of the Scottish members, who complained of the kilts supplied to the Scottish regiments. Lord Moncreiff described these kilts as "abbreviated ladies' hobble skirts." Lord Lucas replied that the War Office had been unable to get a sufficient stock of the usual material used in the making of kilts.

Recruiting Is Satisfactory.

Lord Lucas said in his statement today:

"We have every reason to be satisfied with the rate at which men are coming into the army, but nothing will draw from me the numbers recruited, for the reason that the value of such figures to the enemy would be enormous.

"We know that Germany is raising large numbers of new troops outside of the usual military organization from a part of the population not usually trained to arms. No information could be of greater value to us than to have details concerning the progress of that work and how many men they are getting and training. The number they have or wish to have would be information of the very highest military importance to the Allies."

Lord Lucas added that Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, was satisfied with the rate at which recruiting was proceeding, because he was able to supply equipment at a rate commensurate therewith. No troops fit to go to the front were being kept back owing to lack of equipment.

Dealing with Viscount Midleton's charge concerning the inequality of the burden on different parts of the country resulting from the present system of recruiting, Lord Lucas said he thought this was inevitable, but he pointed out that, under the voluntary system, the country avoided the enormous dislocation of industry which followed the mobilization of the great conscript armies of the Continent.

The Earl of Selborne said he doubted if the Government had sufficiently impressed the nation with the immensity of the task the country was facing. The first object of the British Army was to turn the Germans out of Belgium, he said, and if the full significance of this task were realized it would have a powerful effect on recruiting.

Haldane Had Hoped for Peace

Viscount Haldane, the Lord High Chancellor, (ex-Secretary of War,) replied on behalf of the Government. He agreed with Lord Selborne's estimate of the gravity of the crisis. He said he was one of those who had hoped that the more peaceful party in Germany might prevail, but he also was so well aware of the danger to be expected from the military notions which had laid hold of the mind of the German people that, while he was at the War Office, he had set himself during the years of peace to frame a military organization capable of the necessary expansion.

As to the suggestion of compulsory service, Lord Haldane said he thought this was a bad thing, although in the time of a grave national necessity it might be necessary to resort to it. That time, however, had not yet come, and the Government could not adopt such a system without the gravest consideration.

Referring to some of the technical problems of the war, Lord Haldane remarked that the Allies at an early period in the fighting had been behind in respect to great guns. This condition had since been rectified, he declared.

Since the British had discovered the type of the new German 42-centimeter guns and the ideas embodied in them, Lord Haldane said, English experts had been busy producing a satisfactory equivalent for this German artillery.

"We are fighting for nothing less than the life of the nation," the Lord Chancellor said, "in circumstances which make it the duty of every man to put everything he possesses and values most into the scale for success. No victory can be sufficient which does not preclude the recurrence of the situation in which we now are. The task is an enormous one, and it varies in the case of each of the Allies, but on us rests a burden which is larger than that of either France or Russia—the burden of keeping the command of the sea.

"I am glad there has been an appreciation of the obligation the Allies are under to the navy for establishing that remarkable control of the sea which, with comparatively little loss to our commerce and supplies, has enabled us to use the navy to carry on operations which otherwise would have been impossible."

Irish Doing Their Share.

The Marquis of Crewe, Government leader in the House of Lords, replying to the criticism with regard to the recruiting in Ireland and a statement by Lord Middleton that desertions and discharges in Ireland were quite phenomenal, said recruiting there was going on to the satisfaction of the War Office. Moreover, regular drafts had been supplied for the Irish regiments, and every Irish infantry regiment in the army was now at the front.

The division in political opinion in Ireland, Lord Crewe said, had admittedly made the recruiting problem a difficult one. There were in Ireland a number of revolutionary Irishmen who were vocal out of all proportion to their influence.

Lord Crewe said he had received no particular information concerning the movements of Sir Roger Casement, who was reported to have proposed an alliance between Germany, Ireland, and America to the Berlin Government, but if Sir Roger had done what he was reputed to have done his conduct ought to be followed by severe penalties.

Dealing with the question of the Irish Volunteers, Lord Crewe said the veto which was placed on the Irish Volunteer force by the Home Rule bill would undoubtedly not survive the changed state of things that would follow the war. Asked whether Great Britain had promised the Allies to resort to universal service in case of necessity, Lord Crewe said he could make no statement on the subject. It must be remembered, he added, that the end of the war might depend on economic features as well as military ones, and that it might be better, therefore, to keep certain industries fully occupied than to send a few thousand extra men into the field.

JELLICOE PROUD OF MEN.

Letter from British Fleet Commander Praises Their Patience.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 9.—A letter from Admiral Sir John Jellicoe was read at an entertainment for soldiers' and sailors' wives last night.

"The men," the Admiral wrote, "are setting an example of cheery patience that is splendid. If they had the excitement of action the trial of patience would not be so severe, but they are content just to wait and watch, and it is good to see how well they stick to the rather monotonous work.

"We don't get much comfort out of the weather, either. The nights are very long, the sky is very gray, and the decks are very, very wet, but none of these things affect the spirits of the men any more than the cold and wet trenches and the constant shell fire affect the spirits of those splendid soldiers of ours in Belgium.

"It is good to be a Briton nowadays."

LOXLEY'S LETTER TO NURSE

Captain of Formidable Wrote Shortly Before the Disaster.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Before leaving port, one of the last acts of Capt. Loxley, who went down on the pre-dreadnought Formidable, after heroically warning other ships to "Keep off, submarines are about," was to send a letter and the usual Christmas gift to his old nurse. The letter read:

H. M. S. Formidable.

My Dear old Man:

My very best love and best wishes to you for Christmas and New Year, and may we soon beat the Germans. We are having a quiet time, but you never know when anything may happen.

Peter (Capt. Loxley's son) has gone to school, and is just home for his first holidays, which, I expect, he is enjoying as much as I did, but he was much braver going to school than I.

Every one seems well at Gloucester, but I have only seen mother once for about ten minutes during the last two years.

With love,

Yours lovingly,
NOEL LOXLEY.

GERMANS TO FIGHT SERBS.

60,000 Reported on Way to Sarajevo to Aid Austrians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 8, (Ditpatch to The London Morning Post.)—Travelers who have arrived at Pontebba report that 60,000 German soldiers are being transported to Sarajevo for use against Servia. Thus Austria has asked Germany for aid against the Serbs. Vienna is being intrenched and stores are being accumulated in the event of a siege.

An Austrian communication couched in the language peculiar to the Balliplats after defeat admits the Russian advance in the Carpathians.

CONCESSION TO POOR JEWS.

Turkey Will Exempt Indigent from Payment of Naturalization Fee.

Louis Marshall, President of the American Jewish Committee, yesterday received the following telegram from Secretary of State Bryan:

"The State Department has received a telegram from Constantinople in which it is stated that the Sublime Porte has accorded an additional month's time for foreign Jews to become naturalized, and has also decided to exempt indigent Jews from the payment of the naturalization fee.

"This action will result in freeing the Jews in question from the need for raising money, but will compel them to decide quickly."

STOPS ALL FRATERNIZING.

Berlin Forbids Any Cessation of Hostilities in the Future.

BERLIN, via London, Jan. 7.—The German Army authorities have issued a general order, prohibiting troops in the field from fraternizing in future with forces of the enemy as they did at several points in the western theatre of the war at Christmas.

To such an extent was this fraternizing carried out that at one place where the Germans and British played football on Christmas Day, they agreed to suspend hostilities for two days more.

JEWS IN RUSSIA OPPRESSED.

Conditions Not Changed Despite the War, It Is Asserted.

The Foreign Committee of the General Jewish Workmen's Committee issued recently a statement denying that the conditions in Russia, so far as the Jews are concerned, have improved as a result of the promises to that effect of the Russian Government. It is charged that conditions continue as before the war, and that no relief whatever has been given even to those of the Jews who are fighting in the armies of the Czar.

The statement is signed "Foreign Committee of the General Jewish Workmen's Society in Russia," and as translated by the German Information Service, in part, reads:

"The position of the Jews has not been relieved in the slightest. All the disgraceful prohibitory laws, such as restrictions as to their spheres of settlement or as to admission of their children to schools, remain in full force. Even such Jews as were compelled to flee from localities that were occupied by hostile troops were not allowed temporary admission to places outside the sphere of settlement.

"We also wish to point out that the Russian Government has taken advantage of war to suppress more cruelly than ever the labor movement and any other adverse current. All labor papers have been stopped; the last remnants of workmen's organizations are being exterminated; their leaders are being hunted down and put into prisons; arraignments for political offenses are started."

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FRENCH COMMEND TIMES EDITORIAL

Paris Papers Enthusiastic Over "Peace with Freedom" Advice to Germans.

SAY BERNSTORFF HAS FAILED

Futility of His Propaganda Seen in This Expression of Public Opinion Here.

The editorial of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 15, addressed to the German people, and suggesting a way by which they may attain peace with freedom, has aroused much enthusiastic comment in the French press.

The Figaro, which devotes a column to THE TIMES editorial, says:

"Who has written this? It is neither a Frenchman nor an Englishman nor a Russian. It is an American, an American journalist, of one of the most important newspapers in the United States, THE NEW YORK TIMES. His article is addressed especially to the readers of German origin, whom he adjures to yield to the evidence at hand, and to do all they can for their former country to repair as best they can the incapacity and weaknesses of William II., his advisers, and his agents. He shows German diplomacy rendering inevitable the alliance of England with France and Russia; the German General Staff precipitating the Empire into the abyss; German militarism crushed by the resistance of France and Russia; the German armies driven back on the west and the east."

After citing passages of the editorial calling for the assurance of European peace and security by the destruction of militarism, even if this involves a revolution in Germany, The Figaro continues:

"This shows where American public opinion is after four months of incessant labors on the part of Count von Bernstorff and Dernburg, after their furious propaganda, their interviews, their brochures, their falsehoods. And this opinion is made clear not only by these warnings that, moreover, will be heard only after it is too late, when Germany, panting, will have to pay the full price of its crimes, but it is made clear also each day in contributions for the assistance of the relief work for the Allies."

The Petit Journal, which publishes a translation of part of THE TIMES editorial, prefaces it with these words:

"THE NEW YORK TIMES, which has done more than all the rest of the American press combined to clear up the opinion of its fellow-citizens on all the questions relative to the war, has just uttered an eloquent appeal to the German people, and especially to the Germans in America, exhorting them to realise the incompetence and failure of the Kaiser and his advisers, and to overthrow both.

"After having demonstrated, as we told yesterday in our brief analysis of the article, that Germany is doomed to certain defeat, and that the continuation of the hopeless conflict will merely besides weakening its last resources and draining its last drop of blood, retard the fatal end without changing it, THE NEW YORK TIMES says: On the contrary, if the German people recovers its self-possession in time, the hour of the Empire's fall may perhaps be that of its deliverance. The more the solution is retarded, the more disastrous will be its end."

Le Petit Parisien, commenting on THE TIMES editorial, says:

"THE NEW YORK TIMES has just published an article which shows how far the German case is considered compromised on the other side of the Atlantic."

It publishes several extracts from THE TIMES editorial, "urging a revolution of such a nature as to terminate as quickly as possible the terrible conflict."

La Liberté, in its issue of Dec. 18, says:

"American sympathies for the Allies continue to grow. Among the characteristic manifestations of the state of public opinion in the United State the article of THE NEW YORK TIMES, advising the Germans to enlighten the eyes of their former compatriots, is very much commented on."

IRISH DENOUNCE MEYER.

Liverpool Nationalist Leader Says He Slanders Ireland's Soldiers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Alderman Austin Harford, leader of the Irish Nationalists in Liverpool, asked at a meeting of the City Council today whether it was the intention of the university authorities to expunge from their catalogue the name of Prof. Kuno Meyer.

He asserted that no more ignominious, infamous, or vile slanders could be uttered regarding the honor of Irish soldiers than had been made by Prof. Meyer in the United States, when he suggested that Irish prisoners of war should take service under the bespattered flag of Germany. Everybody, he said, viewed with the utmost abhorrence the campaign this professor was carrying on.

The Chairman, Alderman Alsop, replied that Prof. Meyer, who had held the Chair of German at the university, retired in 1911. A year later he was appointed to the Honorary Professorship of Celtic in the university, an unpaid post involving no duties. That appointment he resigned some time ago, and is not now a professor of any kind, nor is he a member of the Senate. His name, the Chairman said, appeared in the catalogue which was published before the outbreak of the war, but would never appear again.

SERBS' WONDERFUL RALLY.

Noel Buxton, Back in London After His Recovery, Discusses It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—That, despite the wonderful rally of the Serbs which resulted in their big victory over the Austrians, Servia cannot hope to withstand Austria indefinitely, was the opinion expressed last night by Noel Buxton, M. P., in an interview with a Daily News reporter on his return to London.

Mr. Buxton has been making a tour of the Balkan States with his brother, Robin Buxton, in the interest of the establishment of a Balkan alliance in Bucharest. On the day of King Charles's funeral a young Turk fanatic attempted to assassinate the two Englishmen, but, though badly wounded, both recovered.

"After we came out of the hospital," Noel Buxton says, "we went to see our assailant in prison, and discussed with him Herbert Spencer, John Stuart Mill, and the ethics of political assassination. Did he express contrition? Not the least."

Of Servia Mr. Buxton said:

"We reached Nish when the Servians were at their lowest point of depression. They frankly admitted that their army was in great measure demoralized. Some legions, indeed, were on the point of taking their departure.

"The extraordinary rally of the Serbs is not even now wholly easy to explain. It was partly due to the arrival of so much needed munitions just in the nick of time, which enabled them to support their infantry as they had not been able to do before, and partly to the wonderful élan which the Servians always exhibit.

"Their old King, who is over 70 and in feeble health, came out of his semi-retirement and actually shouldered a rifle and went with his men into the trenches!"

As to the military prospects of Servia, Mr. Buxton said: "All one say is that the Austrians are not likely to sit down permanently under their defeat, and it is not humanly reasonable to suppose that Servia, with her necessarily limited resources, can resist such a power as Austria indefinitely. This, of course, only emphasizes the need for effective accord among the Balkan States."

BAVARIAN PREMIER'S VIEWS.

Useless to Search War's Cause in Documents—England Brought It On

Count Hertling, the Bavarian Premier, in an interview he recently gave to a correspondent of the Naples Mattino, declared that Germany was being attacked by "seven fierce bloodhounds," and that for this reason she had been compelled to defend herself with "claws and teeth."

"All the allegations that have been made as to German atrocities and barbarous acts," Count Hertling said, "are a tissue of falsehoods and lies. Remember that these allegations are made against a country that is attacked by seven fierce bloodhounds. The rage of the feeblest nations has forced that country to defend its national life and glory, so to speak, with claws and teeth. The enemies of that country are not ashamed to hold it up to contempt.

"But fortunately neither newspapers nor news agencies are writing history, and Time, that grand old Judge, keeps watch and works above national passion and prejudice. The people of tomorrow are sure to know whether we really were cruel barbarians and wanted to wage a war of destruction."

"It is quite useless, it seems to me," Count Hertling continued, "to inquire into the causes and pretexts of this war. Critics search secret letters and public documents in vain in order to learn who it was that spoke the fatal word. The truth is that war against us became an inexorable necessity to all those who saw a constant danger in us. We have been compelled to put up with this war, which, like a necessary crisis, was forced upon us. We shall see it through to the bitter end, safely trusting in the strength of our cause and of our muscles. We hate none of our adversaries. The French fight against us under a suggestion and the Russians under pressure. But we have only one real foe, and that is England. The English alone are disquieted by our prosperity. Once more England gathers against those that put her in the shade hundreds of scattered forces, hundreds of people who have no reason whatever to hate us. The focus of this awful world conflagration is on the other side of the channel. On that misty isle beyond the sea is the hand that is the leader and index of this terrible tragedy.

"The English say or have it said that they do not fight the German people, but Prussian militarism. And why do they say so? Simply because they can adduce no better reason for justifying the wicked war which they wage against the happiness and wealth of a nation."

DANISH PASSPORT FRAUD.

Government Hears of Papers Used in America by Germans.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says that owing to a report that there are being sold to Germans in the United States Danish identification papers by means of which the Germans are able to reach home, the Danish Government decided to take some action.

It consequently has issued instructions to its Consuls in America to prepare these identification papers in such a manner that the chances of improper use be reduced to a minimum.

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DENIES OVERCOUNT OF REICHSBANK GOLD

Herr von Gwinner Says That War Loan Society's Notes Are Not Counted in Gold Stock.

SHARP ANSWER TO BRITISH

Explains Loan Society's Operations and Compares Reichbank's Condition to That of Bank of England.

The Central News has received a letter from Arthur von Gwinner, managing director of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, and one of the foremost of Germany's financiers and bankers, in which he replies to recent British criticisms of the Imperial Bank of Germany, said to be inspired by cables from New York. These criticisms related to the question whether the Reichsbank, in its weekly statement, included in its "gold holdings" the notes of the Kriegsdarlehenskasse, a war loan society, which makes special loans on securities, including German Government bonds. These notes are allowed to be counted as "gold cover" for the issue of an equal amount of Reichsbank notes.

Herr von Gwinner says in his letter:

With reference to the remaks of the London press, said to emanate from New York, it is worth while explaining the regularly published returns of the Reichsbank. They are clear and unmistakable to any one who knows how to read, and cares to understand the truth.

The Reichsbank's returns show its stock of gold separately. It goes without saying that this stock of gold is all in the vaults of the bank, and not elsewhere.

The notes of the "Kriegsdarlehenskasse" are shown as a separate asset. These notes are being issued during the war by a special board on treble security, viz:

Approved collateral of first-rate securities, accepted with a large margin. Government bonds, for instance, are being loaned upon only at 75 per cent. of their market value. It is worth mentioning in this connection that the "Darlehenskasse" advances money on bonds of the German war loan at 75 per cent. of its nominal price, for six months only, and at full bank rate, whereas the Bank of England is loaning on the British war loan at 100 per cent. of the price of issue, i. e., 95 per cent. of the nominal amount, for three years, and at 1 per cent. under bank rate.

The second security is the responsibility of the parties making use of the "Darlehenskasse," which is over and above the collateral.

Finally, the German Empire is a guarantor for the notes issued by the "Darlehenskasse," which thus have a treble guarantee, public, private, and collateral.

Not Counted as Gold.

By law these notes of the "Darlehenskasse" in time of war serve to the Reichsbank in the same way as gold as an asset against which its banknotes may be issued, but the notes of the "Darlehenskasse" never are nor never have been treated, considered, or shown in returns to be a part of the gold stock. They are not a fraction of that gold stock, but an addition to it. Indeed, and this is all important, the Reichsbank always held, in peace and during the war, more gold than is required by law. If, in spite of all, you consider the notes of the "Darlehenskasse" as "scraps of paper," you may strike them out from the Reichsbank's balance sheet and the cover in gold alone still remains more than sufficient and more than required by law.

A good deal of bad faith is required to misinterpret so clear a situation. From the Reichsbank's last return of Nov. 30, it will be seen that the bank had in circulation 84,205,363,000 marks, as against the following assets:

	Marks.
Gold	1,991,254,000
Other coin and currency	48,522,000
Notes of Darlehenskasse	739,200,000
Bills discounted running not longer than three months	2,982,364,000

Thus it will be seen that the Reichsbank's notes are covered by gold to the proportion of 47 per cent. The Reichsbank's present holdings of gold compare as follows with the previous dates:

	Marks.
Dec. 31, 1913	1,169,071,000
June 30, 1914	1,500,154,000
Nov. 30, 1914	1,991,254,000

Comparison with English Holdings

The Bank of England's holdings of gold on the same dates was less in every case. It was as follows:

	Marks.
Dec. 31, 1913	699,600,000
June 30, 1914	801,600,000
Nov. 30, 1914	1,428,200,000

Regarding the total currency notes issued by the Darlehenskasse it stands at 1,062,500,000 marks, of which the Reichsbank holds 739,200,000 marks. There are circulating, therefore, in the hands of the public only 323,300,000 marks or about $70,000,000.

It may be added that this system has been imitated not only by Austria, but by England herself, insofar as her war loan is loaned upon by the bank of England at a much higher price, for a much longer term and at a lower rate of interest than under the strict and conservative regulations of the "darlehenskasse."

EX-KHEDIVE NOT HOPEFUL.

Admits Invasion of Egypt Is a Most Difficult Undertaking.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Geneva correspondent of the Temps sends particulars of an interview given by the ex-Khédive of Egypt to a representative of the Vienna Neue Freie Presse.

Abbas Hilmi Pasha takes a very pessimistic view. There is nothing of German-Turkish bombast in his declarations. He said:

"The Turkish expedition to Egypt will encounter very great difficulties. Still, I hope it will succeed in overcoming them victoriously.

"People wonder that Egypt remains quiet and that it does not make common cause with the Turkish Army and further its task by a general revolution.

"It must be understood that Egypt is wise and does not wish to revolt just now, a revolution being, in the present circumstances, foredoomed to failure.

"But if a Turkish army enters Egypt it may be regarded as certain that the Egyptians, faithful to their feelings in favor of the Turks, will join with them to create for England a situation full of dangers."

BARS HAITI AS WAR BASE.

United States Sent Advance Protest Against Intrusion There.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—No word has been received here of the reported action of the German cruiser Karlsruhe in making a base of supply at Mole St. Nicholas on the extreme western end of the Island of Haiti. The place is cut off from telegraphic or cable communication.

The State Department, however, has not been negligent of the availability of the excellent harbor and remoteness of the Mole to belligerents as a base, and some time ago Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, the American Minister, was instructed to insist that the use of the Mole as a naval base by any European power must not be permitted.

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Announce That Their

Annual Sale of Fall and Winter Suits

Is Now in Progress at the Following Reductions:

$25 and $20 Suits,	$16.50
$30, $27.50 and $25 Suits,	$19.50
$35, $30 and $25 Suits,	$23.50
$40, $35 and $30 Suits,	$26.50
$45 and $40 Suits,	$32.50

No Charge for Alterations.

This sale comprises the entire stock of Weber and Heilbroner suits with the exception of dress clothes. Only at these end-of-the-season sales are these suits available at less than regular prices.

The assortments run the whole scale of this season's New York fashions, from the staple colors and conservative business coat to the latest fancy woolens and models presented by this city's foremost custom tailors.

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GERMAN DIPLOMACY WEAK, SAYS DEPEW

Only Hope of Permanent Peace Lies in International Police Force, He Asserts.

WAR TO END EXTRAVAGANCE

Outburst from Audience When ex-Ambassador Choate, Forgetting Neutrality, Praises Allies.

Poker, bridge, and the tango are three agents which have been steadily undermining the character and quality of the young men and women of this country and particularly of New York, according to Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, but they will all disappear together, Mr. Choate thinks, as a result of the European war.

Mr. Choate was one of the speakers yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society in the society's clubroom at 226 West Fifty-eighth Street. Ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew was the other speaker. Both talked about the war.

"This war will make us all poorer," said Mr. Choate, "and will put an end to this frightful extravagance that the young men and women of this age have been victims of. I say that poker, bridge, and the tango are too much for our people and all of these extravagances, as part of the education of the American youth, will be put at an end when this war is finished."

Mr. Choate spoke cautiously about the European condition, explaining that President Wilson's proclamation of neutrality forbade him telling what was on his mind. In speaking of the wonderful spirit prevailing in England, however, he left no doubt in the minds of his hearers as to his sympathies. In referring to the heroism and unity of the English people Mr. Choate lost control of his neutrality for a moment when he exclaimed:

"Germany tried to get Calais, but she didn't get there. And she never will."

The sentiment among the several hundred guests of the society was all in favor of the Allies and asserted itself at this outburst. Mr. Choate quickly resumed his neutrality. This was not a time to talk about peace, he said, and he was glad of the fact that even the peace societies recognized this. The United States would step in at the right time, he maintained, to advise, assist, and probably suggest the terms of peace.

Ex-Senator Depew, in tracing the cause of the war, said Bismark would not have made the mistakes in judgment and observation made by the Kaiser. While lauding Germany's industrialism and progress he had not a word of praise for its diplomacy, which he thought was of inferior quality. He asserted that the people in England, in France, and in Russia were united in the fight against Germany. All internal disturbances had been obliterated, he said. He saw as proof of Russia's unity the fact that the Czar was able to ride among his people in public without fearing bodily harm. He lamented that four-fifths of the Christians of the world should be engaged in "cutting throats," but insisted that Christianity had not broken down.

"There is some mysterious purpose to accomplish in this war, which is sanctioned by Christianity," said Mr. Depew. "There was an unwarranted preparation for war in Europe and rights were violated. Now let lestiny work out its end and make amends for the breach of the principles of the Prince of Peace.

"The future rests largely with the United States. We are to have a part more momentous than any we have ever undertaken. Public opinion must settle, once and for always, whether there is to continue a vengeance which will bring on other wars or whether there will be permanent peace. The only public opinion worth having is that of the United States. All the countries at war are seeking our favor.

"But this is not the time for us to interfere. Our part will not come until there is exhaustion somewhere. With every soldier believing that God is on his side there can be no peace until there is exhaustion.

"When our influence is thrown into the balance I hope it will be such as will wipe out militarism forever. If is for us to prepare for an international tribunal and an international police force which will insure international peace. Then and only then may we hope for peace on earth and good will to men."

Mr. Depew, on the motion of Mr. Choate, was made an honorary member of the society. Others who were similarly honored were the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, McDougall Hawkes, Henry S. Reynolds, Gustave M. E. Lind, Mrs. James H. Aldrich, and Mrs. Charles E. Sherman.

At the annual meeting of the society last night Clarence Winthrop Bowen was re-elected President. William B. Osgood Field was elected First Vice President, and Isaac N. Walker, Second Vice President. Henry Russell Drowne was re-elected as Secretary, Hopper Striker Mott as Treasurer, Abraham Hatfield, Jr., as Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Dr. William Austin Macy as Historian.

BABY IN A SEA CAPTURE.

Captain of the Charcas Arrives Here with His Wife and Little One.

Details of the sinking of the British freighter Charcas by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich off the coast of Chile on Dec. 5 were brought to New York yesterday by her Captain, A. C. Norris, who arrived on the Carillo, accompanied by his wife and fourteen months' old baby, the youngest war refugee to reach this port. Two deck officers, the purser, and four engineers also came on the Carillo, and the remainder of the crew are at Colon waiting for a ship to bring them to New York.

Capt. Norris said the Charcas left this port on Oct. 1 for Valparaiso via the Panama Canal. Nothing of any importance occurred until the morning of Dec. 5, when the Charcas, steaming along the Chilean coast, sighted a big steamship coming toward the land.

"The Charcas was ordered to stop," said the Captain, "and a boat put off from the other vessel manned by a crew in uniform with an officer standing in the stern sheets. Directly he came on the bridge the officer told me in English that the Charcas was captured and he gave all on board just thirty minutes to leave the ship. When we were all mustered on the starboard side of the deck the boats of the Charcas were lowered from the davits to convey us to the German warship. After we had left the seacocks of the Charcas were opened and the boat's crew left with the officer and pulled over to their own vessel. When we were all on board the boats were hoisted up and the Prinz Eitel Friedrich steamed about a mile away and then orders were given to fire on the Charcas. Seven shells struck the hull of our old ship and appeared to go right through her, but it was an hour and a half before she sank."

The next day the crew of the Charcas was landed at Papuolo.

Two Lawyers Disbarred.

Robert C. Burlando and Douglas A. Levien, attorneys, were disbarred, and Attorney Richard Krause was suspended for one year from practice by the Appellate Division yesterday. Burlando was punished for deceiving a client in purchasing a mortgage involving $1,500; Levien converted to his own use $240 of a client. Krause advised a woman client in a manner that assisted her in a revengeful purpose in a breach of promise suit.

WILSON HITS BACK AT FOES IN SENATE

Continued from Page 1.

along the route of the ride from the Union Station to Senator John W. Kern's home, in North Pennsylvania Street, where a brief reception was held. At the station thousands of people pushed and struggled to get a glimpse of the President on his arrival. Thousands more jammed the sidewalks and streets, hung out of windows, and peered from doorways along his route through the city. At Senator Kern's home there was a shouting crowd which, in its eagerness to see the President, almost swept his guards off their feet. And at the entrance to Tomlinson Hall, where he spoke, a great crowd which was unable to get into the building strove for a sight of him.

Following the welcoming ceremony at the Union Station and the ride between the lines of shouting people, President Wilson spent a quiet hour as the guest of Senator and Mrs. Kern at their home. There he met and talked with active members of his party in Indiana and chatted with the members of their families.

The President was greeted by Mrs. Kern on his arrival at the Kern home. In the house were the wives of the men who had charge of arrangements for the President's visit. They had been invited by Mrs. Kern to meet the President.

The President then received the members of the Reception Committee, composed of Directors of the Indiana Democartic Club and prominent Democrats of the State.

Interested in Boys.

President Wilson was especially interested in John Worth Kern, Jr., son of Senator Kern. The boy recently underwent a serious operation, and the President, who saw him frequently in Washington, had not seen him since the operation. Senator Kern's younger son, William, and boy friends, Miller Ellingham ,and William Humes, likewise had warm greetings from the President. He talked to the boys a great deal of the time during his stay at the Kern home, and just before his departure was photographed with John W. Kern, Jr.

After concluding his speech at Tomlinson Hall, about 4 o'clock, President Wilson went in an automobile to the home of Mayor Joseph E. Bell, at Pratt and Meridian Streets, where he made a brief call on the Mayor, who was ill and confined to his bed. He then went to the Democratic Club, where he met about 2,500 persons. Standing in the line with the President at the club reception were Senator Kern, Gov. Ralston, and Dick Miller, President of the club. The party was surrounded by Secret Service men, city detectives, and policemen in uniform.

Each person approaching the President was scrutinized closely. The Secret Service men kept the crowd moving as swiftly as possible. There were many who seemed to wish to linger and hold extended conversations, and these were gently pushed along by the Secret Service men and police.

The President took each person by the hand with a gentle, but comparatively firm, clasp. He greeted each with a smile, but did not speak.

Some in the line said "God bless you." Others were eager to impress on the President that they had voted for him and expected to do so again. It was a mixed crowd. One man carried an automobile tire in his hand as he passed the President. Women carried bundles of various kinds, and many girls had their schoolbooks. Letter carriers and policemen in uniform were among those who greeted the President.

Tumulty Barred.

The only exciting feature, if it could be called exciting, was when Joseph Tumulty, the President's secretary, got out of the club house and had difficulty in getting back. He went out at the rear door and wished to get back there. The policemen on guard could not see it that way. They did not seem deeply impressed when Mr. Tumulty told them he was the President's secretary. Finally he went around to the front door and found a large crowd ahead of him. A reporter saw his plight, explained it to a Police Sergena, and Mr. Tumulty got back into the club house.

The reception at the clubhouse continued until 5:15 P. M. The President remained a few minutes talking to Senator Kern and Gov. Ralston before he started for his private car at the Union Station.

The President was accompanied to Indianapolis by Secretary Tumulty and Dr. Cary E. Grayson, the physician to the President. The train which brought the party was on time, reaching here at 1:45 P. M.

A reception committee composed of Gov. Ralston, Thomas Taggart, Senator Kern, and Dick Miller, met the President as he stepped from the train. Mr. Wilson left the city at 7:5 P. M.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPEECH.

Full Text of Jackson Day Address at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 8.—The President's address in full was as follows:

Gov. Ralston, Ladies, and Gentlemen: You have given me a most royal welcome, for which I thank you from the bottom of my heart. It is rather lonely living in Washington. I have been confined for two years at hard labor, and even now I feel that I am simply out on parole. You notice that one of the most distinguished members of the United States Senate is here to see that I go back. And yet, with sincere apologies to the Senate and House of Representatives, I want to say that I draw more inspiration from you than I do from them.

They, like myself, are only servants of the people of the United States. Our sinews consist in your sympathy and support, and our renewal comes from contact with you and with the strong movements of public opinion in this country. That is the reason why I for one would prefer that our thoughts should not too often cross the ocean, but should centre themselves upon the policies and duties of the United States. If we think of the United States, when the time comes we shall know how this country can serve the world. I will borrow a very interesting phrase from a distinguished gentleman of my acquaintance and beg that you will keep your moral powder dry.

But I have come here on Jackson Day. If there are Republicans present I hope they will feel the compelling influences of such a day. There was nothing mild about Andrew Jackson; that is the reason I spoke of the "compelling influences of the day." Andrew Jackson was a forthright man who believed everything he did believe, in fighting earnest. And, really, ladies and gentlemen, in public life that is the only sort of man worth thinking about for a moment.

If I was not ready to fight for everything I believe in I would think it my duty to go back and take a back seat. I like, therefore, to breathe the air of Jackson Day. I like to be reminded of the old militant hosts of Democracy, which I believe have come to life again in our time.

When Democrats Get In.

The United States had almost forgotten that it must keep its fighting ardor in behalf of mankind when Andrew Jackson became President; and you will notice that whenever the United States forgets its ardor for mankind a Democrat is elected President. The trouble with the Republican Party is that it has not had a new idea for thirty years. I am not speaking as a politician; I am speaking as a historian. I have looked for new ideas in the records and I have not found any proceeding from the Republican ranks. They have had leaders from time to time who suggested new ideas, but they never did anything to carry them out. I suppose there was no harm in their talking, provided they could not do anything. Therefore, when it was necessary to say that we have talked about things long enough which it was necessary to do, and the time had come to do them, it was indispensable that a Democrat should be elected President.

I would not speak with disrespect of the Republican Party. I always speak with great respect of the past. The past was necessary to the present, and was a sure prediction of the future. The Republican Party is still a query, and refuge for those who are afraid, for those who want to consult their grandfathers about everything. You will notice that most of the advice taken by the Republican Party is taken from gentlemen old enough to be grandfathers; and that when they claim that a reaction has taken place, they react to the re-election of the oldest members of their party. They will not trust the youngsters. They are afraid the youngsters might have something up their sleeve.

You will see, therefore, that I have come to you in the spirit of Jackson Day. I got very tired staying in Washington and saying sweet things. I wanted to come out and get in contact with you once more and say what I really thought.

My friends, what I particularly want you to observe is this, that politics in this country does not depend any longer upon the regular members of either party. There are now in each regular Republicans in this country to take and hold national power; and I must immediately add there are not enough regular Democrats in this country to do it either. This country is guided and its policy is determined by the independent voter; and I have come to ask you how we can best prove to the independent voter that the instrument he needs is the Democratic Party and that it would be hopeless for him to attempt to use the Republican. I do not have to prove it; I admit it.

An "Animated Conservative."

What seems to me perfectly evident is this: that if you made a rough reckoning you would have to admit that only about one-third of the Republican Party is progressive; and you would also have to admit that about two-thirds of the Democratic Party is progressive. Therefore the independent progressive voter finds a great deal more company in the Democratic ranks than in the Republican ranks. I say a great deal more because there are Democrats who are sitting on the breeching strap; there are Democrats who are hiding back; there are Democrats who are nervous, I dare say they were born with that temperament. And I respect the conservative temper. I claim to be an animated conservative myself; because being a conservative I understand to mean a man not only who preserves what is best in the past, but who sees that in order to preserve it you dare not stand still, but must move forward. For the virtue of America is not static; it is dynamic. All the forces of America are forces in action or else they are forces for insertion.

1st Add Wilson Speech.

What I want to point out to you, and I believe that this is what the whole country is beginning to perceive, is this, that there is a larger body of men in the regular ranks of the Democratic Party who believe in the progressive policies of our day and mean to see them carried forward and perpetuated, than there is in the ranks of the Republican Party. How can it be otherwise, gentlemen? The Democratic Party, and only the Democratic Party, has carried out the policies which the progressive people of this country have desired. There is not a single great act of this present great Congress which has not been carried out in obedience to the public opinion of America; and the public opinion of America is not going to permit any body of men to go backward with regard to these great matters.

Let me instance a single thing: I want to ask the business men here present if this is not the first January in their recollection that did not bring a money stringency for the time being, because of the necessity of paying out great sums of money by way of dividends and the other settlements which come at the first of the year? I have asked the bankers if that happened this year, and they say "No, it did not happen; it could not happen under the Federal Reserve Act." We have emancipated the credits of this country, and is there is anybody here who will doubt that the other policies that have given a guarantee to this country that there will be free competition, are policies which this country will never allow to be reversed? I shall watch.

I have taken a long time, ladies and gentlemen, to select the Federal Trade Commission because I wanted to choose men and be sure that I had chosen men who would be really serviceable to the business men of this country, great as well as small, be ranked. Those things have been done and will never be undone. They were talked about and talked about with futility until a Democratic Congress attempted and achieved them.

Party Still on Trial.

But the Democratic Party is not to suppose that it is done with the business. The Democratic Party is still on trial. The Democratic Party still has to prove to the independent voters of this country not only that it believes in these things but that it will continue to work along these lines, and that it will not allow any enemy of these things to break its ranks. This country is not going to use any party that cannot do continuous and consistent team work. If any group of men should dare to break the solidarity of the Democratic team for any purpose or from any motive, theirs will be a most unenviable notoriety and a responsibility which will bring deep bitterness to them. The only party that is serviceable to a nation is a party that can hold absolutely together and march with the discipline and with the zest of a conquering host.

I am not saying these things because I doubt that the Democratic Party will be able to do these things, but because I believe that as leader for the time being of that party I can promise the country that it will do these things. I know my colleagues at Washington, I know their spirit and their purpose, and I know that they have the same emotion, the same high emotion of public service, that I hope I have.

I want at this juncture to pay my tribute of respect and of affectionate admiration for the two great Democratic Senators from the State of Indiana. I have never had to lie awake nights wondering what they were going to do. And the country is not going to trouble itself, ladies and gentlemen, to lie awake nights and wonder what men are going to do. If they have to do that, they will choose other men, and that is all to the business. Team work all the time is what they are going to demand of us, and that is our individual as well as our collective responsibility. That is what Jackson stands for. If a man will not play in the team, then he does not belong to the team. You see, I have spent a large part of my life in college, and I know what a team means when I see it; and I know what the captain of a team must have if he is going to win. So it is no idle figure with me.

Now, what is their duty? You say, hasn't this Congress carried out a great programme? Yes, it has carried out a great programme. It has had the most remarkable record that any Congress since the civil war has had; and I say since the civil war because I have not had time to think about those before the civil war.

Half the World on Fire.

But we are living at an extraordinary moment. The world has never been in the condition that it is in now, my friends. Half the world is on fire. Only America among the great powers of the world is free to govern her own life; and all the world is looking to America to serve its economic need, and while this is happening what is going on?

Do you know, gentlemen, that the ocean freight rates have gone up in some instances to ten times their ordinary figure, and that the farmers of the United States, those who raise grain and cotton—these things that are absolutely necessary to the world as well as to ourselves—cannot get any profit out of the great prices that they are willing to pay for these things on the other side of the water because the whole profit is eaten up by the extortionate charges for ocean carriage? In the midst of this the Democrats propose a temporary measure of relief in a Shipping bill.

The merchants and the farmers of this country must have ships to carry their goods, and just at the present moment there is no other way of getting them than through the instrumentality that is suggested in the Shipping bill. And I hear it said in Washington on all hands that the Republicans in the United States mean to talk enough to make the passage of that bill impossible.

These self-styled friends of business, these men who say the Democratic Party does not know what to do for business, are saying that the Democrats shall do nothing for business. I challenge them to show their right to stand in the way of the release of American products to the rest of the world. Who commissioned them a minority, a lessening minority? For they will be in a smaller minority in the next Senate than in this. You know, it is the peculiarity of that great body that it has rules of procedure which make it possible for a minority to defy the nation. And these gentlemen are now seeking to defy the nation and prevent the release of American products to the suffering world, which needs them more now than it ever needed them before. Their credentials as friends of business and friends of America will be badly discredited if they succeed.

Some Blind; Some Ignorant.

If I were speaking from a selfish, partisan point of view, I could wish nothing better than they could show their true colors as partisans and succeed. But I am not quite so malevolent as that. Some of them are misguided; some of them are blind; most of them are ignorant. I would rather pray for them than abuse them. But the great voice of America ought to make them understand what they are said to be attempting now. I have to say "Are said to be attempting," because they do not come and tell me that they are attempting them. I do not know why. I would express my opinion of them in parliamentary language, but I would express it in hope, no less plainly because couched in the terms of courtesy. This country is bursting its jacket, and they are seeing to it that the jacket is not only kept tight, but is riveted with steel.

The Democratic party does know how to serve business in this country, and its future programme is a programme of service. We have cleared the decks. We have laid the lines now upon which business that was to do the country harm shall be stopped, and an economic control which was intolerable shall be broken up. We have emancipated America, but America must do something with her freedom.

There are great things pending in the United States Senate just now that have been passed by the House of Representatives, which are intended as constructive measures on behalf of business—one great measure which will make available the enormous waterpowers of this country for the industry of it; another bill which will unlock the resources of the public domain which the Republicans, desiring to save, locked up so that nobody could use them.

The reason I say the Republicans have not had a new idea in thirty years is that they have not known how to do anything except sit on the lid. Now, if you can release the stream so that it will drive great industries, it is not necessary to sit on the lid. What we are trying to do in the great Conservation bill is to carry out for the first time in the history of the United States a system by which the great resources of this country can be used instead of being set aside, so that no man can get at them. I shall watch with a great deal of interest what the self-styled friends of business try to do to those bills.

Do not misunderstand me. There are some men on that side of the chamber who understand the value of these things and are standing valiantly by them, but they are a small minority. The majority that is standing by them is on our side of the chamber, and they are the friends of America. But there are other things which we have to do.

Help for the Toilers.

Sometimes when I look abroad, my friends, and see the great mass of struggling humanity on that continent, it goes very much to my heart to see how many men are at a disadvantage and are without guides and helpers. Don't you think it would be a pretty good idea for the Democratic Party to undertake a systematic method of helping the workingmen of America? There is a very simple way in which we can help the workingmen. If you were simply to establish a great Federal employment bureau it would do a vast deal. By the Federal agencies which spread over this country men could be directed to those parts of the country, to those undertakings, to those tasks, where they could find profitable employment. The labor of this country needs to be guided from opportunity to opportunity. We proved it the other day.

We were told that in two States of the Union 30,000 men were needed to gather the crops. We suggested in a Cabinet meeting that the Department of Labor should have printed information about this in such form that it could be posted up in the Post Offices all over the United States, and that the Department of Labor should get in touch with the Labor Departments of States, so that notice could go out from them. What was the result?

Those 30,000 men were found and were sent to the places where they got profitable employment. I do not know any one thing that has happened to my Administration that made me feel happier than that—that the job and the man had been brought together. It will not cost a great deal of money, and it will do a great deal of service. If the United States were to undertake to do such things systematically and all the year round, and I for my part hope that it will do that. If I were writing an additional plank for a Democratic platform I would put that in.

And there is another thing that needs very much to be done. I am not one of those who doubt either the industry or the learning or the integrity of the courts of the United States, but I do know that they have a very antiquated way of doing business. I do know that the United States in its judicial procedure is many decades behind every other civilized Government in the world, and I say that it is an immediate and an imperative call upon us to rectify that, because the speediness of justice, the inexpensiveness of justice, the ready access of justice, is the greater part of justice itself. If you have to be rich to get justice, because of the cost of the very process itself, then there is no justice at all. So I say there is another direction in which we ought to be very quick to see the signs of the times and to help those who need to be helped.

The Tariff.

And then there is something else. The Democrats have heard the Republicans talking about the scientific way in which to handle a tariff, though the Republicans have never given any exhibition of a knowledge of how to handle it scientifically. If it is scientific to put additional profits into the hands of those who are already getting the greater part of the profits, then they have been exceedingly scientific. It has been the science of selfishness; it has been the science of privilege. That kind of science I do not care to know anything about except enough to stop it. But if by scientific treatment of the tariff they mean adjustment to the actual trade conditions of America and the world, then I am with them; and I want to call their attention (for though they voted for it they apparently have not noticed it) to the fact that the bill which creates the new Trade Commission does that very thing. We were at pains to see that it was put in there.

That commission is authorized and empower to inquire into and report to Congress not only upon all the conditions of trade in this country, but upon the conditions of trade, the cost of manufacture, the cost of transportation—all the things that enter into the question of the tariff—in foreign countries as well as in the United States, and into all those questions of foreign combinations which affect international trade between Europe and the United States. It has the full powers which will guide Congress in the scientific treatment of questions of international trade. Being by profession a schoolmaster, I am glad to point that out to the class of uninstructed Republicans, though I have not always taught in the primary grade.

At every turn the things that the Progressive Republicans have proposed that were practicable, the Democrats either have done or are immediately proposing to do. If that is not our bill of particulars to satisfy the independent voters of the country I would like to have one produced. There are things that the Progressive programme contained which we, being constitutional lawyers, happened to know cannot be done by the Congress of the United States. That is a detail which they seem to have overlooked. But as far as they can be done by State Legislatures, I for one, speaking for one Democrat, am heartily in favor of their being done.

Because Democrats do not congregate mainly in Washington. They congregate also in the State capitals, and they congregate there in very influential numbers, and with very influential organizations.

Just befoe I came away from Washington I was going over some of the figures of the last election, the elections of November last. The official returns have not all come in yet. I do not know why they are so slow in getting to us; but so far as they have come in they have given me this useful information, that taking the States where Senators were elected, and where they were not elected; taking the election of Governors, and where Governors wee not elected taking the returns for the State Legislatures or for the Congressional Delegates, the Democrats, exceeding State by State, would, if it had been a Presidential year, have had a majority of about eighty in the electoral colleges. Fortunately, or unfortunately, this is not a Presidential year, but the thing is significant to me for that reason.

Another Party in Majority.

A great many people have been speaking of the Democratic Party as a minority party. Well, if it is, it is not so much of a minority party as the Republican, and as between the minorities I think we can claim to belong to the larger minority. The moral of that is merely what I have already been pointing out to you, that neither party in its regular membership has a majority. I do not want to make the independent voter too proud of himself, but I have got to admit that he is our boss, and I am bound to admit that the things that he wants, are so far as I have seen them mentioned, things that I want.

I am not an independent voter, but I hope I can claim to be an independent person, and I want to say this distictly, I do not love any party any longer than it continues to serve the immediate and pressing needs of America. I have been bred in the Democratic Party; I love the Democratic Party, but I love America a great deal more than I love the Democratic Party. And when the Democratic Party thinks that it is an end in itself, then I rise up and dissent. It is a means to an end, and its power depends, and ought to depend, upon its showing that it knows what America needs and is ready to give it what it needs. That is the reason I say to the independent voter, you have got us in the palm of your hand. I do not happen to be one of your number, but I recognize your supremacy, because I read the election returns, and I have this ambition, my Democratic friends—I can avow it on Jackson Day: I want to make every independent voter in this country a Democratic voter. It is a little cold and lonely out where he is, because, though he holds the balance of power, he is not the majority, and I want him to come in where it is warm. I want him to come where there are great emotions. That is what I miss in the Republican Party, they do not seem to have any great emotions. They seem to think a lot of things, old things, but they do not seem to have any enthusiasm about anything.

Liberty for Mexicans.

Now there is one thing I have got a great enthusiasm about, I might almost say a reckless enthusiasm, and that is human liberty. The Governor has just spoken about watchful waiting in Mexico. I want to say a word about Mexico, not so much about Mexico as about our attitude toward Mexico. I hold it as a fundamental principle, and so do you, that every people has the right to determine its own form of government, and until this recent revolution in Mexico, until the end of the Diaz regime, 95 per cent of the people of Mexico never had a look-in in determining who should be their Governors, or what their Government should be. Now, I am for the 80 per cent. It is none of my business, and it is none of your business how long they take in determining it. It is none of my business and it is none of your business how they go about the business. The country is theirs. The Government is theirs. The liberty, if they can get it, and God speed them in getting it, is theirs. And so far as my influence goes, while I am President nobody shall interfere with them.

"That is what I mean by a great emotion, the great emotion of sympathy. Do you suppose that the American people are ever going to count a small amount of material benefit and advantage to people doing business in Mexico against the liberties and the permanent happiness of the Mexican people? Have not European nations taken as long as they wanted and spilt as much blood as they pleased in settling their affairs, and shall we deny that to Mexico because she is weak? No, I say. I am proud to belong to a strong nation that is not going to use its power, which would crush, shall have just as much freedom in her own affairs as we have. If I am strong I am ashamed to bully the weak. In proportion to my strength is my pride in withholding that strength from the oppression of another people. And I know when I speak these things, not merely from the serious response with which they have just met from you, but from my long time knowledge of the American people, that that is the sentiment of the American people.

Defends Watchful Waiting.

"With all due respect to editors of great newspapers I have to say to them I never take my opinion of the American people from their editorials. So that when some great dailies not very far from where I am temporarily residing thundered with rising scorn at watchful waiting Woodrow sat back in his chair and chuckled, knowing that he laughs best who laughs last; knowing, in short, what were the temper and principles of the American people. If I didn't at least think I knew I would emigrate, because I would not be satisfied to stay where I am. There may come a time when the American people will have to judge whether I know what I am talking about or not. But at least for two years more I am free to think that I do, with a great comfort in immunity in the time being.

And it is by the way, a very comforting thought that the next Congress of the United States is going to be very safely Democratic and that, therefore, we can all feel as much confidence as Jackson did that we know what we are about. You know Jackson used to think that everybody who disagreed with him was an enemy of the country. I have never got quite that far in my thought, but I have ventured to think that they did not know what they were talking about, knowing that my fellow Democrats expected me to live up to the full stature of Jacksonian Democracy.

So I feel, my friends, in a very confident mood today. I feel confident that we do know the spirit of the American people; that we do know the programme of betterment which it will be necessary for us to undertake, that we do have a very reasonable confidence in the support of th American people.

I have been talking with business men recently about the presnet state of mind of American business. There is nothing the matter with American business except a state of mind. I understand that your Chamber of Commerce here in Indianapolis is working now upon the motto 'If you are going to buy it, buy it now.' That is a perfectly safe maxim to act on. It is just as safe to buy it now as ever will be and if you start the buying there will be no end to it, and you will be a seller as well as a buyer. I am just as sure of that as I can be, because I have taken counsel with the men who know. I never was in business and therefore have none of the prejudices of business. I have looked on and tried to see what the interests of the country were in business and I have taken counsel with men who did know, and their counsel is uniform, and all that is needed in America now is to believe in the future.

Reform in Business.

And I can assure you as one of those who speak for the Democratic Party that it is perfectly safe to believe in the future. We are so much the friends of business that we were for a little time the enemies of those who were trying to control business. I say for a little time, because we are now reconciled to them. They have graciously admitted that we had a right to do what we did do, and they have very handsomely said that they were going to play the game.

I believe, I always have believed, that American business men were absolutely sound at heart, but men immersed in business do a lot of things that opportunity offers to do which in other circumstances they would not do; and I have thought all along that all that was necessary to do was to call their attention sharply to the kind of reforms in business which were necessary and that they would acquiesce, and I believe they have heartily acquiesced. There is al lthe more reason, therefore, that, great and small, we should be confident in the future. And what a future it is, my friends!

Look abroad upon the troubled world. Only America at peace! Among all the great powers of the world, only America saving her power for her own people. Only America using her great character and her great strength in the interests of peace and prosperity.

Do you not think it likely that the world will some time turn to America and say: "You were right and we were wrong. You kept your heads when we lost ours. You tried to keep the scale from tipping and we threw the whole weight of arms in one side of the scale. Now, in your self-possession, in your coolness, in your strength, may we not turn to you for counsel and for assistance?

Think of the deep-wrought destruction of economic resources of life and of hope that is taking place in some parts of the world, and think of the reservoir of hope, the reservoir of energy, the reservoir of sustenance that there is in this great land of plenty. May we look forward to the time when we shall be called blessed among the nations because we succored the nations of the world in their time of distress and dismay?

I for one pray God that that solemn hour may come, and I know the solidity of character and I know the exaltation of hope; I know the high principle with which the American people will respond to the call of the world for this service, and I thank God that those who believe in America, who try to serve her people, are likely to be also what America herself from the first intended to be, the servant of mankind.

BIGGER TIMES SQ. STATION.

Commission Approves Sub-Grade Passage Along Fortieth Street.

Formal steps were taken yesterday by the Public Service Commission to make it possible to construct a sub-grade passage along Fortieth Street in connection with the two new Times Square express stations of the new Subways. In this way the B. R. T. and Interborough stations which will stretch from Times Square down Broadway and Seventh Avenue to Fortieth Street will be connected underground by passageways, not only in front of the Times Building, but also at Forty-first Street and Fortieth Street, and it will be possible to make an entrance to them from the Metropolitan Opera House.

Since the Seventh Avenue route, as it had already been laid out, permitted the occupation of the side street for no greater distance than 75 feet, it was necessary for the Commission to adopt a formal modification of the route. That was done yesterday, and was sent to the Board of Estimate for its approval.

BILLINGHURST IS EXPELLED.

Chile Also Orders Dr. Durand to Depart Within Eight Days.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 8.—The Government today ordered Guillermo Billinghurst, ex-President of Peru, and Dr. Augusto Durand to leave Chilean territory within eight days.

President Billinghurst was deposed in a revolution last February. It was expected that Dr. Durand would succeed him, but he was arrested and deported.

Last Nov. 30 the Peruvian police confiscated a quantity of rifles and war stores which, it was alleged, had been collected by Dr. Durand in connection with an attempt to foment a revolution in Peru.

DYNAMITERS SEEK PAROLE.

Urge Construction Work on Prison as Release Argument.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 8.—The rapidity with which they constructed the west cell house at the Federal prison here was one of the arguments for release put forward today by seventeen structural iron workers, convicted in the dynamite conspiracy cases at Indianapolis, who appeared before the Federal Parole Board, convened here. Having served one third of their sentences, the men are eligible for parole.

The applicants are: J. T. Butler, H. S. Hockin, E. A. Clancy, P. A. Cooley, J. H. Barry, P. J. Morran, H. W. Legleitner, C. T. Beum, Edward Smythe, W. P. Brown, P. J. Smith, George Anderson, Frank C. Webb, W. E. Reddin, F. J. Higgins, W. C. Bernhardt, and E. W. Basey.

Frank M. Ryan of Chicago, former head of the ironworkers, was not eligible for parole, not having served a sufficient portion of his sentence.

For seven years the prison management had been trying to complete the west cell house but at no time were there enough ironworkers in prison to finish the work. The warden called the ironworkers in and, explaining the situation, put them to work.

Ryan was made foreman. It had been a long time since the sixty-five year old head of the ironworkers had been on a job, but he showed his old time skill and within six months the ironwork on the cell house was completed.

France Orders 30 Tons of Cocoa.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 8.—The French Government has placed an order with a local firm for thirty tons of cocoa, according to an announcement made here last night.

B. Altman & Co.

The Initiatory Display of Imported and American-made Cotton Dress Fabrics

(in white and colors) is now being made, accurately forecasting the Spring and Summer fashions in cotton materials. Included in the showing are a great number of styles (many of them exclusive to B. Altman & Co.) in Embroidered Organdies, Voiles and Lace Cloths; English Voiles in printed and woven stripe effects; Madras Shirtings in cotton and silk-and-cotton mixtures; Irish Dimities; Dress Linens, Gabardines and Whipcord Suitings.

B. Altman & Co.

An Important Sale of Choice Black Dress Silks

for this day (Saturday) will offer 20,000 yards at most interesting price reductions.

36-inch Black Soft-finish Taffeta
Originally $1.50 per yard . . at 85c.

36-inch Black Japanese Silk (water- and prespiration-proof)
Originally $1.25 per yard . . at 85c.

40-inch Black High-lustre Satin
Originally $1.50 per yard . . at 90c.

40-inch Black Dress Satin
Originally $2.50 per yard . . at $1.15

42-inch Black Soft-finished Faille
Originally $3.00 per yard . . at $1.50

54-inch Black Lustrous Satin
Originally $3.50 per yard . . at $2.25

A Special Offering of Men's Overcoats

for this day (Saturday) will consist of a number of excellent-quality garments taken from the regular stock and marked at prices that should effect a quick disposal.

Men's Overcoats, in new models (including semi-box back), made of fine melton in black or gray, lined throughout with silk and finished with velvet collar; or of double-faced materials, with silk-lined yoke and sleeves . . . . . at $21.00

Men's Overcoats, in semi-fitting and full-box models, made of black or gray kersey and finished with velvet collar . at $16.00

Decided Reductions have also been made in the prices of Men's Fur and Fur-lined Overcoats.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

RED CROSS SUPPLIES

The undersigned are in a position to supply and ship SURGICAL, HOSPITAL and MEDICAL SUPPLIES to Europe for societies and individuals. Expert advice and assistance. Stocks of Sterilizers, Operating Room Equipment, Instruments, Cotton, Dressings, etc., ready for immediate delivery.

MANUFACTURERS. EXPORTERS.

The Hospital Supply Company
The Watters Laboratories
55 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Announce

That They Are Now Preparing
A Most Important Sale of

Fancy Velvets, Silks, Blankets and Hosiery

Complete details of which will be presented in this Sunday's edition of

The Times and Herald

Broadway & 19th Street

J. M. Gidding & Co.

334-336 and 338 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Will Close Out, Today, in Clearance Sales

Seventy Tailored Suits

$45 to $75 Values—at $18 and $25

Of corduroy—gabardine—and velours de laine; with or without fur—odds and ends from many lines. Extraordinary opportunities, especially for those who choose promptly.

—Also—

$45 to $95 Dresses—at $19

Of cloth and silk—in various models, to close.

$35 & $45 Coats—at $18

A special group of motor and utility styles.

BELGIAN FOOD SHIP PUTS IN FOR FUEL

California's Relief Cargo to Resume Its Course to Rotterdam Today.

BOY'S BRAVE EFFORT TO AID

Post Office Not Strict About Relief Parcels—Satterlee Pleads for Poland.

The steamship Camino from San Francisco, via the Panama Canal, bound for Rotterdam with a $350,000 cargo of food, medicine, and clothing for Belgium, as given by the people of California, put into New York last night for fuel oil. The steamer is an oil burner, and was supposed to have enough on board to take her across the Atlantic when she left the Canal, but rough weather caused her to use more than was expected, so the skipper put into port last night to have the tanks refilled. The Camino will probably resume her voyage early this morning.

Packages put into United States Post Office marked for European relief, without address, will be delivered by the Post Office Department. The information was given out yesterday by the Women's Section of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. The Women's Section received from the New York Postmaster a small package bearing the following inscription: "This is for some cold person in war stricken Europe." The package when opened at the Women's Section was found to contain a black silk muffler, and the following letter:

This is from a little working boy, and this is a muffler. Wrape it around your neck and it will keep you worm. If you can't read this ask somebody to read it to you, and then write to me. This is my address, Martin Churchill, 460 Baker Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund was increased by $2,776.36 yesterday, and the Fund now totals $786,740.37. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's contributions of $10 or more were:

H. J. A.	$1,000
Anonymous	100
I. E. Palmer Co., Middlesex Red Cr.	86
Atlanta, Ill.	67
T. R. Fell	50
Norman Hall	50
Cong. S. S., Sherburne, N. Y.	49
S. L. Ware	10
E. E. Fletcher	27
Wallace's Farmer, (col.)	119
A Friend, S. L.	100
Charles Neave	75
S. S. Franklin	50
L. H. Shepherd	10
Ada E. Springer	10
Stamford (Conn.) E. Franchise L.	15
E. A. F.	10
Louise Harkness	10
A. S. Murray, (col.)	25
Anonymous	10
Oshkosh (Wis.) Ch. of Commerce	15
Mrs. J. W. Reed	25
San Acacio, Col., S. S.	26
Washburn & Co.	25
Boys' Club, Y. M. H. A.	20
Carmel Lodge, I. O. B. A.	15
Wilkes-Barre, Penn., Comm.	500
Robinson Raincoat Co., N. Y.	10
Dr. J. Wasserman, Brooklyn	13
H. Schloss, N. Y.	20
C. S. Grand Lodge, O. B. A.	1,000
Leo Wise, Cin.	85
F. Hearst, Knoxville	10
A. Kahn, Funtington, W. Va.	100
B. Cohen, N. Y.	10
Mrs. D. Weingarten, N. Y.	25
S. S. Rosenstamm, N. Y.	250
Toledo Comm.	461
Mrs. C. Lilienthal	25
Misses Bernheimer, N. Y.	30
J. Axelrod	10
Samborer Lodge, N. Y.	10
Mrs. M. Guggenheimer, Lynchburg	30
L. J. Reckendorfer, N. Y.	100
S. M. Schafer, N. Y.	300
Witty Bros., N. Y.	25
Sam Ellis, Eveleth, Minn.	50
L. W. Morrison, N. Y.	56
I. H. Hass, Atlanta	513
Mrs. M. M. Schwartz, N. Y.	25

The fund now totals $293,461.87.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, of which August Belmont is treasurer, was increased by $1,241 yesterday, and now amounts to $98,583.48. Subscriptions should be addressed to Mr. Belmont, 200 Fifth Avenue. Yesterday's contributions included a check for $250 from C. H. Ingram of Eau Claire, Wis., three of $200 each, all from John C. Harris of Philadelphia, who asked that $200 be applied to the Belgian, and $200 to the French, and the remaining $200 to the general fund of the committee. Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Root of Montclair, N. J., sent $125. Dr. William H. Nicholas of this city gave $100, the North Presbyterian Sunday School of New York also gave $100, and Frank H. Waterman of this city gave $50. All other donations were sums less than $10.

Another Ambulance For Paris.

Among the contributions received yesterday by J. P. Morgan & Co., for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, was one of $1,100 from Mrs. C. A. Coffin and Miss Coffin, for an automobile ambulance. Yesterday's contributions amounted to $2,173.50, which brings the total to $267,147.18. Yesterday's gifts included, in addition to the gift of Mrs. and Miss Coffin, $720, collected by Mrs. Edward Brandegee, $200 from Elisabeth Rutherford Stuyvesant, $132.50 from the North Presbyterian Church of Geneva, N. Y., and $15 from William M. Cutler. Subscriptions to this fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street.

For French Women and Children.

The Fund for the Relief of the Women and Children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, amounts to $32,042.90, of which $10 was received yesterday from Mrs. James C. Littlefield.

Satterlee Pleades for the Poles.

According to a statement made yesterday by Herbert L. Satterlee, conditions among non-combatants in Galicia, are steadily growing worse. The Executive Committee of the Polish Relief Fund, of which Mr. Satterlee is a member, has recently been in touch with several refugees direct from Galicia.

"Very definite reports," said Mr. Satterlee, "were presented to us by two representatives of the Polish National Council, Dr. Felix Mlynarski and Artur Walenty Hausner ,both of Lemberg, who stopped in the city for a few hours before going on to Chicago and the West. They told us that several million Polish non-combatants in Galicia, are literally face to face with starvation. A considerable part of Poland has been battle-swept again and again. The City of Kielce has been taken and retaken seven times. Many ancient towns have been wholly destroyed. Most of the battles have been fought along streams and the water supplies have been polluted. Typhoid, cholera and dysentery are prevalent. I believe that nowhere in Europe is there such bitter distress as in Poland today."

The Polish Relief Fund, 487 Fifth Avenue, was increased yesterday by a contribution of $1,000 from Cardinal Farley. Contributions were received from Mrs. John Wells, $40; Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis, $20; and pupils of Sigismond Stojowski, $5.

The total contributions thus far amount to $8,740.81.

Red Cross Contributions.

The Red Cross European Relief Fund was increased by $341.44 yesterday and now amounts to $432,385.89. Subscriptions to the Red Cross should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street or 52 William Street. Yesterday's contributions of $10 of more were:

J. A. Bewer	$100
Jamaica Training School	75
P. S. 23, Bronx	47
G. S. Franklin	25
Mrs. A. B. Trowbridge	23
Ref. S. S., Tappan, N. Y.	$20
Hamilton Grange Ref. Church	14
J. G. Thompson	10

Donations for Jewish Relief.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, of which Felix M. Warburg is Treasurer, asknowledges the following contributions of $10 or more:

Previously acknowledged	$286,590.23
E. Naumberg, N. Y.	100
W. N. Naumberg, N. Y.	50
Cumberland, Md., Comm.	171
D. M. E. Heineman, Detroit	50
S. J. Jaffa, Springfield	10
Cong. Elejoha Ansher Lagor, N. Y.	15
S. M. Lehman, N. Y.	500
E. A. Karlesen, N. Y.	100
Mrs. B. Erdman, N. Y.	25
H. S. Kline, Atlantic City	10
J. B. Grossmann, Youngstown	10
B. Hirsch, Phila.	10
E. Heller, N. Y.	25
S. L. Bernstein, San Francisco	10
J. Weissbein, San Francisco	10
Anonymous	100
J. Albert & Son, Brooklyn	10
G. Berger Gould Couper Co., Chi.	10
Rel. Furniture and Carpet Co., Det.	10
S. R. Rosenberg, Los Angeles	10
Mrs. M. Cahn, N. Y.	1
Burke & Co., N'f'k	15
L. A. Bing, Cleve.	25
S. H. Bing, Cleve.	10
A. Salz & Co., Keyport, N. J.	10
Palestine, Tex., C. S.	51
Cone Caesar, Greensboro, N. C.	178
B. Marks, N. Y.	10
H. Marks, N. Y.	10
Rochester Comm.	1,211
E. Burganer, Hot Springs	25
S. A. Fatman, N. Y.	50
H. M. Greenberg, N. Y.	10
Ed	23
S. Heyman, N. Y.	25
L. & J. J. Shubert, N. Y.	10
R. Frankenheimer, N. Y.	20
Einstein Inv. Co., Fresno, Cal.	10

VILLA AND SCOTT MEET IN EL PASO

Preliminary Conference on Border Questions Is Held—Full Discussion Tomorrow.

HARD FIGHTING AT SALTILLO

Carranza Troops Besiege a Villa Force Inside—Gutierrez Family Fleeing to Border.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Jan. 8.—Gen. Francisco Villa, Commander in Chief of the Mexican Convention forces, and Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the American Army, met in a little back room of the Immigration Detention Station at the American end of the international bridge at 7 o'clock this evening. Villa arrived on a special train, the engine of which was gayly decorated with silver stars and Mexican flags in his honor. He went at once to the house on Lerdo Avenue, in Juarez, where William S. Benton, the Scotch rancher, is said to have been killed either by Villa or Rudolfo Fierro. With him tonight went Fierro, his body guard.

Villa walked to the end of the Santa Fe Street Bridge, accompanied by a few officers and a detail of soldiers from the Juarez garrison. He crossed without any exchange of salutes.

Gen. Scott, with his aide, Lieut. Col. Robert E. Lee Michie, awaited him beside a little stove in the detention part of the immigration station and arose when he entered. With Villa was Fierro, Felix Sommerfeld, Villa's New York agent who acted as interpreter and a single Mexico soldier without arms.

A confrence, a preliminary one preceding a general consideration of the entire border situation on Saturday afternoon, was then held. The two took up a preliminary discussion of the acute border situation. The Naco affair, the request of Villa to be permitted to take eight hours in which to capture both Naco and Ague Prieta, and the presence of such a large force of Villa's troops on the border at this time were touched on in a general way in the conference which lasted almost an hour.

Questions Up Tomorrow.

No conclusions were reached at the conference, but the meeting on Saturday, which is to be held at the same lace some time during the day, will be the final, and a number of official documents from the State Dearment at Washington, the contents of which are not known, will be presented to Villa.

At the end of the conference Gen. Scott said:

"It was more of a personal meeting and greeting than an official conference. We discussed the general situation as two commanders would be apt to do on meeting. Villa congratulated me and I thanked him. If anything of an official nature is to be considered that will be brought up at our meeting tomorrow.

Villa declined to make a statement, other than to say he was proud of the friendship he had with Gen. Scott, and that he would do anything the General wished that was reasonable.

Señora Gutierrez, wife of the Conventional President of Mexico, and her children have left Mexico City for the northeastern border and are being passed through the Carranza lines by order of Gen. Venustiano Carranza himself. Señora Gutierrez has been in Mexico City with her husband since he was declared Provisional President by the Aguascallentes Convention. Her departure was announced in an official message received by one of Villa's staff upon his arrival at the border this afternoon.

While Gen. Villa declines to make a statement regarding Mexico City affairs, saying that he has been away too long to be in close touch with the situation, the departure of Señora Gutierrez is considered here as confirmation of the report that Gutierrez is a prisoner.

Heavy Fighting in Saltillo.

Reports of heavy fighting between the Villa and Carrancista forces in and around Saltillo, Hipolito, and Barreal were received here tonight in an official message to Gen. Villa. The Carrancista forces, who were tricked by Villa's troops into evacuating the town to give battle, only to find that the Villistas had occupied the plazas, have mounted all their heavy guns on a high hill overlooking the town on the west and are shelling the cuartels and plazas with shrapnel and firing with machine guns. The fighting at Hipolito is also reported to be brisk, and many have been killed in a series of cavalry and infantry engagements, while the artillery shelled the positions occupied by the contending forces in adobe houses. Gen. Antonio Villareal is in command of the Carrancista forces. The Villa commander is not known to the Juarez officials.

Fighting in Victoria, capital of Tamaulipas, is also reported. The city is said to have been taken by the Carrancistas. The fighting has been in progress for several days, and the brunt of it has been borne by Zapatistas, who had lost 700 in killed, wounded, and prisoners up to 10 o'clock last night. Gen. Caballero commanded the Carrancistas troops and he was reinforced by Gen. Teso Robelo, who entered the town with a command of 1,000 cavalry and succeeded in driving the Villa troops out. The Governor's palace was looted during the fighting and a number of homes pillaged.

Gen. Benjamin Arredondo, the former "Colorado," who has been fighting with Zapata, was seriously, if not mortally, wounded in the battle of Puebla, having been shot by one of his own men, according to Rudolfo Fierro, Villa's aid and bodyguard. At the time he was injured his entire force of 1,00 mounted Zapatistas was annihilated by the Carranza troops under Obregon.

700 DEAD IN PUEBLA.

More Than 2,000 Villa Men Surrendered, Says Carranza Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Carranza Agency here today issued the following statement, based on its reports from Vera Cruz:

"In the streets of Puebla 700 dead were gathered up, and dead Villa troops were found scattered for thirty miles outside the city. More than 2,000 Villa troops surrendered voluntarily. The railroad from Puebla to Vera Cruz is being kept open."

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Jan. 8.—Reports of a Carranza victory yesterday in the State of Guerrero were received by Carranza officials at Matamoras today from Tampico. Many of the convention troops were reported drowned in retreating last night across the Rio Blanco. These troops were under Zalgado and Castillo.

Guerrero is in southwest Mexico, on the Pacific Coast.

GAVE WIFE THE EVIDENCE.

Gardner A. Jones Tells Court Divorce Suit Was a "Frame-Up."

Gardner A. Jones told Justice Cohalan in the Supreme Court yesterday that the suit for divorce brought against him by Hester A. Laflin-Jones, was a "frame-up." Mrs. Jones was the widow of a rich Chicago business man when Jones married her in May, 1911. In explaining how she came to marry Jones she said that grief over the death of her husband had dazed her mind, and that Jones said he could help her a great deal if she married him.

In her complaint Mrs. Jones declared that he had taken from her 500 shares of Diamond Match Company stock and various sums of money aggregating $46,630 between May 28 and Dec. 17, 1911.

When the divorce case came up in court yesterday evidence was furnished by two detectives, who said that last August they had found Jones in a room at 23 West Ninth Street with a woman who was not his wife, Edward A. Knappen the proprietor of the house, testified that when the door was broken open the detectives shook hands with the woman and laughed and joked with her. Then Jones made a statement in which he told the court that he agreed to furnish evidence on which a divorce action could be brought.

WOMAN TO TEST DOG LAW.

Mrs. Knoblauch, Banker's Wife, Served with Writ in Fifth Avenue.

Provoked because she was served with a summons to explain why she did not have a bulldog muzzled, Mrs. Charles E. Knoblauch, wife of a banker, living in the Wyoming, at Fifty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, yesterday said she would make a test case when arraigned before Magistrate Marsh in Yorkville Court.

Mrs. Knoblauch was stopped in Fifth Avenue in the afternoon by Policeman Barry of the Health Squad, and told her that the leash on the small dog without a muzzle did not fulfill requirements of the law.

Through her attorney, Miss Lucille Pugh, Mrs. Knoblauch got an adjournment until Monday at 9 A. M. and was paroled. She scoffed at the idea of a tiny dog being able to bite any one in the street when on a leash.

STILL THAW'S PROSECUTOR.

Jerome Is Reappointed to Represent State in the Case.

William Travers Jerome received a reappointment yesterday from Attorney General Woodbury designating him a special Deputy Attorney General to prosecute Harry K. Thaw when he is returned to the jurisdiction of New York State.

Mr. Jerome said that the reappointment was purely a formality continuing his services for the prosecution of Thaw from the last administration, when he managed to have Thaw sent to Matteawan. He said he could do nothing on the case until Jan.21 when the mandate of the United States Supreme Court is served on Thaw. After that, he said, he would have Thaw brought to this State.

WOODS TO APPOINT CAPT. SCOTT DEPUTY

Continued from Page 1.

uished lawyer and asked for an explanation. His subordinates gave it. He accepted it as the truth, and the ripples on the police sea died down.

All this reminds one of a story told by John W. Kellar, then President of the New York Press Club. He was a guest at a dinner of the Police Captains, and he was asked to make an address. In the course of it he said:

Gentlemen, I am going to reveal a little State secret. On Sunday night you know copy is always scarce in a newspaper office and the night desk is seriously put to it to obtain good stuff for the first page. A good city editor at once thinks of the police, and he assigns a man to roast the Police Board. (We had the bi-partisan board in those days.) The reporter, knowing his business and being on space, goes out and finds shocking conditions. The Police Board read the roast the next morning and they feel sore. So they send for the Chief and give him a turn or two on the toaster. The Chief goes back to his office and he sends for his Inspectors, to whom he gives a taste of the medicine. The Inspectors scatter to their precincts and, in turn, they interview their Captains. From the Captains the subject percolates through the lower ranks, until the whole concentrated wrath pours out on the patrolmen. The result is that the patrolmen unlimber their nightsticks, go out and lick a few citizens, and we get another story.

What Mr. Kellar said twenty years ago is still true today. No field for sensationalism is so fertile as the Police Department. No line of public endeavor is so rich with opportunities for pointing out how the work should be done, and for criticisms of how it is not being done. A man may be a poor clerk, but somehow he feels he would make an ideal Police Commissioner.

So when the newspapers got a story on the police force they lived up to the old traditions. Adjectives were taken out of forgotten nooks, dusted off, and adjusted to scare heads. The good old "System" got a dose of dope and was made to prance like a thing of life. The melting pots on the linotype machines fairly sizzled with the indignation of the sentiments they had to turn into type.

And in the meantime—the police force does not lose its head, but it keeps on doing business at the same old stand, ever alert, ever patient, ever vigilant.

Citizens' Committee Named.

A statement referring to the administration of Commissioner Woods was made b Leon Sanders, Chairman of the Citizens' Protective League, which at a recent meeting in Cooper Union authorized him to appoint a committee to investigate police administration with a view to obtaining needed remedial measures. In announcing the personnel of this committee, Mr. Sanders issued this statement:

We propose to make an exhaustive inquiry into existing conditions. In fact, that inquiry is already under way. This investigation will be confined to the present administration. We shall not go back of the very thorough investigations which have been made by official bodies in the past. We are confronted by an apparent condition of disorganization and inefficiency in the administration of the department.

The police today are as willing as at any time in the history of the city to enforce the law and obey the orders of the Commissioner. The fact that they are not mutinous is plainly demonstrated by the fact that they place the policy of law enforcement laid down by the Commissioner and the rules promulgated by him above the law which they take oath to enforce when they enter the service of the city.

It is plain, therefore, that the responsibility for the failure to enforce laws which would suppress crime and drive gangsters out of the city lies wholly with the Police Commissioner.

In its work this committee will seek concrete evidence and expert opinion on which to frame recommendations for the elimination of apparent evils. To this end it invites the co-operation of all citizens. Those who have information which will aid us are urged to send it to the committee headquarters in the Martinique Hotel. Citizens need have no fear of signing their names or coming in person. The source of all information will be kept secret by the committee.

The committee is composed of the following: Leon Sanders, Chairman; Frank Moss, former Assistant District Attorney; Alphonse G. Koeble, President of the United German Societies; Jefferson De Mont Thompson, President of the Broadway Association; the Rev. George R. Van De Water, pastor of St. Andrew's Church; the Rev. William B. Farrell, rector of Saints Peter and Paul Church of Brooklyn; Rabbi H. Perlera Mende ofa of Shearith Israel; Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby, President of the Woman's Democratic Club; Frank L. Frugone, editor of Bollettino Della Sera, and Peter J. Brady, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades of Greater New York.

The Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, according to a report among policemen, will meet today at Maennerchor Hall, Fifty-sixth Street, east of Third Avenue, to act on the Ellison attack. No announcement of the meeting has been made public. The patrolmen usually hold one session in the morning after 10 o'clock and another in the afternoon after 4.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SUNDAY PICTURE and MAGAZINE BINDERS

The Sunday Picture and Magazine Sections of The New York Times may be filed in a suitable and practical binder, which will be sent, carriage prepaid, at the following prices:

Full Cloth	$1.75
Imitation Leather	2.25
Half Leather	2.75

The binder has a capacity for six months, or twenty-six weeks, and both Picture and Magazine Sections may be inserted in the same binder with ease. Size of cover 18 x 21 inches.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square, New York.

JEANNE LANVIN presents her models as usual in her salons

22 FAUBOURG SAINT HONORÉ PARIS

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4 Per Cent. Interest From January 1st

Will be allowed on all money deposited today in the Interest Department of

GIMBEL BROTHERS, Bankers,

(Under the Supervision of the Banking Department, State of New York.)

Office hours, 9 to 5 every week day. Courteous, quick service; convenient location in the centre of the shopping district.

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Spring-Like Dishes In the GIMBEL Tea Room

Always the Tea Room provides the delicacies of the season a little before you can find them on the menu in most restaurants. For instance:

Fresh Cucumber Smelts
Baked Shad
Fresh Strawberry Pie
Fresh Rhubarb Pie
Fresh Strawberry Ice Cream

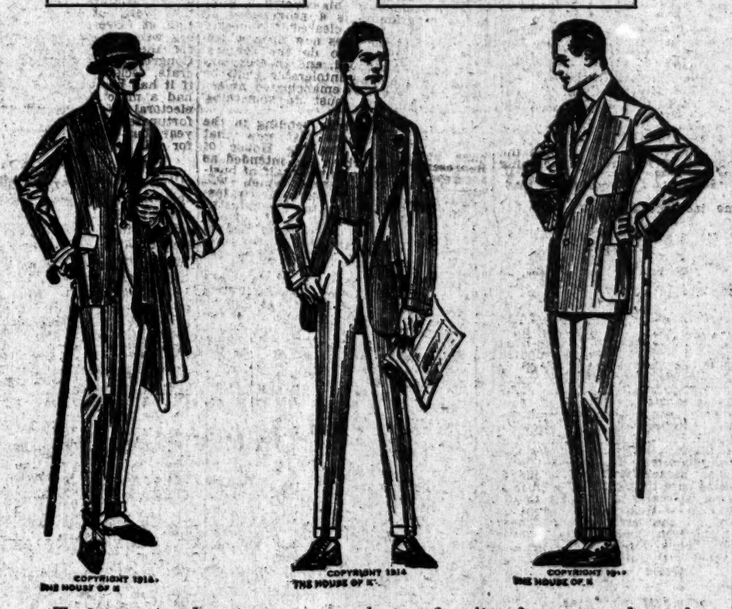
All served today, and deliciously served, in the pleasant surroundings of the home-like Tea Room. Eighth Floor.

A Fine Purchase, and Good Lots From Our Own Stock, Let Us Offer

Men's Suits and Overcoats

Regularly $25 and More — **At $14**

Regularly $32 and More — **At $19**



To a most advantageous purchase of suits, from a maker of national reputation, we add suits and overcoats from our own higher grades—the whole producing some excellent clothing news for economical men to read on a winter morning—and to act quickly upon.

The Suits $14
Plain blues, blacks, grays, dark fabrics and many fancy mixtures.
Sizes 33 to 48

The Overcoats $14
For men or young men; rough mixtures; plain blue or gray chinchillas; fancy effects.
Sizes 32 to 44

The Suits $19
Taken from our own fine stocks; in newest models and smartest materials.

The Overcoats $19
Loose Coats with raglan or plain sleeves; others double-breasted; also fully silk-lined Chesterfields.

Men's $6 Shoes, $4.75

620 pairs in all, shown in eight of this season's best models. Splendid shoes in every respect; practically a full range of sizes in all styles.

$4.75

Vici Kid Shoes in lace only.
Gun Metal Calf or Patent Coltskin in lace or button.
Tan Russia Calf in Plain Lace or Blucher.
Heavy Gun Metal Shoes in Blucher Lace. Second Floor

Men's $1.50 to $2 Fine Walking Sticks, 85c

Some are worth $2.50. A splendid collection of all the newest and fashionable styles and shapes, including

Derby, Opera, Prince of Wales

Wide choice of woods, some trimmed with silver band and tip, others with fancy silver bands.

Men's $3.75 Cane Umbrellas, $2.25

Silk umbrella fits snugly inside of cane case. Main Floor

More Books at 25c In the Clearance

Hundreds of volumes added to this clean-up of publishers' overlots, and our own stock.

Three other publishers have sent us their surplus of good novels.

All sorts of titles to suit the literary tastes of every bookworm.

25c a volume, though published prices were frequently four or five times that much. Main Floor

You Can Buy a Combusto Only After It Proves Its Economy

COMBUSTO The COAL SAVER

Proves, by a "before-and-after" test on your range, furnace, or power plant, that there is a sufficient saving of coal to pay for the Combusto in a short time.

We will not sell the Combusto on any other terms

But it *will* make good as it has done for hundreds of home and apartment house owners in this city.

The Combusto has no moving parts—uses no chemicals—needs no attention. It gets rid of cinders, coal gas, and clinkers.

If a 15 to 30 per cent. saving of coal sounds good to you,

Write, Call or 'Phone

Combusto Devices Corporation
250 W. 54th Street, New York.
'Phone Columbus 2777

Read this—
New York, April 21st, 1914.
"Combusto" fuel saving devices have been installed in our kitchen ranges and we are very glad to report that these installations have given great satisfaction.
Our records show that there has been a saving in coal of about 20%, the ranges give a more even heat and more satisfactory service.
We have tried several fuel economizers but consider the "Combusto" the best and most satisfactory we have ever tried.
CHURCHILL'S,
James Churchill, Pres.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

will continue today, their January Clearance Sale of

Men's and Young Men's Clothing

Featuring the following extraordinary values:

Men's Sack Suits, - at $22.50
Values up to $40.00
including plain blues and blacks, plaids, checks, stripes and interwoven designs; 33 to 50 chest measure.

Young Men's Suits, - at $15.00
Values up to $25.00
In plain blues and mixtures; all sizes but not in every model from 33 to 40 chest measure.

Men's Winter Overcoats, at $24.50
Values up to $40.00
Comprising London and American-made Coats, Slip-ons, Raglans, Great Coats, Ulsters and London-made Box Coats, all sizes 33 to 52 chest measure.

A sale of unusual interest today, of

Men's Shoes at $4.50 a pair
Actual Values $6.00 and 7.00
in the season's most favored lasts, leathers and combinations.

A WARNING TO AMERICA — *OUT TODAY*

Mr. Grex of Monte Carlo

By E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

An amazing story of international intrigue with a Monte Carlo background that lays bare the methods of modern international diplomatists and incidentally conveys a warning to America to arm herself against the possibility of war.

ILLUSTRATED BY WILL GREFE. $1.35 NET.

The Turbulent Duchess
By PERCY J. BREBNER
Mr. Brebner harks back to the days when empires were in the making in this fascinating tale of love, chivalry and adventure. *With frontispiece.*
$1.30 net.

The Second Blooming
By W. L. GEORGE
A searching analysis of marriage in England's supper-middle class which pictures the lives of three sisters at a period five to ten years after their marriage.
$1.35 net.

Publishers LITTLE, BROWN & CO. Boston

Alexander's Shoe Sale

20% TO 50% REDUCTIONS

MEN'S SHOES	$2.85	TO	$5.75
WOMEN'S BOOTS	$2.65	TO	$4.75
WOMEN'S SLIPPERS	$1.90	TO	$3.85
CHILDREN'S SHOES	95c	TO	$2.75

Sixth Avenue, corner Nineteenth St

FIND FRAUD IN GIFTS OF STATE BOUNTY

Controller Charges That State Was Swindled in Agricultural Fair Awards.

ASSEMBLYMAN IS INVOLVED

Day Laborers Confess That They Unwittingly Posed as Prize Winners for Mythical Exhibits.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Controller Eugene M. Travis announced tonight that he would submit immediately to the District Attorney of Rensselaer County, with a request that it be placed before a Grand Jury, a report made by Deputy Controller Warren I. Lee, charging fraud in the distribution of State money for premiums at the Rensselaer County Fair, held at Nassau. One of the officials who figures in the report is Assemblyman Edwin S. Comstock, Republican, of Nassau.

The investigation was conducted by the Deputy Controller, who is a former Assistant District Attorney of Kings County. Mr. Lee charges that State money was paid out in premiums to men who had no exhibits at the fair. He has in his possession receipts for various sums paid in prizes. The checks with which payment was made were signed by Mr. Comstock as Treasurer of the Nassau Fair and Liberal Arts Society.

Affidavits of the recipients set forth that they signed blank receipts supposing them to be acknowledgments of payments of money for services rendered. Fourteen men returned as winners of prizes admit that they had no exhibits. A. S. Blashford of Columbia, a judge at the fair, testified at the inquiry that he made no such awards as those recorded in the vouchers returned to the Controller's office on the strength of which State money was paid to the fair officials.

It is charged by Mr. Lee that the officials illegally paid the expenses of the fair out of money appropriated by the State for premiums, and covered up the transaction by means of fraudulent vouchers. He does not attempt to say what the officials did with the gate money which is it was supposed expenses were paid.

In his report to the Governor, Controller Travis says the same plan of graft may easily have been practiced all through the State. There are ninety-four agricultural societies which receive $250,000 annually to be paid out in premiums.

Mr. Lee says that the two accused officials of the Agricultural and Liberal Arts Society of Nassau are Assemblyman Comstock and Deputy Sheriff Elmer Lyd of Rensselaer County. These men have held offices in the society for many years, although other officials have changed from time to time. The specific charges made by Mr. Lee are based on the conduct of the fair of 1912.

"Larcenies of such an audacious and startling nature have been discovered, and larcenies which have been carried on so as to make their continuation upon an increasing scale both easy and probable, that I believe their existence should be made known immediately," says Controller Travis's report to Gov. Whitman.

"The Agricultural and Liberal Arts Society of Nassau, Renssalaer County, in 1912 received from the State approximately $2,550. In order to secure that sum officials of the society certified that it had paid in premiums the sum of about $3,200. As a matter of fact, the society disbursed only about $2,400 in premiums.

Officers of the society at Nassau forwarded to the Department of Agriculture statements which purported to be receipts for premiums actually paid in cash to exhibitors in the aggregate amount of approximately $3,200. Accompanying these were canceled bank checks, duly indorsed, and corresponding in amount to the various sums represented as having been paid in premiums.

"But an examination of the facts disclosed an amazing situation. Statements used as a basis for securing money from the tSate wee found to be false. Men employed as laborers, as policemen, as ticket sellers, and in various other capacities had innocently signed receipts for premiums in the mistaken belief they were acknowledgments of payment for labor performed. The amount invariably corresponded with what was owing them, and the paper, which was in blank when signed, was later filled in with articles upon which it was represented the signers had been paid premiums. Day laborers appeared as exhibitors of choice cattle, horses, sheep, and swine. In most instances these men had never entered an exhibit at the fair.

"In other instances no foundation whatever could be discovered as a basis for the receipt given. The father-in-law of one of the officials was awarded $138 for premiums on two herds of cattle, two cows, six heifers, and nine bulls. Neighbors who had known him for years testified they did not know he owned any of them. It is not strange that under such circumstances proxies for the election of officers of the society were sought with all the zeal that attends a town meeting.

"Among the officials is a man now Deputy Sheriff and another who is one of the present Assemblymen from Rensselaer County. It should be added that the two other honest officials, upon becoming suspicious of what was going on promptly resigned from the society.

"In the matter above indicated the State has been swindled. Year after year money has been diverted from meritorious societies to the pockets of sordid officials or their favorites. Instead of promoting agriculture, the lax systems has prmoted thievery.

"It is evident that proper regulations or even a primitive inspection upon the part of the Department of Agriculture would have prevented the situation. From the horde of Inspectors and officials in the department apparently none was detailed for so important a task. An official of the Department of Agriculture states that in some other societies still more lax systems prevail. Forgery and false claims under such circumstances are made easy.

"Of how long duration and upon how extended a scale the thieving practice above outlined has gravalled only further investigation can determine. It is clear, however, that the honesty of officials in other societies and not the vigilance of the Department of Agriculture has marked the limitations.

"Few business men would pay out their funds with as little safeguard as was here exercised. It is time that at least the same checks and precautions should be used to protect the funds of the State as is ordinarily exercised in private affairs. Some such system should at once be adopted by the Department of Agriculture which will prevent a recurrence of such larcenies."

Assemblyman Comstock was not at his home at Nassau tonight, and it was impossible to get his version of the fair matter.

THE UNION OF NEUTRALS.

Venezuelan Minister Explains Suggestion of New Law of Nations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—More definite and detailed information was obtained today concerning the proposal submitted yesterday by the Government of Venezuela to the special Pan-American War Problems Commission, in which Venezuela urged the calling by the American Government of a congress of neutrals to define more clearly the rights and duties of neutrals in modern warfare. The proposal was submitted to the commission by Dr. Santos A. Dominici, the Venezuelan Minister, in a striking speech. An abstract of Dr. Dominici's remarks, obtainable today, contains the following:

"We all agree that the circumstances attending modern warfare demand, more stearnly each day, new limitations of the rights of belligerents in order to safeguard the rights of neutrals, and that it is beyond discussion that over against the rights of belligerents stand the rights of neutrals to prepare and organize an effective action for their own security.

"This is the action proposed by Venezuela in the shape of a congress of neutrals to define, in the light of modern warfare, the rights and duties of neutrals, and in time to submit their conclusions to a congress of all nations; these conclusions, after being unanimously accepted—as it is meet they should be, as a matter of justice and expediency, because the belligerent of today is the neutral of tomorrow—should be embodied definitely in international laws.

"The Venezuelan Government also believes that such a congress might establish a new duty, that of the union of neutrals in case of conflicts of the magnitude of the present, in order to protect their own interests; a duty the logical consequence of which would be a new right, that of mediating, which should, of course, be exercised with all such restrictions and limitations as would make it compatible with the respect due to the rights of belligerents. Thus we should, by a further step, come to the creation of a permanent body, which from the very beginning of a conflict would represent such union of neutrals, and in the exercise of its right to be heard might in the majority of cases avoid a rupture, and in any case might limit the extent, duration and range of hostilities."

SUNDAY 'KNOCKS' CULTURE.

Evangelist Says It "Won't Educate Anybody Out of Hell."

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—"America is daffy over culture, and the hypocrisy of the Church is a disgrace to God," said Billy Sunday in his sermon today.

"Culture is all right in its place, but it is all wrong when you make it take the place of Christianity. America needs a tidal wave of religion, a cyclone of redemption, and all the culture in the world won't educate anybody out of hell.

"Stop being a wolf and disgracing God by wearing the clothes of the Church," he continued. "That does more harm for the growth of God's kingdom on earth than anything else in the wide world. If you don't intend to live as God wants you to live, then don't bring dishonor upon his sacred house by forcing your presence into it. God is not anxious about the clothes you wear or whether you come in a limousine or on hoof. He wants your personality. You can't place a little money on the collection plate on Sunday and then go to the devil the rest of the week."

In an evident effort to "square" himself for his previous attacks upon the ministers, he said: "It is foolish and childish of you to find fault with the minister because you don't like the way he preaches. Half the people are kicking religion with dignity.

"I preach as I like," he cried. "If I think I can preach better with my coat off than with it on, I'll yank it off. You fight the devil your way, but don't knock me for fighting him my way. The trouble with a lot of you people is that you try to pull the preacher back, instead of helping him. Preachers don't have anything to do, anyway."

The students of the University of Pennsylvania yelled themselves hoarse for the evangelist at a meeting in the college gymnasium earlier in the afternoon. The text of his sermon was a scathing denunciation of "four-flushers" and "false alarms" in college and out of it, and an attack upon cigarettes and "booze." "Conscience is forever tolling its bells in the dark of this life," he said, "and you've got to follow or go to hell. Clean lives are nothing if they are wasted."

TENNESSEE SOCIETY DINES.

Celebrates Gen. Jackson's Victory in Battle of New Orleans.

The Tennessee Society of New York gave a Jackson centennial dinner dance last night at the McAlpin. About 150 Tennesseean-New Yorkers, Tennessee visitors to New York, and their friends attended.

The occasion of the dinner was the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, at which Gen. Andrew Jackson, "Old Hickory," a Tennesseean, won a victory. It was one of a series of occasional gatherings which the society holds besides its annual dinner.

Dinner was served in the green room of the McAlpin, and later the room was cleared for dancing.

CITY BREVITIES.

Two-year-old Joseph Mikell played with matches in his home at 2,845 Webster Avenue, the Bronx, last night, and was burned to death before his mother, Mrs. Cecilia Mikell, came home from market.

Amos Pinchot is to speak tomorrow night before the Church of the Messiah Social Service League on "The Causes of Unemployment."

The 350 aliens detained at Ellis Island by the war will be entertained tomorrow afternoon with a concert given by the Twelfth Regiment Band and the Columbia University Glee Club.

Tea and talk will be dispensed to business and professional women and teachers this afternoon at the Woman Suffrage Party headquarters, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street.

There will be an anti-war meeting at the Quaker Meeting House, 221 East Fifteenth Street at 8 o'clock this evening. The Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions will speak.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street announced for to-morrow, has been postponed.

Under the auspices of the Men's League for Women's Suffrage, a meeting will be held at 144 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, next Friday night, at which Gilbert E. Roe and Mrs. J. E. Laidlaw will speak.

The police want to find the owner of a gold watch, chain and fob, dropped yesterday morning into the pocket of Joseph Joffee of 715 Beck Street, the Bronx, while he was riding in the subway.

Rose Powers, 11 years old, who lived with her parents and two brothers on the fifth floor of 550 West Forty-second Street walked out of the window of her home in her sleep yesterday morning and fell to the court yard below. She was killed instantly.

Fine Editions

from two private libraries with selected books from our own stock are on sale *during January* at very low prices.

Dutton's

681 FIFTH AVENUE

AN EXCELLENT TONIC FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIR

BALDPATE

Registered in U. S. and Canada

HAIR TONIC

Nourishes and strengthens the follicles and thus promotes the growth of the hair. Relieves the scalp of unhealthy accumulations and secretions. Gives a rich gloss, is highly perfumed, and free from oil. Trial will convince you.

PRICE $1.00

Baldpate Co., New York

For sale at Drug and Department Stores.

7-20-4

Sales for 1914—$7,190,362. Gain over previous twelve months, 1,410,700. Largest selling brand of 10-Cent Cigars in the World. Factory: Manchester, N. H.

SUBWAY TO REPLACE ALL BUT STEEL CARS

Continued from Page 1.

laid emphasis on the importance of obtaining an explanation of the failure of the Interborough people to notify his department earlier of the trouble.

Assistant District Attorney Lucian Breckinridge, who has been assigned by Mr. Perkins to attend the Public Service Commission's hearings and interview various persons who figured in the accident, said yesterday that the evidence adduced before him so far did not seem to warrant any charge of culpable or criminal negligence. But he said that Frank Hedley, General Manager of the Interborough Company, had admitted that when the notice of the short circuit on Wednesday was first indicated at the power house, by the flopping out of the circuit breaker, the circuit breaker was jammed back into position three times, re-establishing the automatically broken circuit.

Use of Circuit Breaker.

This, it would appear, was equivalent to holding down a safety valve. The sole purpose of the circuit breaker is automatically to break the circuit when a short circuit has been formed anywhere. Frequently, however, a short circuit is formed by the dropping of a wire or a crowbar or other implement across the third rail by some laborer; and inasmuch as the current may burn away the obstacle in a few seconds, it is often easier for the operator at the circuit breaker to jam back the warning switch of the circuit breaker, re-establishing the circuit, than to delay the service until the short circuit has been found and the trouble removed. In the Interborough plant, Mr. Breckinridge said, the custom, according to Mr. Hedley, was to jam back the circuit breaker switch three times, and to leave it out only if thereafter the current indication was still too strong.

Mr. Breckinridge could not ascertain whether such thrice-repeated interference with the circuit-breaker could have caused the three short circuits which were indicated at the scene of the accident on Wednesday—in the eastern manhole the western manhole, and the connecting cable overhead.

The only person examined by Mr. Breckinridge yesterday was John H. Hayes of 181st Street and Fort Washington Avenue, a passenger in the first express train stalled by the accident. Mr. Hayes said that the lights began to grow dim as soon as the train left Seventy-second Street, and that the train crawled on until the final stop at Fifty-fifth Street. It might have been during this time that the circuit-breaker at the power house was being thrown out.

Mr. Breckinridge said that personally he did not think the action of the guard described by Mr. Hayes could be considered as criminal negligence, but that it was rather taken in the interests of the passengers, to prevent the stifling fumes from penetrating the car. The testimony of several witnesses, he said, was that the guards behaved splendidly.

The investigators have become impressed with the advisability of having complete separation of the manholes containing spliced cables from the Subway tunnels. It was explained at the District Attorney's office that there was already a provision in the Building Code with respect to theatres and public buildings, directing that places at which electric wires or cables of high tension are spliced shall be made to open outward rather than in the building.

More Witnesses Today.

Mr. Perkins will examine more witnesses today, several having written to him volunteering to testify. He probably will examine the crews of the trains that figured in the accident next week, if possible on Monday.

Fire Commissioner Adamson appointed a committee of three to investigate the causes of Wednesday's accident and make recommendations for transmission to the Public Service Commission relative to fireprevention in the Subway. The committee consists of Chief John Kenlon, the Chief of the Fire Prevention Bureau, Joseph O. Hammitt, and the Chief of the Fire Alarm Telegraph Bureau, Putnam A. Bates. The Commissioner in a consultation with Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission arranged for the co-operation of the commission with his committee.

The short circuit in the Subway yesterday occurred at 9:30 o'clock in the morning at the Fourteenth Street station, when the shoe on a southbound local train became loose. The train stopped a few feet north of the station. Word was telephoned to the power house and the current in the third rail was turned off for five minutes. The shoe was repaired and service resumed.

Victims of Wednesday's accident who were still in the hospitals last night were said to be doing well and likely to leave the institutions today. All except twenty-five of the victims had gone home.

The first damage suit connected with the Subway accident was begun yesterday, when a summons and complaint was filed by Herman Ackermann, attorney for Hannah Steinthal, of 450 Amsterdam Avenue, a passenger in the first train stalled. The plaintiff set forth that she was ill for two days in Flower Hospital and would be unable to attend her business for some time, owing to bruises and a weakened heart and lungs resulting from suffocation and shock in the tunnel. For this she wants $10,000. She charges that the Interborough company was negligent in providing for the safety of the passengers, lacking suitable fire alarm system, sufficient exits, and proper insulating substances for its cables; that its agents refused to open the doors of the car in which the plaintiff traveled, and that the police and firemen were not called until a long period after the accident occurred.

The funeral of Miss Ellen O. Grady, the only person killed in the accident, will be held at 10 o'clock this morning at her home, 897 Crotona Park North, the Bronx, and requiem mass will be held at St. Thomas Aquinas's Church, Daly and Tremont Avenues.

SAFEGUARDS IN LONDON TUBE.

Officials Tell of Insulation, Lighting, and Ventilating.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The consensus among officials of the London underground railways is that an accident of the character reported to have occurred in the New York subway would be impossible in the London underground systems. It is also generally believed here that in case of any accident the panic conditions which prevailed in New York would be effectively checked in London by automatic reserve systems of lighting and communicating stations.

Sir Albert Stanley, Managing Director of the Underground Electric Railways of London, in an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, said:

"The suffocation following the recent short circuit on the New York subway appears to be the result of the burning of organic insulation. This could not occur in London, as all our high-tension cables are insulated with paper and lead covering. If a short circuit should occur the paper would burn instantaneously, with little smoke, and the lead would only melt. Any fusing would necessarily be confined to the arc itself. In addition we have at every station fans, which exhaust 20,000 cubic feet of air a minute.

"The foregoing applies to the case of short circuit in high-tension cables; but if this short circuit should occur in trains, we have a highly efficient system by which the nearest substation would be instantly notified, the current cut off, and the ticket offices ordered to cease the issue of tickets. Also, there would be no darkness; for all our trains carry emergency lights, worked by batteries carried on the trains themselves and automatically brought into action by the failure of the motive current.

"Without darkness, even in case of a long delay, it is hard to see how a panic could occur. Our arrangements for letting passengers walk to the nearest station are worked out in detail, and we never could face the congested conditions which might prevail in New York, where the trains, with the exception of the expresses are run with such signals that this occurs. With us, if one trains is delayed all others immediately stop, and the normal distribution of trains per mile is maintained. We also have standing instructions to stop selling tickets during even the most trifling delays.

"In conclusion, let me say that it is impossible to prophesy the course of accidents and difficult to generalize upon them when they occur across the ocean, and are only reported in the newspapers; but New York's misfortune appears to be due at bottom to the use of insulating material which produces fumes when burning."

The Superintendent of the London Electric Railway Company says he does not think that an accident like that in New York is likely to occur in the London tubes.

"Accidents," he says, "cannot be governed, and it would be foolhardy to hold such an accident could not happen in London; but I am sure that results such as those described by the newspaper correspondents could not follow here.

"I can tell you how we should meet a similar situation in London. Immediately after we were informed of an outbreak of fire the electric circuit would be cut off, all ticket offices would be ordered to stop the issue of tickets, and the passengers would be led out of the tunnels with all possible speed. There could be no darkness, for all our underground trains carry emergency lights, worked by batteries carried on the trains themselves, and these batteries are automatically brought into action by the failure of the motive current.

"As an additional safeguard the company uses lamps served by street power, so that in the event of any one system of lighting failing there are still two others in reserve. We have powerful fans, which I am sure would dispel any fumes before they could do much harm. Besides, if there were plenty of light and the people could see their way out, they could pass beyond the influence of the fumes before any harm was done. I have had actual experience of this in testing work.

"In case of a panic, of course one can not guess what might happen; but I cannot conceive of a panic where there is plenty of light. Our arrangements for taking passengers to the nearest station are perfect, and I believe that, no matter how serious the accident, we could get the tunnels cleared within half an hour. I think I may safely say that the risk of serious accident has been reduced to a minimum."

TANNER WILL KEEP HANDS OFF ALBANY

State Chairman Says Legislature Can Direct Its Own Affairs.

NOT LIKE T. C. PLATT DAYS

Young Republican Club Dinner Guests Hear Senator-Elect Wadsworth and Other Speakers.

At the fourth annual dinner of the New York Young Republican Club, at the Hotel Astor last night, State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner gave notice that, so long as he was chairman he would not interfere in any way with State legislation, either to compel or prevent it.

The old days of interference with the functions of the Legislature, he said, had passed, and the Republican organization could not expect him to "get behind" any measure. This did not mean, he explained, that he would not consult and advise with the Governor and other tSate officials.

The State Chairman said he had on his desk more than forty proposed bills or legislative schemes which he had been requested to put forward. In the past year, he said, there had been a marked return to clear political thinking, and he thought it was a good tmie, right at the beginning of the legislative session, to get back to first principles.

Mr. Tanner told how Thomas C. Platt had boasted of the right of the organization leader to control legislation, and he added:

"But the spirit of the times has changed since the days of Mr. Platt. The demand that the Republican Chairman should direct legislation has steadily decreased, and his power has been exercised less and less in that direction. Today the best political intelligence in the State places the responsibility for the passing of laws and their execution where it belongs, that is upon the Governor and the Legislature.

"To advise and consult is one matter; attempting to drive legislation through by means of patronage or the party whip is quite another.

"To those who have urged with considerable insistence that I take an active part in legislation I wish to say that I do not think that the principle of such participation by the State Chairman is sound, nor is there necessity for such action. The Republican Legislature can direct its own affairs."

About 200 members of the club were present. Philip J. McCook, the President, was toastmaster and other speakers were Henry L. Stimson, Senator-elect James W. Wadsworth, Jr., William F. Garcson of Boston, President of the Massachusetts Republican Club, and Judge Jerome P. Congleton, of Newark. Gov. Whitman, Representative James R. Mann, and Speaker Sweet sent letters of regret. Senator-elect Wadsworth congratulated the club for the part it took in the last campaign and outlined some of the responsibilities of the Republican Part as the minority party at Washington. He prophesized that the Republicans would win in 1916.

Dancing In The Hotel Majestic Grill Room

COMMENCING this evening, the grill room of The Majestic will be transformed into the finest dancing place in the city. Miss Marie Charlton and Signor Casemello, the celebrated ballroom dancers, will give exhibitions nightly.

The beauty and superb good taste of the appointments, the finished perfection of the service and the brilliance of the surroundings will make this the favored dance floor of those who really appreciate.

J. CHARLTON RIVERS, Managing Director.

Dancing from Ten to One, on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday Evenings.

72nd Street & Central Park West

Arnold, Constable & Co

Today's Important Features in Our

JANUARY SALES

125 Women's Blouses

Suitable for Matinee and Restaurant Wear

Consisting of the newest and smartest models in Crepe de Chine, Silk Lace and Embroidered Net combined with Chiffon. Every blouse suggests the advance Spring styles in coloring and design.

At 2.95

Actual Value $4.50 and $5.00

36 Women's Blouses

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Fashionable, high-class mode's in Crepe de Chine, Chiffon Cloth, Taffeta Silk, Voile and Batiste—Trimmings of silk, lace or embroidery.

At 3.65

Actual Value $5.00 to $7.50

65 Women's Coats

For General Wear

Comprising the latest models and most fashionable fabrics offered at the special prices of

10.50 12.50 14.50 19.50

Actual Value $16.50 to $68.00

35 Women's Tailor Suits

Taken from our regular stock and including handsome fur trimmed models and other smart styles in the choicest fabrics. Offered at these unusually low prices:

19.50 22.50 29.50

Actual Value $35.00 to $85.00

40 Evening Dresses

For Women and Misses

Exceptionally Graceful Styles, particularly suitable for Danse and Reception wear. The latest shades and newest combination of fabrics.

15.00 19.50

Actual Value $30.00 to $37.50

Broadway & 19th Street

DOUBLE 2½c GREEN TRADING STAMPS IN THE FORENOON—SINGLE STAMPS IN THE AFTERNOON

GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

"Meet me at the Fountain"

MAIN BUILDING

Simply Wonderful—That's All!

Men's Winter Overcoats

At These Bargain Prices in a Smashing Big Sale Today:

Overcoats	Usually to $10—at...	$3.75
Overcoats	Usually to $15—at...	$6.75
Overcoats	Usually to $20—at...	$9.75
Overcoats	Usually to $25—at...	$12.75
Overcoats	Usually to $35—at...	$14.75

Enormous under-price purchases of these winter overcoats in the following famous makes—

A. B. Kirschbaum Co., Snellenburg & Co., Marks Rosenberg & Bros., "Rochester" Brand Overcoats, "Elk" Brand Overcoats

The collection of styles includes—

Smartest Chesterfields
Conservative Box Coats
Heavy Weight Balmacaans
Dandy Looking Flaring Coats
Form-Fitting Coats with Plenty of "Dash"
Full Range of Ulsters and Great Coats
Smartest English Raglans
Single and Double Breasted Beauties
Full Silk Lined and Half Silk Lined Coats

The materials are—

Finest of Chinchillas
Highest Priced Meltons
Choicest Kerseys
Beautiful Cheviots
Fancy Overcoatings
Plaid Back Chinchillas
High Priced Velours
Swagger Rough Cheviots
Ultra-Fashionable Cheviots
Splendid Wearing Vicunas
Grey and Brown Mixtures
English, Scotch and Irish Tweeds

Choice of Shawl, Velvet, Ulster and Self collars. Silk and half-silk lined coats in the wonderful assortments. College styles and conservative models in endless array. Today will undoubtedly be the banner day of this sale.

A Great Scoop!

Men's $3.50, $4 and $5

Austrian Velour Hats

Today at $1.95

Yes—and quite a number of these hats cannot be duplicated elsewhere for less than $6.

The quality is unusually fine—the styles are those being worn by fashionable men today.

Attractive collection of popular colors, including blue, brown and green—also plain black.

A Colossal Sale Today of **Men's & Boys' Fine Sweaters**

Another instance where Greenhut's took advantage of market conditions—the power of ready cash used for the benefit of our customers.

Boys' Coat Sweaters, at 69c

Coat sweaters of selected yarn; bound to wear well; ideal for school use. Choice of popular "ruff neck" collars or "V" neck styles.

Boys' $2 Coat Sweaters, at $1.45

Warm, serviceable sweaters; choice includes "V" neck, Byron collars and "ruff neck" collars. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Men's $2.95 Coat Sweaters, at $1.75

Big assortment, including "V" neck and "ruff neck" styles; heavy Jumbo stitch garments.

Men's Coat Sweaters, Usual Prices to $4.50, at $2.95

Absolutely all-wool sweaters; unquestionably the finest produced this season to sell at regular prices; "V" neck; Byron collars; "ruff neck" coat sweaters; best colors.

Men's $1.75 Coat Sweaters, at 98c

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY WE GIVE 2½c GREEN TRADING STAMPS

ECONOMISTS FAVOR THE MINIMUM WAGE

Dr. Weyl Says Community Would Gain Through Elimination of Inefficiency.

GIRL TELLS OF MISTAKES

New Zealand Results Cited—Witnesses Agree Law Must Be Conservative.

Testimony taken by the State Factory Investigating Committee in the Municipal Building yesterday was all in favor of minimum wage laws for women and minors. Economists, statisticians and social workers gave most of the testimony.

The first witness was the Rev. D. J. McMahon, Supervisor of the Catholic charities of this diocese. He thought the time had come for the State to fix a minimum wage for women, but he suggested that the move be made gradually, so as not to interfere with business.

Dr. Walter D. Weyl, economist, author and editor of The New Republic, said that when a woman is forced to work for less than living wages she suffers in health, the employer in reduced efficiency, society in the cost of almshouses and penal institutions and future generations through impaired heredity. He said:

> It seems to me there can be no doubt that the wages paid to many women are far below what is necessary for them to live on normality and respectability. The sooner we have legislation that will remedy the evil of the struggling wage the better it will be, not only for the worker, but for the employer and the whole community. The injury to business, if any, would be only temporary. A minimum wage would affect the individual employe. The inefficient would be thrown out and the efficient taken in.

"Do you believe that better salaries would increase efficiency?" Abram Elkus, counsel for the commission, asked.

Would Eliminate Inefficient.

"Increased salaries would mean increased efficiency in cases of those who are comparatively inefficient," replied Dr. Weyl. "The efficient would remain efficient. The really inefficient would be eliminated."

He said the experiment in certain industries in State of shorter hours or slightly increased salaries had resulted in greater efficiency.

If a minimum wage law is passed employers will never allow it to be repealed. It is essential that workers eat and sleep well. Industrial, vocational, and educational work is all right, but it must come after the question of bread and butter. On the basis of statistics gathered in the last ten years, especially the figures presented in the report of this commission, there can be no doubt that the wages paid to many women in this State are far below the cost of physical existence.

Asked if an increased minimum wage would lessen the immorality among women, Dr. Weyl said he could not answer the question at present. He said that a large number of girls fall into vice by indirect rather than by direct means. "Hard work and the absence of amusement is responsible for a great deal of it," he said.

Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, head of the Department of Economics at Columbia University, thought that any minimum wage legislation should be handled carefully, as it may prove very good or very bad.

The Community's Debt.

"Anything that increases efficiency ought to be paid for by the community at large," he said. "Considering the problem from both sides, we must take into consideration the fact that there cannot be a hard-and-fast law fixing the minimum wage. Such a law must be thoroughly and carefully considered."

Mrs. Margaret Kerr-Firth, a compositor, told of the long hours she and her colleagues worked. She admitted that the overtime pay was satisfactory, but objected to the length of service.

Miss Josephine Goldmark of the National Consumers' League told of social conditions in California. She thought there was no question that low wages undermined the morals of workers. She said it was foolish to talk of effecient living on $6 a week. Such an income, she said, meant the most intensive [illegible].

Henry A. Seager, Professor of Political Economy at Columbia University, said that a minimum wage law should apply to men as well as women and children, but not until the women and children had been provided for. He said there should be a standardization of wages and hours of service, an that there should be legislation to bring about better relations between employer and employe. He believed in wage boards under the supervision of a State commission.

Mrs. Charlotte Bangs said she was in favor of the minimum wage in factories and stores. She showed a letter from a girl worker who told how to live on $6 a week, and Mrs. Bangs said she believed a girl could live comfortably on $6.50 a week in this city.

The girl who wrote to Mrs. Bangs gave the following mistakes as forces that hinder a girl's progress:

"Leaving work for which one is trained; changing positions too often; feeling proud or superior to one's work; too much theorizing about lost opportunities; habitual discontent; indulgence in the blues instead of taking a brisk walk in the open air; not enough smiling and forgetting that the soul is internal and not external."

Mrs. Bangs said there were three classes of employes, those who uplift themselves; those who stand still and those who went work regularly.

"I maintain that a girl can't live on $6.50 a week in this city," said Mrs. Bangs. "Many girls cannot do this because they cannot submit to the demands of economy. But," she added, "a girl should not be compelled to live on that sum."

Fathers Not at Work.

Mary Van Kleek, investigator of the Women's Work Bureau of the Russell Sage Foundation, said that underpay was a social menace and not altogether a woman's question. In half of the cases investigated by her, she said, the fathers were either dead or did not work. She thought it useless to send girls to trade schools if they were later thrown into a rut as far as wages were concerned.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President of the Consumers' League, said that since the passage of the minimum wage law in New Zealand in 1894 there had been no increase in the cost of manufacturing. Trades boards in New Zealand had been highly successful, she said, and under that system workers could not take the places of skilled workers until they had served apprenticeships.

The hearing will continue today in the Surrogate's courtroom.

KING AUTOGRAPHS SOLD.

Washington and Lincoln Items in Americana at Anderson's.

Autograph letters and manuscripts from the library of Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn were sold by the Anderson Auction Company yesterday.

Joseph F. Babin paid $80 for a long holograph letter of Gen. U. S. Grant, dated "Hdqts. of the Armies of the U. S., Burkesville, April 9, 1865," three days before the surrender of Gen. Lee's army at Appomattox.

"I believe that in three days more," Grant says, "Lee will not have an army of 5,000 men to take out of Virginia, and no train or supplies."

J. Gundlach obtained for $52.50 another important Grant holograph letter, dated "In the Field, Raleigh, April 24, 1865," addressed to Secretary of War Stanton and discussing the original terms of Gen. Johnston's surrender to Gen. Sherman. It will be recalled that these terms were not accepted by the United States Government, and that Johnston then surrendered on the same terms as those made by Grant with Lee.

James F. Drake gave $37.50 for President Lincoln's executive order that cotton might pass the blockade. The document is in the hand of John Hay and is signed in full by President Lincoln. "Executive Mansion, March 6, 1865." Mr. Drake also gave $35 for a holograph letter of Gen. Grant written in Burma on March 20, 1879, and expressing hearty approval of British rule in India.

A letter of John Brown of Osawatomie, dated "Canisteo, N. Y., May 14, 1857," and relating to the handles for the pikes he secreted at Harper's Ferry before his raid, brought $20. J. Butler paid $31 for a letter by Grant to his father, dated "Nashville, Tenn. Feb. 20, 1864," and signed "Ulysses."

A letter signed but not written by George Washington, dated Oct. 9, 1778, and referring to the rumor that the British intended to evacuate New York City, was knocked down for $35. The total was $1,094.

COMPLETE ST. JOHN CHAPELS

Contract Signed for the Nave of Episcopal Cathedral.

With an announcement yesterday of the signing of the contract to construct the nave of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, was a statement that all seven of the chapels which surround the sanctuary are now practically completed. One of them, given by Mrs. George S. Bowdoin, will be consecrated early in Lent, it is expected, and three others, the Potter, Huntington, and Furniss chapels about Easter time. These seven chapels represent a cost of about $1,250,000, defrayed for the most part by individuals. Three of the chapels, St. Saviour, the Oriental rite, given by August Belmont; St. Columba, the English rite, given by Mrs. Edward King, and St. Ambrose, the Italian rite, given by Mrs. G. L. Rives, have been formally opened and are in use.

The four chapels now being completed are St. James, the Spanish rite, the Bishop Potter memorial, given by the Clark family; St. Martin of Tours, the French rite, given by Miss Clementina Furniss; St. Boniface, the German rite, given by Mrs. George S. Bowdoin, and St. Ansgarius, the Scandinavian rite, given by friends of the late Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, chiefly members of Grace parish.

Next Tuesday morning the first consecration of a bishop in the cathedral will be that of the Rev. Hiram R. Hulse, missionary Bishop of Cuba. About eight bishops and one hundred Episcopal clergymen will take part.

MOTHER SPEAKS OUT FOR LOIS CAMPBELL

Talks for the First Time of Her Daughter's Birth and $16,000,000 Will Suit.

WOULD GAIN BY LOSING CASE

Share of Estate Under Law Greater Than Sum of Payments Husband Provided.

Mrs. Florence Adele Von Platner Taylor-Campbell, defendant with her daughter, Mrs. Lois Ann Campbell Burkham, in the suit to break the will of James Campbell involving an estate of approximately $10,000,000, discussed for the first time yesterday the allegations of the contestants reflecting upon the parentage of her daughter.

Mrs. Campbell was at the Hotel Plaza, where she maintains a suite throughout the year as her late husband did. She said her daughter, who was married last September, had been taken by her husband, Percy O. Burkham, a St. Louis civil engineer, to Little Rock, Ark., near where Burkham is supervising work on a municipal contract. It was his aim, Mrs. Campbell said, to keep his wife away from New York and St. Louis, until she is required to appear in court. Her daughter grieves continually over what Mrs. Campbell termed "the baseless charges of the plaintiffs."

Ridiculous, Says Mother.

"If the allegations were not of such a damaging and serious nature, one might refer to them as ridiculous," said Mrs. Campbell. "It is absurd for them to attempt to prove either that my daughter is a foundling or the child of some woman substituted for me and representing herself as Mr. Campbell's wife, when as the birth certificate shows, Lois was born at the Grand Union Hotel in New York, March 17, 1895. It is a pity that Dr. Andrew H. Smith, who attended me, is not still alive, for he would silence all of their groundless assertions against the parentage of my daughter.

"It is true that it was not the custom of either Mr. Campbell or myself to stop at the Grand Union on any of our frequent visits to New York. We had been married five years when our child came, and during that period had passed much time at the Plaza and Waldorf. But neither was it our intention to have the child born in New York. I was accompanying Mr. Campbell on one of his regular visits to look after his business here, and I was taken ill in the street near the Grand Union. That accounts for the child's birth at the Grand Union. Efforts are being made to find the New York nurse who attended me, and I sincerely trust and hope that she will be able to appear to give evidence.

"The whole affair is deplorable and unjustified, and the allegations, those reflecting upon the legitimacy of my daughter as well as those questioning my late husband's mental condition when he wrote his last testament in December, 1910, are so wholly unsubstantiated that I prefer not to discuss them further."

Mrs. Campbell's first husband was Dr. Burien Taylor, an English physician, who came to New York when quite young and established a wide practice here. He died several years before her marriage to Mr. Campbell, she declared.

Would Gain by Breaking Will.

The contest puts the widow in an unusual predicament. She is flanking the contest to break her husband's will, although if the will was broken and a redistribution of the estate made by the court, she would receive more than $5,000,000 outright, or one-third of the estate to which she is entitled under the laws of Missouri, where the will was filed soon after Mr. Campbell's death at his Summer home at Greenwich, Conn., June 12 last.

Campbell left the bulk of his estate in trust for St. Louis University, a Jesuit college, to go to the institution upon the death of the last child of his daughter, if she has any children or upon her death in the event she has none. The widow and daughter are to receive only the income from the estate, which amounts to $400,000 or $500,000 a year. At this rate, Mrs. Campbell must live about twenty-five years more—she is now well past 50—to realize in annual payments, as provided under the will, as much as she would receive were the ruling relatives successful in breaking the instrument.

In the hope of finding additional witnesses for the defense, the four St. Louis attorneys of counsel for the defendants, who attended the hearings in the law offices of Sullivan & Cromwell on Thursday, remained in this city yesterday, but departed last night, following closely L. Frank Ottofy, who is in charge of the case for the plaintiffs.

WAR ON SCHOOL PRINCIPAL.

Parents Assert He Called Pupils "Lumps of Sugar."

Because Theodore Mitchell, Principal of the Jamaica High School, it is asserted, called some of the pupils "lumps of sugar" after they had remained at home on a stormy day in December and expressed himself in a vigorous manner, parents of the pupils have been invited by letter to meet at the office of George L. Hobart, a lawyer, who has a daughter attending the school, this afternoon. It is expected that a protest will result to the Board of Education.

The Principal is non-committal concerning his alleged remarks. Many of the pupils live in outlying sections where the sidewalks are unimproved, and in stormy weather the walking is bad.

FORGETS HER AMMUNITION.

San Francisco Woman Leaves Cartridges Made in Belgium in Hotel.

A small box of cartridges, intended, according to its label for an automatic pistol, is in the lost and found department at the Biltmore awaiting word from Mrs. Alva Depew of San Francisco, as to what shall be done with it. The label also indicates that the cartridges were made in Liege, Belgium, and that smokeless powder was used in their manufacture.

While women have left many things in New York hotels, nobody at the Biltmore recalled that any woman had ever before left pistol ammunition. As the first move at the Biltmore is to forward such packages to the owners, an attempt was made to send the cartridges by express, but the express agent would not take the parcel when he learned its contents. Under the law, it could not be sent by parcel post, so they are holding the cartridges until Mrs. Depew sends word or comes for them.

The Experienced Car Owner

The experienced car owner is inquiring what portion of the price of American cars is name prestige, "overhead," ornamentation, an insincere tornado of publicity, or frenzied financiering. He knows that **they** don't have much to do with the running, the comfort, or the wear of a car—and he is getting tired of **paying for them.** Such pretty, self-styled "classics" in the car trade have good lines, nice bouquet holders, attractive externals, etc.; but, as Abe Potash says, "they soon get locomotor attacks us in the legs." Neither does the experienced car owner yearn for the car that has been peeled down to make way for a low price or a tobogganing price as the season advances. These things won't do at all as a steady diet. The wise owner wants a car anyway to last longer than a Chicago marriage. He knows that it is the "guts," the material put into a car, the scientific correlation of all factors to deliver actual superiority in road performance that COUNT.

Lexington

99 44/100% HONEST

These last are what the LEXINGTON Car has—and then some. In America no one has used the necessary time and patience to work out the actual running and wearing problem quite as well as our factory has. We mean, worked it out so honestly, so thoroughly. And the LEXINGTON manufacturers are not perfect. But they are nearly so. They produce **more CAR, more certainty of continuous superiority in road performance,** than any one else in America we know of. No other American-made car has the vitality of the LEXINGTON in this degree.

And the cost of this car does not justify a $3,000 UP price. Nor can it be made to sell at a $1,500 or $1,600 **DOWN** price. The correct price for this car—the LEXINGTON "Thoroughbred Six"—is $1,875—which allows for a small, legitimate profit.

Call, write, or 'phone us now, while you are thinking about this question of choosing a car.

Lexington Sales Company, Inc.

New York: 220 WEST 58TH ST. (Just off B'way.) 'Phone 10058 Columbus.

Brooklyn: 1174 BEDFORD AVE. 'Phone 8711 Bedford.

Factory: Connersville, Ind.

THE CAR OF FLUID POWER — Lexington — 99 44/100% HONEST

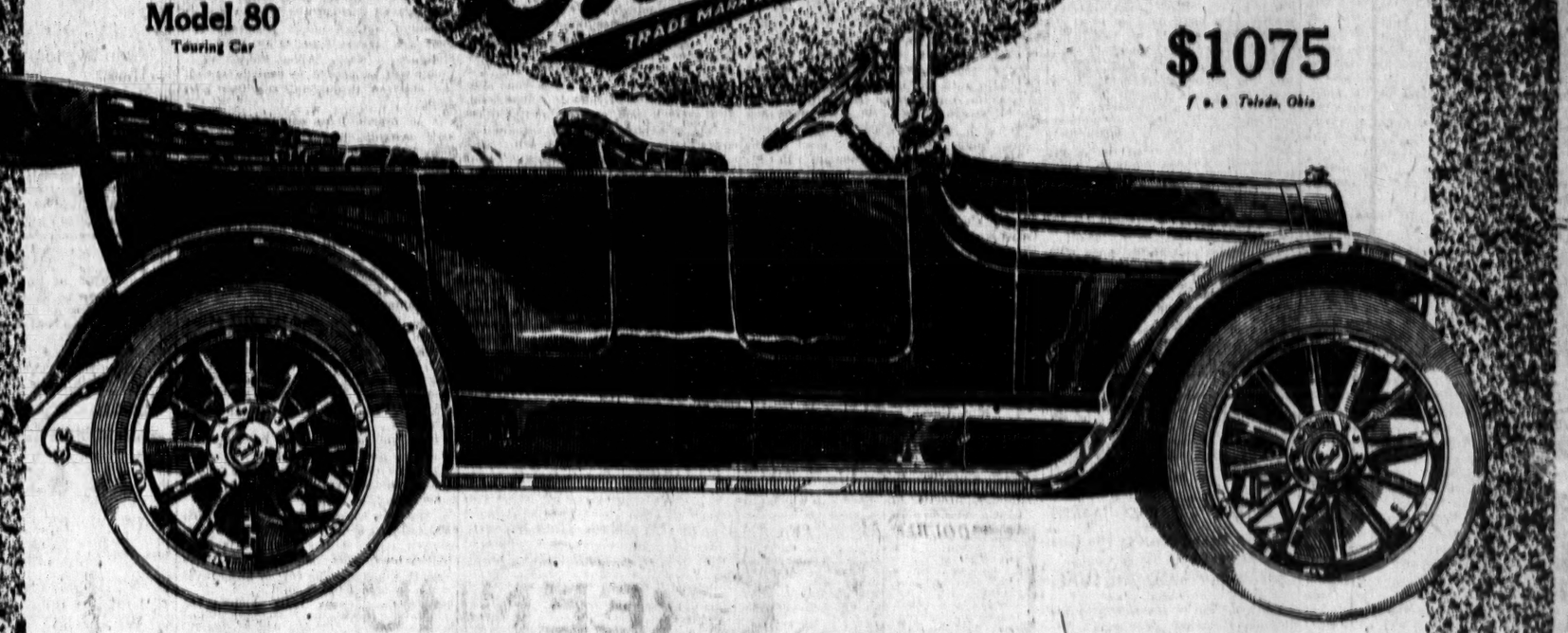
VISITORS to the Automobile Show, take Elevator to 3d Floor and see the Lexington Exhibit.

Overland

TRADE MARK REG.

Model 80 Touring Car

$1075 f. o. b. Toledo, Ohio



Extra Long Underslung —Rear Springs

MANY cars are still made with the out-of-date short overslung rear springs.

The rear springs of the Overland are underslung. They are long; they have a very wide opening and are of generous dimensions.

They have swivel seats which insure an absolutely free movement.

The Overland rear springs, in proportion to the wheel base of the car, are longer than the springs used on almost all of the highest priced cars.

Thus we have provided maximum riding comfort.

See the full Overland line at the Show.

Model 80 $1075 — 5 Passenger Touring Car		Model 81 $850 — 5 Passenger Touring Car	
Model 80, Roadster	$1050	Model 81, Roadster	$795
Model 80, 4 Pass. Coupé	1600	Delivery Wagon, with closed body	895
Six—Model 82, 7 Pass. Touring Car	1475	Delivery Wagon, with open body	850

All prices f. o. b. Toledo

A complete line of Limousines, Landaulettes, Broughams, Speedsters, Springfield convertible, and detachable closed bodies mounted on various Overland chassis, are on exhibition at our New York dealer's 1760 Broadway, at 57 Street.

C. T. Silver Motor Company, 1760 Broadway at 57th St., New York City.

C. T. Silver Motor Company, 588 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

C. T. Silver Motor Company, 1384 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

AUTO MAKERS SEE PROSPERITY AHEAD

Unprecedented Success of Exhibit Indicates Vastly Better Business, They Say.

MANY CARS SOLD AT SHOW

Some Manufacturers Have Contracted for Sale of Their Entire 1915 Product.

The most successful automobile show in the history of the motor car industry, which has been running for a week in the Grand Central Palace, will close tonight. The exhibition has given much satisfaction to exhibitors as well as to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, under whose auspices it is given. Within the next few days the makers of automobiles and of the accessories which go with them will be taking their product to the Chicago show, which is to be held in the Coliseum and the First Regiment Armory under the same management as the show here.

There is no indication of a decline in attendance as the big exhibition draws to a close. The aisles of the four floors of cars and parts were crowded during the day and evening sessions yesterday. Not a little business has been done at the show, both in the matter of retail sales and in the larger matter of wholesale transactions to dealers. Several manufacturers have already disposed of their entire 1915 product in the sense that it has been completely contracted for by dealers and distributors. Great satisfaction with the progress of the show was expressed yesterday by S. A. Miles, the manager, and Alfred Reeves, general manager of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Mayor Visits the Show.

Among the visitors at the Palace yesterday were Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel, Edward Tytus Cameron, Dudley Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Vivian Burnett, Dr. and Mrs. Simon Baruch, Miss Maria de Barrill, Douglas Cameron, Mrs. C. Davies Taintor and Miss Beatrice Taintor, Alfred Mackay, Edwin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Livingstone Jones, Alfred B. Maclay, Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati, William Ziegler, Jr., and Harry Payne Whitney.

Among the manufacturers who expressed themselves yesterday as especially pleased with the results of the show were Hugh Chalmers, President of the Chalmers Motor Company, who thought the record attendance an indication of sound business conditions; Harry W. Ford, President of the Saxon Motor Company; Sales Manager Howard of the Cadillac; W. A. Almy, Sales Manager of the Mercer Automobile Company, and W. C. Durant, President of the Chevrolet Company. These men thought the show a good barometer of trade, and felt that it held out bright promise for the year.

Interest is not confined to the exhibits of complete cars by any means. The accessories on the upper floors continue to draw interested crowds.

One of the new things in ignition this year is shown at the Splitdorf booth. This is a magneto, called the Dixie, so designed that an exceedingly hot spark is given at low engine speed, the spark increasing in intensity as the speed of the motor increases. The magneto is simply constructed, and is said to be water, oil, and dust proof.

A novel substitute for the ordinary form of pneumatic tire is shown by the Steel Pneumatic Tube and Tire Company. This is a tire composed of a series of steel cylinders and pistons, inclosing air under pressure, set around the rim, and covered by a rubber tread of about double the usual thickness. While its cost is about twice that of the ordinary tire, three times the ordinary mileage is asserted by the manufacturers, and it is, of course, puncture and blow-out proof. It weighs about twelve pounds more per wheel than the rubber pneumatic in mediaum sizes, but does away with the necessity of carrying a pump, spare shoe, and rim.

Exhibit Traffic Signals.

Several devices to indicate to a car approaching from the rear the way in which one intends to turn are at the show. One of these, the Nokolyd signal, is controlled by the driver from the steering wheel. It shows at the rear right-hand mudguard the words—illuminated at night—"Stop," "Right," and "Left," as the case may be.

A novelty for the motor car in Winter is the Neverout direct heating system, a device, burning kerosene, which is to be attached to the radiator of the car when standing in the cold or in an unheated garage. Its purpose is to prevent the freezing or stiffening of the motor and to make heating appliances in the garage unnecessary.

Some interesting bits of design to be seen at the Premier booth include an intake manifold water jacketed above the carburetor, so that any fuel not vaporized can be carried into the cylinders and only dry gas will be delivered for combustion, and a doubled exhaust manifold.

In the Auburn cars this year the control levers are set quite far forward so that the passengers in the front seat may pass from side to side without stepping over the levers. The pedals are adjustable as to length.

The sleeve valve type of motor is to be found at the Moline Knight booth, of course, and an additional point of interest at this exhibit is the springing. Sixty-inch springs are used in the rear to give ease of riding.

MANY FOREIGN CARS SOLD.

Importers' Exhibit at the Astor Has Attracted Much Attention.

One of the representatives of an Italian automobile maker, who has just arrived in this country, said at the Importers' Automobile Salon at the Hotel Astor last night that Italian manufacturers were building many motor vehicles for the German Government. A large number of vehicles had been delivered, he said, and added that they were of various types and that the volume of business was comparable to that done by American truck manufacturers with the warring nations.

Many visitors, socially prominent, were present yesterday at the salon, which will come to a close tonight. Among those who inspected the cars assembled there were Vincent Astor, Robert Goelet, Paul Fosdick, Mrs. J. B. Eustis, Mrs. George J. Gould, Capt. Philip M. Lydig, S. Montgomery Roosevelt, Archer M. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Francis Roche, Henry Rogers Winthrop, Herbert Satterlee, Frank E. Hadley, C. Astor Bristed, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Murray, Jr., and Miss May Louise Cooper.

Interest in the exhibition has not been confined to mere inspection. A number of sales of the beautiful specimens of the blue-blooded motor car on view have been made and in several cases the monograms of the purchasers are to be seen already on the glistening door panels.

N. Y. S. M. F. MAKES PROGRESS.

New State Auto Organization Reports Having 11,000 Members

Motorists are watching with interest the strides of the new New York State Motor Federation is making toward organization and preparation for carrying out the policies for which it was formed. Its birth on Dec. 19 at Rochester, N. Y., was due to dissatisfaction on the part of the Automobile Clubs of Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Utica with the policies of the old New York State Automobile Association. The new organization has a membership of 11,000. The final meeting for the completion of the organization and the appointment of the various committees was held yesterday at the offices of the American Automobile Association here. The following officers have been elected: President—John M. Ross, Utica; First Vice President—Rudolph Schmidt, Rochester; Second Vice President—B. E. Watson, Syracuse; Secretary—George C. Donohue, Utica; Treasurer—Maurice M. Wall, Buffalo.

The association decided upon a strict policy of non-commercialism in all of its policies. An official emblem was decided upon, which will shortly be announced. The Automobile Blue Book was indorsed as the official road guide of the Federation. A. J. Batchelder, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the A. A. A., introduced a resolution to adopt the international road sign instead of the present State road sign. The main highway between Buffalo and New York will undoubtedly be posted with these signs soon.

There will be a meeting this morning at 10 o'clock at the Waldorf-Astoria of the A. A. A. Executive Board. All members of the Executive Board and all Directors of the federation will attend this meeting. It is possible that these clubs will be made members of the A. A. A.

SUIT OVER AUTO PATENT.

Newark Dealer Asserts His Electric Starter Has Been Copied.

Vincent G. Apple, an inventor of electric starting and lighting devices, is invoking the aid of the courts to protect his patent rights. Mr. Apple, who is President of the Apple Electric Company of Newark, has instituted a suit against a New Jersey dealer whose automobiles are equipped with a well-known starting and lighting system. Mr. Apple had Patent No. 1,079,000 issued to him on Nov. 18, 1913, which he claims is infringed by that system.

The patent is for a gearing device or a method of applying a combined dynamo and motor to an engine whereby a gear is engaged with the engine shaft at one end, such as through the flywheel for cranking the engine, and automatic means for engaging the other end of the engine shaft, through the timing gears, for driving the combined machine as a generator after the engine has been started.

CADILLAC COMPANY LOSES.

Walter S. Austin Wins $500,000 Infringement Suit in Michigan.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 8.—Judge C. W. Sessions in the Federal court filed a decree today in favor of Walter S. Austin, head of a local automobile company, who had charged the Cadillac Motor Car Company of Detroit with infringement of an axle patent. It is said that $500,000 is involved in the suit.

Austin contended that the infringement on his device was used on 14,000 Cadillac automobiles of the 1914 model. The court has ordered an accounting by the local Master in Chancery.

FOR COCOANUT BUTTER.

Promised for Table at Price Far Below That Paid for Animal Product.

"Butter" that tastes as good as the best French or unsalted product, at a price far below what is usually paid for table butter in New York, is promised to American consumers in about two months, according to prominent interests identified with the cocoanut oil industry. It was said yesterday that while this vegetable butter had been sold in this country, the manufacture so far had not reached a scale by which a large demand could be supplied, and that table "butter," made from cocoanut oil, was not yet on sale to any extent here.

Those persons who attended the dinner given by the Philippine Society last year in honor of ex-Gov. Forbes, ate this "butter," a quantity of it having been prepared especially for the occasion, and it is said to be possible to turn it out at a price which will admit of its sale at 25 cents a pound.

Francis H. Loder, the managing director of one of the biggest cocoanut oil manufacturing concerns in England, who is at the Waldorf, says that the Otto Monsted, Ltd., the biggest cocoanut oil butter manufacturing concern in England, supplies to the Maypole Dairy, of London, 140 tons of this vegetable butter a day. The use of cocoanut butter in place of animal butter and lard is largely on the increase in England, where it brings about 12 cents a pound as against 30 cents for animal butter.

Meal cake, a by-product of the cocoanut oil refineries, which Mr. Loder's company sold largely in Germany, now has a ready market in England, bringing there the same price it brought in Germany before the war.

HELD FOR CHICAGO POLICE.

Louis Spiegel, New York Lawyer, Charged with Conspiracy.

Louis Spiegel, a lawyer of 116 Centre Street, was arrested yesterday following his indictment on Thursday in Chicago on a charge of conspiracy in connection with an inquiry into the Clairvoyant Trust. He was released in $5,000 bail by Judge Rosalsky.

Spiegel was charged with obtaining $2,900 from James Ryan, who was arrested in Chicago in a raid on the clairvoyants. It is alleged that Spiegel went to Chicago and collected from Ryan $2,500 due on a bail bond and $400 for expenses on the assertion that he had extradition papers to take him back to New York.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $60 from "A Friend" who left this amount at the Downtown Office to be distributed as follows: For the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, $10; Fund for the City's Unemployed, $10; Sunshine Society, New York, $10; French Relief Fund, $10; Russian Relief Fund, $10; Prince of Wales Fund, $10.

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The most popular novel by the author of "The Fear of Living," whose books are more widely read in France than those of any other living novelist.
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REAL MRS. ROGERS TO SEEK DIVORCE

Decided Three Months Ago to Institute Suit Against Husband, Says Counsel.

SHE FORGAVE HIM THRICE

First Wife Summoned in Dispossess Proceedings—Mrs. Walters-Rogers Shows Further Improvement.

Mrs. Caroline Giddings Rogers in the near future will start a divorce action against Lorlys Elton Rogers, lawyer, of 38 Park Row, whose three-sided domestic life was revealed when Mrs. Ida Snitten-Walters-Rogers fatally poisoned her two children with bichloride of mercury, from which she is believed to be recovering in Lebanon Hospital. The legal wife of Rogers decided three months ago to seek her freedom quietly, according to a statement issued last night by her counsel, Emory R. Buckner. The statement read:

"Dignity and modesty have so far compelled Mrs. Caroline Giddings Rogers to be silent. To avoid further misstatement of fact and false speculation, however, she has authorized me to tell her story, which is short and simple.

Met Rogers in 1891.

"She has known Mr. Rogers since 1891, when she met him casually in New York City. In 1901 she moved to Chicago, where she kept house for an aged uncle until she married Rogers in 1909. At that time Rogers had been divorced by his first wife. The wedding took place in October, 1909, at the home of her uncle, O. H. Fuller, head of the Fuller & Fuller Drug Company, in Chicago, and the marriage met his entire approval.

"At that time Mrs. Rogers believed that Rogers was deeply attached to her, as she was to him, and there was absolutely no talk of any mutual agreement for divorce in case either party should regret the marriage, as has been stated. If at that time she had not confidently expected that the marriage would be happy and successful she would not have entered into it.

"Mr. and Mrs. Rogers moved at once to New York City and took an apartment at 552 Riverside Drive. For some time their life was very full of happiness, until, like a bolt from a clear sky, came the story of Rogers's infidelity with Mrs. Walters.

"Mrs. Caroline Giddings Rogers believes marriage to be a serious step in life, not lightly to be entered into and not lightly to be broken so long as there is any chance of the parties living together happily. She shrank from a divorce, save as a last resort.

"Rogers begged her forgiveness, and she, in a desire to save him and save their joint happiness, upon his promise of future fidelity, forgave him. Then there began an exhibition of loyalty and devotion and struggle for an ideal the like of which I have never before witnessed. Not only one, but on three different occasions discoveries of infidelity were followed by promises of future exemplary conduct and her forgiveness ensued.

"It was during this period of struggle to save her husband that Mrs. Rogers at her husband's request finally agreed that, if after a certain period he should find his affections permanently elsewhere and should no longer desire her to be his wife, then she would give up the struggle.

Gave Up Fight in October.

"At last in October, 1914, Mrs. Caroline Giddings Rogers realized that her patient loyalty and long struggle had been in vain, gave up the fight, definitely separated from her husband and determined quietly to seek a divorce, but in a way which would avoid publicity and injure her husband and herself as little as possible. She has instructed that divorce proceedings be begun, feeling that she has done all human power can do to maintain the integrity of her home and to save the honor of her husband."

Mrs. Annie Roquemore Rogers, the first wife of Rogers, who has been at his side in the hospital since the poison victims were removed there, has been summoned to appear on Jan. 12 at 9 A. M. in the Municipal Court, Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway, in dispossess proceedings brought by F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson & Co., Inc., agents for the Corbinseca, an apartment house at 309 West Ninety-seventh Street, where Mrs. Rogers No. 1 has an eight-room apartment on the seventh floor. The complaint shows that $87.50 rent, payable last Dec. 15, is in arrears.

When City Marshal Frank C. Langley, 70 Manhattan Street, went on Jan. 6 to serve the dispossess notice, he was met by Rose Berhanker, a maid, who told him that Mrs. Rogers was then at Lebanon Hospital.

In the last few days it has been observed that Rogers has left the hospital at night accompanied by his first wife and their 10-year-old son, Lorlys Roquemore Rogers, a wireless operator on the Porto Rican steamship Brazos.

The physicians and specialists attending Mrs. Walters-Rogers announced again yesterday that they saw further improvement in her condition, and said her chances of recovery were better. It has become a problem as to how the death of her two babies shall be kept from her until she is entirely out of danger, because the mother inquires for them constantly and is beginning to reason that the little ones cannot be progressing as well as she is, otherwise her physicians would permit her to see the baby boy and girl.

BOY SCOUT FIRE FIGHTERS.

Commissioner Adamson Will Teach Them Prevention Rules.

Fire Commissioner Adamson has interested the Boy Scouts in his Fire Prevention campaign. Tonight there will gather in the Eighth Coast Artillery Armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, the Boy Scouts of Greater New York, who will listen to the Fire Commissioner talk on what the Scouts can do to help the Fire Department. The Commissioner will give them some simple fire prevention rules to follow, and, at the same time, award to First Class Scouts who have passed a satisfactory examination, a medal bearing the words: "Fire Prevention Scout." About 500 of these medals will be distributed.

Chief Thomas Larkin, in charge of the Firemen's School of Instruction, will have a number of his best men on hand to do net-jumping from the Armory balconies; shooting the life line; descending ropes, bringing supposed "rescues" down ladders, and other exciting "stunts."

Officers from the Medical Department will explain the uses of the pulmotor and lungmotor, both of which did such good work in the recent Subway fire panic. Smoke helmets, and giving "first aid" to the injured, will also be shown.

INTERTYPE CO. ENJOINED.

Federal Court Makes Order in Mergenthaler Suit.

The United States District Court yesterday ordered an injunction against the Intertype Company in these terms:

That a perpetual injunction forthwith issue out of and under the seal of this court directed to the said defendant, The International Typesetting Machine Company, and to its officers, Directors, Superintendents, servants, clerks, salesmen, attorneys, receivers, assignees, and agents, permanently enjoining and restraining them and each of them from directly or indirectly making or using or selling or offering for sale, or otherwise dealing in or disposing of, any linotype machines like defendant's "Intertype" machine, Exhibit No. 23 herein, or any other linotype machines, or parts of machines, embodying the inventions covered in Claims 1, 2, and 3 of Honsley Patent No. 648,289, or Claims 1, 2, and 3 of Dodge Patent No. 730,096, or Claim 7 of Homans Patent No. 830,436, or in any manner infringing upon said patents or plaintiff's rights thereunder.

The Mergenthaler Linotype Company announced that it would take steps to protect its rights against the manufacture, sale, or use of infringed devices.

ALL HUNGRY PUPILS TO BE FED IN SCHOOL

Supt. Maxwell Will Start 24 Restaurants Next Monday or Tuesday.

UTILIZE COOKING CLASSES

Price Will Be 1 Cent a Portion, with Free Tickets for the Needy—Carnegie Promises $2,000.

Arrangements to feed some of the hungry pupils in the public schools were made yesterday at a conference at the Department of Education participated in by Dr. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, and the District Superintendents and Principals. There are no funds available for this purpose in the Department of Education, but Supt. Maxwell has succeeded in raising $9,000 from private sources, which will enable him to finance the project in twenty-four schools at once. He and his associates will continue their efforts to get sufficient funds to extend the food supply to every school in the city where necessity exists.

Andrew Carnegie has promised $2,000 providing a fund of $10,000 is raised. The teachers of the Girls' High School at Nostrand Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn, sent a check yesterday for $50. Dr. Maxwell hopes to have the $10,000 in a week. About $20,000 additional will be needed to provide for all the children throughout the five boroughs.

It is proposed to equip 100 of the girls' cooking classes so that they can prepare food for the pupils. The cooking classes, under the guidance of experienced teachers, will be made to serve the double purpose of instruction and charity. The cost of equipment for these kitchens, including necessary utensils and dishes, will approximate $60 for each school, or a total of $6,000. This will be paid for from the fund now in hand, leaving $3,000 for the purchase of supplies.

It is intended to open the first of the school restaurants next Monday or Tuesday in thirteen Manhattan schools, 1, 4, 7, 23, 41, 62, 72, 77, 90, 91, 159 168 and 188; Public School 45, the Bronx; Public School 83, Queens, and 2, 108, 109, 122, 123, 141, 145, 147, and 165, Brooklyn.

This will be the menu for the first week: Monday, chocolate, biscuits, stewed fruit; Tuesday, meat stew, bread, stewed fruit; Wednesday, bean stew, bread, chocolate; Thursday, tomato and rice soups, bread, stewed fruit; Friday, pea, bean, or lentil soup, bread, stewed fruit. Other menus later will include corn and fish chowders, with weekly changes. The cost of any article will be one cent to the pupil.

With these prices it is thought the school restaurants may be made almost self-supporting. Tickets will be distributed among the teachers to be given free to children too poor to pay for food.

In eighteen of the Manhattan schools, where the New York Lunch Committee now provides cheap food for the pupils, no attempt will be made to change conditions, nor at School 10, at 163d Street and Eagle Avenue, the Bronx, where meals are being provided for by the North Side Auxiliary, of which Mrs. S. M. Goddin is Chairman.

In addition to assisting in the preparation of food the elder girls and boys will assist in its distribution to the various schools, as the cooking must be done in the 100 girls' grammar schools that are equipped with kitchens.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN
17 Minutes Grand Central to A. & S. Private Subway Station.

The Great January Sale of Oriental Rugs
The Most Remarkable Values of the Year
NOTHING COMPARES WITH THE ORIENTAL RUG IN ANY WAY.

THERE IS PRACTICALLY no end to the wear in a real Oriental Rug. If it cost many times as much as the ordinary Rug, it would still be a remarkable saving investment. BUT IN THIS SALE THE PRICES ARE LITTLE MORE THAN THE VERY GOOD DOMESTIC COSTS. Think of it! Here are exquisitely beautiful Orientals that add a tone to any house they enter—that will last a lifetime and then make coveted heirlooms for your children—at prices within the reach of almost every one.

WE MENTION IN THIS ADVERTISEMENT a few illustrations of value giving in the SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZE RUGS:

500 Kurds and Moussouls at $15.00 to $25.00.
Splendid deep pile, closely woven Rugs of merit, in small allover and medallion designs, that will stand any amount of hard year and last a lifetime; sizes vary from 3 to 4 ft. wide by 5 to 7 ft. long. Really worth one-third more than we have marked them.

400 Beloochistans at $15.00 to $39.50.
Beautiful, dark, rich, lustrous Rugs in soft golden browns, reds and blues. Sizes vary from 2½ to 3½ ft. wide by 5 to 7 ft. long. Worth one-third more than we have priced them.

100 Large Bagdad and Kirman Moussouls at $25.00 to $39.50, Worth $35.00 to $75.00.
This is one of the most wonderful values ever offered in our Rug Shop. Great big, deep pile, silky Rugs, an inch thick, that vary in size from 4½x7½ ft. to as large as 5x10 ft., really less than the price of a good domestic Rug.

150 Magnificent Kirman and Sarouk Rugs at $50.00 to $85.00, Worth $75.00 to $125.00.
The finely woven Kirmans in delicate and exquisite colorings. The beautiful Sarouks mostly in medallion effects in dark, rich, lustrous blues, reds and browns, every one an expert weaver's masterpiece. Sizes average 4x7 ft.

Afghan Rugs at $35.00 to $75.00, Worth $50.00 to $100.00.
Think of buying one of these beautiful, rich, copper-colored Rugs, as large as 6x8 ft., for $35.00. And up to as large as 7x9 ft. for $75.00. Simply unheard of, still here you will find them among the hundreds of splendid values.

You Save $20.00 to $100.00 on the Large Size Rugs.
150 BEAUTIFUL SPECIMENS of the Oriental weaving art—Rugs ranging from 6x9 ft. up to 12 x18 ft., suitable for any part of the house.

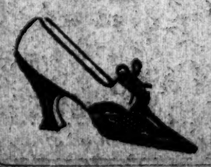
A Great Sale of Men's Clothing
Men's $12.50 to $30.00 Suits
At $9.25, $12.50, $14.75 and $18.50
THESE VALUES ARE SO FAR ABOVE THOSE OFFERED BY ANY OTHER STORE that any man will be surprised if he has the chance to compare. And WE KNOW WHAT WE ARE TALKING ABOUT. We also realize that men are very hard to satisfy. Most men are from Missouri when it comes to clothing, and that's what we want. Let us show you the goods and they will do the rest.
Every style is a WINNER. The manufacturers that send us the BEST have contributed to this sale and have sent only THEIR BEST. There are no second choices at any of the prices. They are all likable fabrics and patterns. No freaks in the lot.
EVERY THREAD 100% PURE WOOL OR WORSTED. See this collection of Suits and you will believe in our slogan, IT PAYS TO BUY IN BROOKLYN, and particularly at Abraham and Straus.
Rich silk mixed worsteds that are rarely found underpriced. Handsome undressed worsteds in new colors and markings. Staple or fancy cassimeres. We have had men come in here and buy two and three Suits in a few minutes, so impressed have they been after a comparison of values.
REGULAR AND STOUT SIZES, a few "longs" in the lot.
Men's $15.00 to $30.00 Overcoats, $11.75, $14.75. $18.50, $19.75.
Handsome dress Chesterfields, silk lined, at the two higher prices, serge lined at $11.75. Greatcoats of chinchilla or fancy Scotch effects. Long convertiblecollar Storm Coats as well as an excellent assortment of the new double breasted shaped Coats (the hit of the season), with silk yokes and velvet or self collars, and at $19.75 a few single breasted shaped Coats in models for younger men, made from Scotch and Irish woolens of our own direct importation.
Men's Fur Lined Overcoats at $44.50 to $74.50.
Men's Outside Fur Overcoats, for motoring, at $24.75 to $54.75. Second Floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

Men's Suits to Measure, $18 and $23.50
VALUES from $25.00 to $45.00. THE JANUARY TAILORING CLEARANCE. The most important tailoring event of the season in high grade made to measure suits. Most favored fabrics in an assortment of Tweeds, Cassimeres and Worsteds, Winter weights.
Black or Blue Worsted Cheviots or Thibets, at $23.50 only.
Made in single or double breasted sack styles. Above 42 breast measure, extra charge for additional material necessary. Third Floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

1,500 Men's Fancy Shirts, 79c Each
STANDARD Shirts; brand new styles, both soft and stiff cuffs, excellent variety of neat designs, woven and printed designs, chiefly light effects; exactly the styles that have been selling here at full price; a well-known brand and every one dollar quality.
Men's 50c. Neckwear at 25c.
2,400 Scarfs, regular 50c. grade, in large open end shapes; immense variety of dainty colored silks, neat and novel effects. Street Floor, East Building.

Fascinating Is the Miss of 1915
When She Wears These Clever Styles That Are So Moderately Priced—HERE
THIS IS THE AGE OF THE SPECIALIST. This establishment is made up of SPECIALTY SHOPS. But the shop of shops for specializing is the Misses' Wear—a Specialty Shop that takes the very newest of the newest styles as they are sent over from Paris and adapts them to meet the ideas and tastes of the MODERN MISS—something not everyone can do. We do not know any one in this town that does it so well. We KNOW there is no one who does it for so little money.
Special Values for Saturday
Misses' Afternoon Dresses, $5.98, $7.50, $11.98—Most Extraordinary Values.
THE PRICES THESE SUITS are marked would hardly pay for the tailoring, let alone the material. Sizes 14, 16, 18.
Misses' Broadcloth Suits at $16.98.
ADVANCED STYLES—very snappy model, shirred to a high waistline and finished with belt of material, collar of fur and full flare skirt; navy, black and brown broadcloth Suits.
Misses' Corduroy Skirts at $4.50.
THE BUDS OF SPRING, newest of the new—made in navy blue, brown and putty, with belt of same material; buttoned down the front.
Misses' $21.50 Plush Suits at $15.98.
The new EMPIRE FLARE, fitting collar of fur, lined throughout with satin.
Girls' $13.50 Coats, $6.98.
KITTEN EAR CLOTH, the personification of softness and beauty in little folks' wear; Coat beautifully lined and interlined; full plaited model with belt; sizes 6 to 10 years. None C. O. D. or on approval. Second Floor, Center, Central Building.

A Note of the New in Shoes
A Bud In Low Shoes



EXCLUSIVE—no other store anywhere that we know of has this exquisite Shoe NOW. It will be the talk of the town, as a daintier, mor graceful, efecive bit of Footwear never graced the court of fashion or made prettier a pretty foot. Imported patent leather, three eyelet, cut extremely low, white calf and fawn buck back. We're proud to be the first to show them. Second Floor, West Building.

Lord & Taylor
Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street
Extraordinary Clearance Sale
Men's Fur & Fur-Lined Coats
Robes & Caps
The Best Grades of Their Kind Made

Raccoon Coats
Heavily furred, wide skirt, shawl collar. Usually $150.00 to $185.00 ..... $135.00
Usually $125.00 to $145.00 ..... $110.00
Usually $48.50 to $55.00 ..... $42.50

Muskrat Outside Fur Coats
Usually $85.00 to $100.00 ..... $75.00
Calf, Dogskin, Astrachan Caracul and Wolf Coats. Usually $35.00 to $50.00 ..... $30.00

Fur-Lined Coats
Black broadcloth shell, lined with natural muskrat, seal rat, Russian mink and real mink, with otter, Persian, and seal rat collars. Usually $150.00 to $175.00 ..... $120.00
Black broadcloth shell, lined with squirrel, muskrat, marmot, with collars of real rat, otter and Persian lamb and unplucked beaver. Usually $100.00 to $125.00 ..... $89.50
Black broadcloth shell, lined with muskrat and marmot, collar of Persian and rat seal and otter. Usually $75.00 to $85.00 ..... $62.50
Black broadcloth shell, with muskrat lining, Persian and rat seal collars. Usually $55.00 to $65.00 ..... $49.50
Black broadcloth shell, chamois and rat lined, with Persian collars ..... Usually $50.00 ..... $35.00

Robes
Limousine and open car robes of seal, coney, bear, raccoon and sable squirrel. Usually to $125.00 ..... $69.50
Raccoon marmot, sable squirrel, red fox and blue kitt fox coney robes. Usually $85.00 ..... $63.50
Wild cat, marmot, coney beaver, sable squirrel, coney mole and black muskrat. Usually $50.00 to $60.00 ..... $42.50
Hempster, muskrat and natural dog robes. Usually $40.00 ..... $29.50
Black dog and deer skin robes. Usually $30.00 ..... $17.50

Caps
Muskrat, coney and near seal caps ..... Usually $6.00 ..... $3.75
Persian Lamb Caps. Usually $15.00 to $20.00 ..... $13.50
Raccoon Caps. Usually $7.50 to $10.00 ..... $6.00
Fourth Floor

JOHNSON-WILLARD BOUT AT JUAREZ MARCH 6---NATIONAL AMATEUR GOLF AT DETROIT

JOHNSON TO FIGHT WILLARD IN MEXICO

Juarez Race Track, on March 6, to be Scene of Heavyweight Battle.

NEGRO TO GET $30,000 CASH

And Half of Net Sums Received from Moving Pictures of Bout—Jeffries to Train Willard.

The next bout for the heavyweight boxing championship of the world will be held at the race track at Juarez, Mexico, on March 6 next between Jack Johnson, holder of the title, and Jess Willard, challenger. The second offer of Billy Gibson to stage the contest at Havana was refused. Each man has posted a forfeit of $5,000 with Bob Vernon, who is the official stakeholder. Johnson is guaranteed $30,000, while Willard will receive $10,000.

That the battle would be staged at the Juarez race track was apparent to the followers of pugilism, as Jack Curley, who will manage the affair, had some time ago practically agreed with Gen. Villa to pull off the contest at that place. Only in the event of an unusually flattering offer from Gibson would Curley agree to Havana as the battleground.

Gibson, who has recently secured valuable concessions from the Cuban Government, is determined to conduct his bouts along business lines and declined to offer an unreasonable sum or percentage for the bout.

For the past three weeks Curley has been in this city arranging the contest. He had previously secured Johnson's signature to the articles of agreement for a contest with Willard, and while favoring Juarez he was willing to accept an offer which promised better returns than the Mexican city. J. McKee, representing Curley Brown's Havana racing interests, and James Coffroth made offers to stage the bout, but were not sufficiently alluring to Jack Curley to cause him to desert Juarez. This left Gibson as the sole bidder against Juarez.

Gibson's original offer was too low, but he received permission to make a supplementary one, which was submitted yesterday. This latter, however, was rejected. That Curley was practically committed to Juarez is shown by the following letter from Gen. Villa, which Curley received several days ago:

Mr. Jack Curley, Hotel Pasa Del Norte, El Paso, Texas.

Dear Sir: To confirm our verbal conversation in my office today I hereby invite you to hold the Willard-Johnson world's championship boxing contest in the city of Juarez during the month of March on such date as you choose. I assure you that all we ask of you is to have a clean and honest bout, and that you will satisfy the public. I will be pleased to extend to you every courtesy and further your interest in the coming event. I feel sure that the great American public that will attend the match will see for themselves that this city is lawful and normal, and that we are indeed a law-abiding community. You can assure the American public that Juarez will live up to all expectations in meting out the well-known hospitality of Mexico, and that all will be welcome at the big match.

Wishing you success, I beg to be very truly yours,
HIPOLITO VILLA.

In the near future I will see my brother, Gen. Francisco Villa, and I will also bring you an official letter from him.

According to the articles of agreement Johnson and Willard will engage in a boxing contest, according to Marquis of Queensberry rules, with five-ounce gloves for from twenty to forty-five rounds at the direction and discretion of Jack Curley, who will manage the contest. Johnson is to receive $30,000 and half of the net amounts received from the moving pictures to be taken of the contest, in addition to $1,000 for training expenses. Johnson is to receive the $30,000 before he enters the ring.

The referee is to be mutually agreed upon between Johnson and Willard, or their representatives, at least two weeks before March 6, the date set for the contest, in addition to $1,000 for mitted to engage in any boxing bout before the close of the contest unless with the approval of Jack Curley. The contestants will undergo a medical examination once a week for four weeks immediately preceding the contest.

In the event of the contestants failing to agree on a referee Bob Vernon is authorized to act as arbitrator. He will also decide upon all questions that may arise between Johnson and Willard.

In explaining his preference for Juarez Curley yesterday said that the battleground was an ideal spot. Six railroads pass the city on the through line to California. In addition at least 10,000 persons can be drawn from El Paso irrespective of those coming from other parts of the United States, particularly California. While Curley declined to state just how many spectators he expected to be on hand he said he would not be surprised if 50,000 persons were inside the race track on March 6, while accommodations could be provided for 100,000. The Southwestern Cattlemen's Convention ends on March 6 at El Paso and this is expected to materially increase the size of the crowd.

Johnson is at present at Buenos Aires, but will leave on Monday for some port of Mexico. He will go immediately to Juarez, where he will train for the contest. He will select his training assistants after his arrival at Juarez.

Willard, who has been in the city for the past few weeks, leaves today for Excelsior Springs, near Kansas City, Mo., where he will begin his training. He will give an exhibition at Kansas City on Jan. 18, and on the following day leave for El Paso, where he will train for the fight. Jim Jeffries, the former heavyweight champion, will be in charge of his training quarters, while Jim Flynn, Walter Monahan and Tom Kennedy will act as sparring partners. Abdul the Turk, who trained Battling Nelson, will be added to the staff of assistants.

Intercity Boxing in Boston.

Benny Levine of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., will take an aggregation of New York boxers to Boston on Jan. 19 to participate in an intercity amateur tournament to be staged by the Boston A. A. Manhattan and Brooklyn representatives in five classes will make the trip to Boston. Bouts will be contested in the 115, 125, 135, 145, and heavyweight divisions, which means that Levine will have at least fifteen boxers in the squad.

Longacre's Matches for Tomorrow.

Matchmaker Moe Smith has arranged for a couple of ten-round bouts at the Longacre Club for tomorrow evening. Lightweight Benny Leonard and Jack Sheppard will meet in the chief event of the evening, the semi-final being a go between Danny Ridge and Walter Mohr. The latter put up a pretty lively argument with Leach Cross when the pair met recently.

WOMEN'S DOG SHOW AND TEA

Dancing, Too, Part of Entertainment at Bustanoby's.

Bustanoby's tea, dance, and dog show combination has made such a hit with the women, who can never get enough of showing their pets, that the restaurant at Broadway and Sixtieth Street was swamped yesterday with women and their dogs. The third floor, on which the show was held, was a seething mass of femininity and dogs, which made the service of tea and muffins a task almost beyond the most aggressive capacity of the waiters, and sent the dancing devotees to another floor.

Three cups for the best three dogs in the show was too great a temptation for the trophy hunters to resist. Some fifty dogs in all were shown, and there were a number whose mistresses would not show them after an inspection of the thirty or so that took part in the hot competition for Pekingese dogs, which predominated. It was a Pekingese day without any announcement to that effect.

Charles G. Hopton had no trouble in winning the cup for the best dog of any breed in the show with his recently purchased bitch, Patti of Winkfield, an unbeaten English-bred dog, which he purchased from Lady Adrienne Moore of England, who came over here to judge the Pekes at the Toy Spaniel Show, and brought six dogs with her. There Mr. Hopton purchased in what Pekingese owners say was one of the most important deals in dogs of the breed that has ever been made in this country.

In addition to Patti, Mr. Hopton bought Chinkey Chog of Winkfield, Patricia of Winkfield, Rodney Josephine, and two puppies, all bred by Lady Moore. What price he paid for them he would not say, but the gossip of the room was that it went well up in the thousands. With Rodney Josephine he won the cup for the best puppy in the show, and went away satisfied that his judgment in making his purchases had not been bad. But he was solerly disappointed in not having a chance to pit Peter Pan against Nanking Mei of Llenprud as that was what he went to the show for. But Mrs. Halley did not set down that much-talked-of dog when the competition for best in the show was called.

Miss Lena Schilling's Pomeranian, Haughty Black Prince, a frequent winner at all sorts of shows, took the cup for the second best dog, and Mrs. Madge Thorpe got the third cup with her Yorkshire terrier, Clayton Wee Marble, which won the "Best-of-the-Breed" Cup at the Toy Dog Show. All three winners are so well known in the dog world that the placing of these as the best three shows how keen was the competition for the prizes. Winthrop P. Bresee, who was to have judged the dogs, was not able to officiate, as the American Pomeranian Club objected to his passing on the Pomeranians, as he would have been compelled to do, until after its own show at the Plaza on Jan. 25. So Thomas Baxter and Messrs. Baxter and Farden did the judging.

In a hotly contested class for the best Pekingese puppy of either sex Miss Quackenbush carried off the honors with Little Sau-Cee, one of Mrs. Halley's puppies being placed second, and Mrs. Thomas Baxter third. In the class for winners, dogs, Mrs. William Shepard's Ti Tu of Mihoru won, with Mrs. Baxter's Prince of Aldeberan reserve. In that for winners, bitches, Mrs. Shepard was reserve, with Lady Beetle of Minoru to Mr. Hopton's Patti of Winkfield.

There was scant competition in most of the classes other than Pekingese, but blue ribbons were awarded right and left to ladies who had taken the trouble to bring their dogs to the show, which put them all in good humor.

High Price for a French Bulldog.

Herbert E. Young has sold his French bulldog bitch Jolie Fille to Holstein Harvey of Wilmington, Del., for $500. It was in the latter's interest that this dog won the blue ribbon for the best American-bred bitch, the second honors in the open class for bitches, and the reserve ribbon to Coquette de Bourbon for winners at the recent show of the Toy Spaniel Club of America.

Silver Society Cat Show for Charity.

The Silver Society will hold its second specialty show at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, on Jan. 21 and 22. The society first intended to donate the proceeds to the Red Cross; but on further consideration decided to devote the entire amount realized toward alleviating some of the suffering in New York. The funds will therefore go to the relief of the families of the deserving unemployed of this city.

"SUBS" IN PIONEER BOUTS.

George Ashe Makes Jack Lavin Quit in Seven Rounds.

George Ashe of Philadelphia defeated Jack Lavin of Cleveland last night in the final bout at the Pioneer Club. The bout only went to the seventh round in which Lavin received a bad cut over the left eye. He decided then he had had enough. It was a fair bout, with the Quaker City lad having the advantage in every round except the third.

Ashe was scheduled to box Johnny Howard, but the latter sent word to the management at the last moment he was ill and Lavin was substituted.

In the opening ten-round bout Mike Hayes took the place of Gene Gannon and fought Johnny Keyes. This resulted in a good fast draw, and kept the spectators in a state of feverish excitement. Both boys tired toward the end and neither had the knockout punch which the crowd constantly called for.

Eddie Smith had a shade the better of Harry Pierce of Brooklyn at the end of ten rounds. The Brooklynite was several inches taller, and looked heavier than his opponent.

Hommey Knocks Out Russell.

Packey Hommey knocked out Willie Russell in the second round last night in the main bout at the Long Acre A. C. It was easily seen at the start the boys were unevenly matched. The first round was all Hommey's. Russell went down twice in the second for the count of nine. A hard right to the jaw sent him to the mat for the third time, where he was counted out.

Teddy Jacobs and Freddie Russell boxed a fast ten-round draw in the semi-finals.

McGoorty Outpoints Murray.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 8.—Eddie McGoorty of Oshkosh, contender for the middleweight title, tonight earned a decision over Billy Murray of San Francisco in ten rounds. McGoorty sent Murray down for the count of eight in the fourth round. McGoorty had six rounds, Murray two, and two were even.

AMATEUR GOLF GOES WEST NEXT SEASON

Detroit C. C. Gets Tourney—Women at Onwentsia, Open at Baltusrol.

The assignments for the three important golf championships of the United States were made last night at the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association at the Waldorf. The amateur championship, after having been held twice in the East, now goes to the West, the successful contestant for the fixture being the Country Club of Detroit, and the West also gets another of the big events in the women's championship which, after a period of five years as an Eastern fixture, is now awarded to the Onwentsia Club of Chicago. The open championship will be the only one of the three big events in the East and that goes to the Baltusrol Golf Club in New Jersey.

It was confidently expected that the awards would be made in that way, and in the case of the amateur and open events there was little or no opposition, though there were several clubs which through their representatives placed their courses at the disposal of the association and showed that they were capable of handling the event in the most approved method.

The setting of a place for the women's event, however, was for a time a thorn. Robert C. Watson championed the cause of the Eastern women, saying that he had communicated with many of them, and that he found that there were only two who would make a trip West for competition, though in each of the instances where there was a refusal to compete away from home there was an iss'on that the West undoubtedly had first call on the event after its long stay in this section.

The awards in both the amateur and open went through by unanimous consent before the roll was even completed in calling the vote, but an attempt to railroad the women's event through in the same manner met with instant disapproval from Robert C. Watson, and the entire roll had to be called before Onwentsia was chosen, though there were in reality but a few dissenting votes.

An important change was made in the amateur championship, which was announced by Frank L. Woodward, the new President of the association to succeed Robert C. Watson, for two years past the presiding officer. In the three years numerous he said it had been determined to hold the qualifying round on the Saturday preceding the week of the match, the play being for eighteen holes, the first sixty-four to qualify. Then on Monday there will be the play of these sixty-four in a thirty-six hole event, with the match play following on the succeeding days.

The attendance of delegates was the largest that has ever been recorded, there bing 117 men at the dinner which preceded the annual meeting, and prior to this action was the final meeting of the outgoing Executive Committee. Those in attendance were not all delegates, but practically every club of prominence in the country was represented.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was put through as set down by the Nominating Committee. Frank L. Woodward of the Denver Country Club succeeds Robert C. Watson as President. The Vice Presidents are Howard M. Perrin of the Merion Cricket Club and John Reid, Jr., of the St. Andrew's Golf Club. Harold F. Whitney of the Nassau Country Club was elected Secreary and Percy R. Pyne, 2d, of the Garden City Golf Club, Treasurer. The new Executive Committee is composed of M. Louis Crosby of the Brae Burn Country Club, Walter D. Smith, the Onwentsia, Dr. Walter S. Harban of Columbia Country Club, and John S. Sweeney of the Country Club of Detroit. The Nominating Committee is John S. Clark of the Philadelphia Country Club, Edward F. Carry of the Old Elm Club, Parker W. Whitemore of The Country Club, Henry M. Atkinson of the Atlanta Athletic Club, and Finley S. Douglas of the Nassau Country Club.

The report of the Treasurer showed that the receipts for the year exceeded the disbursements by $164.07, which, added to the previous balance, makes an actual amount of cash on hand $3,439.69. The reason for the small balance of this year was explained by the fact that $750 additional was spent on the three championships last year.

The report which the Executive Committee submitted showed that there has been a considerable increase in the membership of the organization during the past year. The total club membership now is 391, of which 88 are active and 278 allied, this being an increase of thirty-three clubs, as against an increase of twenty-three clubs the year before.

Holy Cross Seeks Football Stars.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 8.—Stars of the Christian Brothers College football team of 1914 have been invited to enter Holy Cross University at Worcester, Mass., since the Christian Brothers have abandoned the gridiron game because of financial losses for the last few years. The report came from Christian Brothers College today, following the visit here of Luke A. Kelly, of Holy Cross coach, and formerly coach of Christian Brothers College. There is no one-year rule at Holy Cross and this would make Norman Sackreider, crack left end and ground-gain runner in Missouri last Fall, Essman, said by Zupke of the Illinois Western champions to be the best tackle in the West, and several other good men eligible to play at once on entering Holy Cross.

Barber Defeats Travis at Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 8.—Today's semi-final match round in the twelfth annual Mid-Winter Golf Tournament developed two surprises, the elimination of Walter J. Travis of Garden City by W. A. Barber, Jr., of Princeton, by 2 and 1, and a nineteen-hole victory by C. B. Hudson of North Fork, over Harold Slater of Fox Hills.

Barber advances to play Parker W. Whittemore of the Brookline Country Club and Hudson plays Robert Hunter of Wee Burn in tomorrow's final of the President's division for the chief prize and the consolation trophy.

Princeton vs. Williams at Rink.

Princeton's fast hockey team, which opened the intercollegiate season here with a victory over Cornell, will likely face a harder task tonight in the game with Williams College, at the St. Nicholas Rink. The New Englanders showed they had a strong team, when they gained an easy victory over Columbia in a practice game at the rink Wednesday night.

YALE PLAYS FAST HOCKEY.

Ellis Defeat Williams College Seven, 4 Goals to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Con., Jan. 8.—Yale defeated Williams College in a sharply played hockey game tonight by a score of 4 to 2, the visitors making the first and the last goals scored. Their fast playing netted a goal three minutes after the game opened, and they held Yale to two goals during the first period. Capt. Sweney's all-around work was Yale's most conspicuous feature, while the brilliant goal tending of Peary for Williams saved several goals. Murray, a new recruit for Yale, displayed remarkable defensive form. The visitors were brilliant skaters, but exhibited only imperfect team playing. Line-up:

Yale.	Position.	Williams.
Schiller	Goal	Peary
Herron	Point	McVance
Blerworth	Cover point	Swain
Dickey, Wiser	Centre	H. Cutler
MacDonald	Rover	C. Cutler
Wilson	Right wing	Conklin
Murray	Left wing	Coleman

Goals—First Period: C. Cutler, Williams, 2:07; Sweney, Yale, 7:23; MacDonald, Yale, 19:08. Second Period: Sweney, Yale, 8:45; Murray, Yale, 14:40; C. Cutler, Williams, 17:30. Penalties—Sweney, Murray. Referees—Mr. Finan and Mr. McKinnon.

MANHATTAN'S BIG SCORE.

Lafayette College Defeated at Basket Ball, 32 to 11.

Excellent team work was the principal factor in Manhattan College's basketball victory over Lafayette College on the court of the De La Salle Institute, West Fifty-ninth Street, last night, by the score of 32 to 11. The New York men outplayed the Pennsylvanians at all stages. Troxell, right forward on the visiting team, was the star of the exhibition, scoring nine of his team's eleven points. He caged nine fouls, and registered one goal from the field. B. Houlihan led Manhattan's attack. Line-up:

Manhattan.	Position.	Lafayette.
Downing	Left forward	Stone
B. Houlihan	Right forward	Troxell
Caffrey	Centre	Beddall
J. Houlihan	Left guard	Taylor
Ward	Right guard	Weldon

Substitutes—Faraci for J. Houlihan; Ferrell for Downing; Paulson for Beddall; Loudon for Stone. Goals from field—Downing, (2;) B. Houlihan, (2;) Caffrey, (3;) J. Houlihan, (2;) Ward, (2;) Stone, (1;) Troxell, (4.) Goals from foul—B. Houlihan, (6;) Troxell, (7.) Referee—Tom Thorpe, Columbia. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

N. Y. U. Team Beats Rutgers.

The New York University basket ball team won its third consecutive victory last night when it defeated the Rutgers College quintet in a one-sided game on the former's court at University Heights by the score of 46 to 23. The local five had things easy in the first half, and at the whistle led by the score of 28 to 13. The New York University coach substituted nearly every player at his command in the second half, and even with this make-shift team the local aggregation clearly outclassed their opponents in speed and in accuracy in shooting. The line-up:

N. Y. U.	Position.	Rutgers.
Farver	Left forward	Browning
Levy	Right forward	Perry
Storey	Centre	Seiler
White	Left guard	Coleman
Cummings	Right guard	Ewing

Substitutions—Levine for Farrer, Garlin for Levy, Bloch for Storey, Carponelli for White, Doggett for Cummings, Phillipps for Doggett, Washener for Phillips, Nash for Seiler, Austin for Coleman, Rockefeller for Twing. Goals from field—Farver, Levine, Levy, (3,) Storey, (2,) White, (4,) Cummings, (2,) Brownin, (3,) Perry, (2,) Seiler, Coleman. Goals from fouls—Levy, (5,) Browning, Twing. Goals from field—Farrer, (2,) Levine, Levy, (3,) Storey, (4,) White, (4,) Cummings, (2,) Browning, (3,) Perry, (2,) Seiler. Goals from fouls—Levy, (8,) Browning, Twing, (8.) Referee—H. Parkinson, Wesleyan, and J. Burchell, St. John's College. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Evening H. S. Indoor Meet.

The Evening High School Games Committee yesterday decided to hold the indoor championship meet on March 20 at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. The list of events will be the same as last year's, and it was decided to start a basketball tournament for evening high school teams next week, the games will be played on every Friday and Saturday evening, the home team to designate the courts. The final game to decide the championship will be played at the indoor meet on March 20. There will be two classes in the tournament, one for heavyweight teams and the other for teams averaging 120 pounds. Sanctions for the following events were granted to the Brooklyn Evening High School, which will hold its indoor meet at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory on Feb. 13: 100-yard dash; 220-yard dash, open, and 120-pound class; 660-yard run, half-mile run; one mile relay, and running high jump.

Other Basket Ball Results.

In a basket ball game at the Columbia Grammar Gymnasium yesterday the home team scored an overwhelming victory over the fast Berkeley quintet by the score of 42 to 8.

Cooper Union basket ball team defeated the Fordham team yesterday by a score of 43 to 2 in a fast and clean game. Cooper Union's passing was good.

Horace Mann won from Ethical Culture on the former's basket ball court yesterday by the score of 26 to 12. The game was rough, and the only time that Ethical Culture showed team work was in the second period.

Commerce High School defeated the Bushwick school team at the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory in a league game by the score of 28 to 18. Holman starred for the victors.

The Irving School second team defeated the West Park Church Club quintet in a fast but one-sided game yesterday afternoon on the latter's court by the score of 58 to 16.

Ice Sailors Spilled and Drenched.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 8.—While sailing over a water-covered course of six miles off Fair Haven a strong gust of wind struck Harry Minton's new ice yacht Hazel L. and Cecil Warren's Silver Heels, which were sailing side by side, with Capt. Edward Little's Jennie trailing cloe behind, and both craft were upset. The Hazel L.'s keel or "backbone" and the runner-plank of the Silver Heels were broken. Young Warren and Minton were both thrown out and got a wetting, but escaped injury. The Jennie passed the wrecked ice yachts and won the race in the fast time of 12:15. William Cook caused quite a sensation on the North Shrewsbury this afternoon when he rode over the ice in his high-powered motor-cycle ice scooter at the rate of over fifty miles an hour. It is believed, with better weather conditions, the machine will be driven over a mile a minute.

HERZOG HERE TO GET DOOIN AND MERKLE

Cincinnati Club's Manager, However, Makes No Progress in Plans.

Charley Herzog, manager of the Cincinnati Reds, was in town yesterday trying to land a few ball players who might be able to keep Redville on the baseball map next season. Herzog had a long talk with President W. F. Baker of the Phillies in relation to engaging Charles Dooin, the former Philadelphia manager and catcher. President Baker stated last night that the deal was possible, although the two parties came to no definite agreement yesterday. President Baker will meet Herzog in Philadelphia again next Monday.

Herzog stated that he was very anxious to get Dooin, as he thinks that he will be a big aid to the club, not only as a player, but als oas adviser and instructor of the young pitchers. Dooin's work last season showed that he was by no means all in as a player, and Pat Moran, the new manager of the Phillies, ventured the opinion recently that if Dooin catches in Cincinnati, he will show himself to be the best backstop in the league.

Herzog also has designs on a member of the Giants, but he refused to state who the player was. As a matter of fact, Herzog wants to get Fred Merkle if he can. The Reds' manager realized last season that he did not have enough hard, free batters on his club, and he wants a player who can hit the ball far toward the fence in the Merkle style.

There is a remote chance, however, of Merkle being released by the Giants, and that would be possible only if organized ball is successful in bringing Big Ed Konetchy back to the fold. The big Greek has a great admirer in Manager McGraw, and it is stated that at one time last season the New York manager offered Barney Dreyfuss of Pittsburgh a big price for him, but the offer was turned down. Nonetchy is now with the Federal League, and the New York club will make no advances whatever to get him. It is understood, however, that the league will take the matter up and try to show the big Greek athlete the error of his ways. If Konetchy does consent to return to the National League he will not play with Pittsburgh again, as Barney Dreyfuss has said emphatically that he would not have a player in his club who would go back on his own word. So this would give the Giants their desired chance to sign him.

TENER ENGAGES PEPPER.

Noted Corporation Lawyer to Fight Anti-Trust Baseball Case.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 8.—President John K. Tener of the National Baseball League tonight conferred here with George Wharton Pepper, one of the foremost authorities on corporation law in the country, and announced later that he had appointed Mr. Pepper counsel for the National League in the recent suit brought by the Federal League against organized baseball. Mr. Tener refused to discuss the plans of the National League as a result of the conference, but admitted that the situation was thoroughly gone over with a view of outlining the league's defense to the suit.

Discussing the question of trusts, Mr. Tener said:

"I do not believe there was ever a man or set of men conducting a business monopoly in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law that did not feel a conscious guilt of such violation, although he or they may have hidden behind the technicalities of the law to disprove it.

"Did baseball, for the moment, that the conduct of organized baseball under the national agreement was a violation of the law and in restraint of trade and a harmful influence in any respect, I would voluntarily advocate its annulment and withdraw from the National Commission."

GIANTS ALL SIGNED UP.

Larry McLean Holds Out Until Good Conduct Clause Is Wiped Out.

Every member of the New York Giants is now signed, Larry McLean, the big catcher, being the last man to sign yesterday. McLean's contract is for one year only. Larry was offered a contract some time ago and was very much pleased with the terms. There was a clause in the contract, however, which made it compulsory upon Larry to display only the very best deportment during the season. McLean did not like that in his contract and objected strenuously. He said that he did not object to it because he expected to lapse into any misbehavior, but simply because he did not think it necessary to have to sign a paper in order to insure good conduct. It is stated that the club revised the contract to McLean's liking and now all is serene.

The Giants yesterday also signed a new player in Catcher Wendell. He is a youngster who has been playing independent ball in this city and comes well recommended to McGraw. The Giant manager will take him to Marlin in March and give him a chance.

C. C. N. Y. and Lafayette Basketball

The basketball teams of the College of the City of New York and Lafayette College will meet in the City College gymnasium tonight. It will be the first contest in that sport between the colleges, which have entered into a general agreement to compete in all branches in which both are represented.

Indoor Baseball at City A. C.

City Athletic Club indoor baseball team will play the Ninety-second Street Young Men's Hebrew Association team, champions of the Metropolitan League of the Y. M. H. A. in the City Athletic Club gymnasium, 50 West Fifty-fourth Street, on next Wednesday evening at 8 P. M.

"PECK" NOT DISSATISFIED.

Yankee Shortstop Expected by Manager Donovan to Sign Contract.

A former official of the Yankees stated yesterday that there was no truth in the report that Shortstop Roger Peckinpaugh was deeply grieved because he was not continued as manager of the club under the new regime, and for that reason threatened to jump to the Feds. This official said that when President Farrell appointed Peckinpaugh as succeed Frank Chance, it was plainly with the understanding that his services in that position were to continue only to the end of the unfinished season.

Peckinpaugh has just returned to his home in Cleveland from a trip to Florida, where he has been looking over possible training camps. Peckinpaugh left Jacksonville before his contract arrived there, and he had not received it up to a few days ago. This gave rise to rumors that he was dissatisfied, and was considering an offer from the Federal League.

Manager Bill Donovan says that he is certain that Peckinpaugh will sign within a short time. Donovan left town yesterday, and it is expected that he will visit Peckinpaugh and the few other Yankee players who have not signed before returning to this city. Wild Bill expects to see Marty McHale on the trip and sign him for next year. McHale has been doing a lot of talking lately, and has been hinting that unless the Yankees meet his salary demands he would jump to the Federal League.

WHY CALDWELL CAME BACK.

New York Option Binding and to Get Double Amount of Salary.

In explaining why he repudiated the Federal League and returned to the Yankees, pitcher Ray Caldwell states: "I reached my decision after I had secured legal advice which informed me that the option the New York Club had on me was binding. The new owners of the club offered me a contract which calls for more than double the amount of salary I received from that club last year. It is somewhat larger than the contract I received from the Buffalo Federals and after careful consideration I decided to sign it."

Wingo Transferred to Reds.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 8.—Manager Miller Huggins of the St. Louis National League baseball team announced here tonight that Catcher Ivy Wingo had been transferred to the Cincinnati club. The two-year contract which Wingo recently signed with the St. Louis club will be duplicated by the Cincinnati management and Wingo has agreed to sign it. Huggins said that as yet no player or money figured in the deal, but something would be done later. President Herrmann announced that T. S. Griffith, an Indianapolis A. A. U. outfielder, had been secured by his club.

Townsend Swimmers Victorious.

Townsend Harris High School defeated the High School of Commerce swimming team in a dual meet in the City College natatorium yesterday by the score of 30 to 23. In the 800-foot relay the Townsend boys made the best time recorded for this event during the present season. They won easily in the time of 2:48 3-5. Vermilyea and Munson starred for the home team and Callahan and Hamilton swam well for Commerce. The summaries:

800-Foot Relay.—Won by T. H. H., (Handschuck, Farrer, Munson, Vermilyea;) Commerce, second. Time—2:48 3-5.

Fancy Dive.—Won by A. Redlich, T. H. H.; R. Galbraith, Commerce, second; W. McAvoy, T. H. H., third.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by H. Callahan, Commerce; W. Hamilton, Townsend, second; A. Handschuck, T. H. H., third. Time—0:28 4-5.

200-Yard Swim.—Won by W. Munson, T. H. H.; J. Pettengill, Commerce, second; H. Crawford, T. H. H., third. Time—3:08.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Saxe, Commerce; Lewis, T. H. H., second; Duggan, Commerce, third. Distance—63½ feet.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by H. Vermilyea, T. H. H.; F. Bayer, T. H. H., second; W. Hamilton, Commerce, third. Time—1:10.

Miss Bartlett Leads Divers.

Miss Josephine Bartlett, by her victory in the fancy diving contest for women at the Sportsmen's Show at Madison Square Garden last night is practically certain of winning the Annette Kellermann Cup for the best woman diver at the show. Miss Bartlett at the closhe of last night's contest was leading in the race for the cup with a score of 19 points, Miss Daisy Greenhall was second with 11 points, and Miss Waldis third with 10 points. The contest will close tonight, when a scratch fancy diving contest for women will be held.

Besides the fancy diving last night there was a sixty-yard handicap swim for men, and it was won by George Eaelborn, West Side Y. M. C. A., (10 seconds,) with A. T. Law, unattached, (8 seconds,) second, and A. J. Miller, West Side Y. M. C. A., (8 seconds,) third.

This afternoon the feature event of the women's swimming races will take place when the special scratch quarter-mile swim is held. Tonight there will be a scratch forty-yard swim for men, in which those swimmers who have won races during the week will compete.

Greenburg Leads in Winton Run.

Murray Greenberg of the Pastime Athletic Club of this city, won a six-mile road run held by the Winton Athletic Club over a four-mile course in Jersey City last night. The Manhattanite triumphed over N. Weiss of the home club by 35 seconds, while N. Becker, another Winton runner, was third, thirty yards behind Weiss. The first ten finished in the following order: M. Greenberg, Pastime Athletic Club, 22:10; N. Weiss, Winton Athletic Club, 22:45; N. Becker, Winton Athletic Club, 22:51; S. Green, Bronx Church House, 23:01; B. Walton, Holy Family Lyceum, 23:05; F. Bratt, unattached, 23:25; A. Levy, unattached, 24:01; Z. Cohen, Millrose Athletic Association, 24:15.

FRENCH FENCERS DEFEAT GERMANS

Spirited Bouts Between Foilsmen in Novice Event at West Side Y. M. C. A.

Strict neutrality had to be observed at the novice fencing tournament at the West Side Y. M. C. A. last night for the competition developed into spirited rvalry between the foilsmen of the New York Turn Verein and the French Y. M. C. A. In the end, the French blades won out, the first medal of the Amateur Fencers' League of America going to L. C. Bresson of the French Y. M. C. A.

There were eleven entrants in the open event and they were as follows: S. Bosco and C. Montgomery, New York Turn Verein; C. P. Elsesser and L. C. Bresson, French Y. M. C. A.; R. Mulford, New York A. C.; M. Betancourt and H. Gignel, New York Military Academy; H. Hengstenberg and E. C. Mason, Greenwich Fencers' Club; E. Little, Yale, and W. R. Gwathmey, Columbia.

S. Bosco of the Turn Verin was the most aggressive of the fencers and in each bout he contested the foils were whizzing through the air, and before he went down in defeat he broke two blades in swift lunges at his opponents. Among the competitors on the first strip, the two to qualify were Boscon and Elsesser, while on the second strip the qualifying fencers were Montgomery and Bresson.

In the semi-finals, the two foilsmen of the Turn Verin met the foilsment of the French Y. M. C. A. in an attack on the centre and both flanks.

For a time the Germans held their own, but both Montgomery and Bosco went down in defeat before the blades of the French fencers by the close score of 5 touches to 4 in each instance. The semi-finals resulted in a tie between the two French entrants, Elsesser and Bresson. The last bout to decide the tie was won by Bresson by a score of 5 to 3. The summaries:

Preliminary Bouts; Strip No. 1.—Mulford beat Bosco, Little beat Hengstenberg, Bosco beat Little, Betancourt beat Mulford, Elsesser beat Mulford, Mulford beat Little, Bosco beat Betancourt, Betancourt beat Little, Elsesser beat Little, Mulford beat Heugstenberg, Bosco beat Hengstenberg, Bétancourt beat Heugstenberg, Elsesser beat Betancourt, Elsesser beat Heugstenberg, Bosco beat Elsesser.

Elsesser qualified with four bouts and Bosco with four bouts.

Preliminary Bouts; Strip No. 2.—Montgomery beat Gwathmey, Gwathmey beat Gegnel, Bresson beat Montgomery, Montgomery beat Gegnel, Gwathmey beat Mason, Bresson beat Gwathmey, Montgomery beat Mason, Bresson beat Gegnel, Bresson beat Mason.

Bresson qualified with 4 bouts and Montgomery with 3 bouts.

Semi-Final Bouts.—Bresson beat Montgomery, 5 to 4; Elsesser beat Bresson, 5 to 4; Bosco beat Montgomery, 5 to 3; Elsesser beat Bosco, 5 to 4; Bresson defeated Bosco, 5 to 4.

Tie between Elsesser and Bresson. Two bouts each.

Final Bouts.—Elsesser beat Bresson, 5 to 3.

COLUMBIA SWIMMERS WIN.

Aquatic Experts of City College Badly Defeated in Morningside Pool

Columbia scored a double aquatic victory over the College of the City of New York in a dual meet held in the Columbia pool last night. The Morningside Heights winning team defeated the C. C. N. Y. swimmers by a score of 34 to 19 and the Blue and White water polo players won by a score of 31 to 3.

Although the times in the swimming races were all far behind record marks the Columbians were much encouraged by ytheir showing and were especially wit hthe swimming of Hal Vollmer, the former Stuyvesant High School crack sprinter, who wone both the hundred and furlong swims. Vollmer had no difficulty in winning either race, and had he been pressed would have been able to better his time by several seconds in each.

Columbia got off to a good start by capturing the relay race. The Blue and White swimmers took the lead at the start and never were in danger. Victory in that race virtually won the meet, for a defeat would have brought ultimate victory to the City College swimmers by the margi nof one point. The summaries:

Fifty-Yard Swim.—Won by Coope, Columbia; Cochrane, Columbia, second; Sauer, College of the City of New York, third. Time—0:28 3-5.

One Hundred Yard Swim.—Won by Vollmer, Columbia; Riemer, College of the City of New York, second; Vosburgh, College of the City of New York, third. Time—1:03 3-5.

Two Hundred and Twenty-Yard Swim.—Won by Vollmer, Columbia; Riemer, College of the City of New York, second; Ferris, Columbia, third. Time—2:45 4-5.

Relay Race.—Won by Columbia, with Osgood, Cochrane, Coope, and Vollmer; College of the City of New York, with Bosworth, Killpatrick, Gross, and Howry, second. Time—1:38 1-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Jones, College of the City of New York, with a plunge of 68 feet; Bridges, Columbia, second, with 63 feet; Kerekes, College of the City of New York, third, with 55 feet.

Fancy Diving.—Won by O'Connell, College of the City of New York, with 270 points; McDonald, Columbia, with 244 points, second; Burghard, Columbia, with 242 points, third. Final Score—Columbia, 34; College of the City of New York, 10.

MORRIS BOYS WIN TROPHY.

Defeat Curtis and Erasmus High Schools in Team Rifle Match.

Morris High School marksmen proved the best shooters at yesterday's session of their ninth annual invitation rifle tournament being held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, and their first team, composed of five men, won the World trophy with a score of 201 out of a possible 350. Curtis School, which won the trophy last year, finished second with a score of 287, and during the greator part of the shoot it seemed that the Curtis team would retain possession of the cup, but O. Dowell did not come up to expectations in his shooting, and only made a score of 49, which lost the cup for his team.

There were eleven teams in this trophy shooting, and they finished as follows: Morris, 291; Curtis, 287; Erasmus Hall, 277; Manual, 275; Stuyvesant, 245; Clinton, 241; Trinity School, 211; Bryant, 211; Commercial, 191; Flushing, 189; Bushwick, 175. J. Smith of Curtis was high man for the day with a score of 64. Nearly 200 students took part in the tournament yesterday, and there were so many entries in the different team events that only one was completed. The matches for the other trophies have all been started, and will be completed today, when the shoot ends. Five cups for team shooting and all the prizes for individual shooting will be awarded today. The three leading teams in the World trophy contest scored as follows:

Morris—R. Reppert, 56; J. Levine, 53; V. Daly, 58; J. Condon, 56; F. Arnold, 68. Total—291.

Curtis—O. Dowell, 49; F. Dinkle, 58; A. Volkhardt, 60; J. Smith, 64; C. Quinlan, 56.

Erasmus Hall—Sanborn, 57; Corey, 49; Bromley, 54; Gallagher, 53; Murray, 56.

Century Road Club Prospers.

Much progress was made during the past year by the New York division of the Century Road Club Association, according to the various reports read by officers at a meeting held last night at the organization headquarters, 307 West Fifty-fourth Street. Pr

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ARIZONA'S ALIEN LABOR LAW.

The people of Arizona by a referendum ordained that not more than one alien should be employed in each block of five wage-earners. Italians, Chinese, and Japanese residents of Arizona brought the law before a Federal court sitting in California, and it is annulled as unconstitutional. Those who think more of the popular initiative and referendum than they do of the Constitution will consider this an outrage, a refusal of the right of the people to rule, and a turning back on the road of progress. But friends of the Constitution, who are better stayers than the friends of "progress," will consider that the decision of the court in fact places the rule of all the people above the rule of some of the people, and that the decision is based in the true interest of the few people who mistakenly procured the passage of the unconstitutional law.

Taking the question of interest first, it is a short-sighted law which seeks to compel employers to hire dear workmen. It is unnecessary to argue that in this city, where thousands are idle and millions of money are not spent in wages because of a similar law to give jobs to citizens instead of to aliens. The upshot is that nobody gets such jobs. The employers cannot afford to pay the compulsory wages. The cheap labor is necessary to prepare the work for the better paid wage-earners. If the cheap labor is made inaccessible by law the result is not that the dear labor gets the cheap job at high wages, but that there is less work for both classes. Thus the effect of the law is to deprive labor of its property without due process of law. That was the ground of the decision against the similar law in this State, in the opinion of Justice SCOTT. He had been reported as basing the opinion adverse to the law on the question of public policy. In fact, Justice SCOTT, like the Federal court in California, found the law contrary to the guarantees of the Constitution in respect to property rights.

That seems odd, because another unwise law in the alleged interests of labor has just declared that labor is not a "commodity." The Arizona law decision declares that the right to labor is "property." The words are different, but the idea is the same. If the Clayton law succeeded in making labor or the right to labor something which could not be owned, a mere psychological abstraction, or a subject of philanthropic idealism, it would take it out of the constitutional protection of things which the law can control. As a matter of fact the Clayton law does nothing at all. This will be apparent if the case is reversed and it be supposed that the law should attempt to declare that labor is a commodity, if it be not in fact a commodity. The fact could not be altered by a statement of law, as the Lincoln anecdote illustrates. Somebody was urging that a law should be passed to alter facts by a simple declaration of the alteration. LINCOLN asked in reply how many legs a sheep would have, counting the tail a leg. "Five," was the reply. "No," said LINCOLN, "four, because calling "the tail a leg would not make it a "leg." Labor is just what it is, and will remain so regardless of any law declaring it something else. If labor had been advised better it would have asked rather that labor should be declared property, so that it might have the same constitutional protection as property, which labor has sometimes attacked. The Arizona decision is that even an alien cannot be deprived of the property in his labor. Justice SCOTT'S decision was to the same effect in New York. It is the fact and the law through the United States, and is as much in the interest of labor as is the constitutional protection of a business as property.

The voters of Arizona who are overruled are a mere handful against the descendants of those who a century ago asserted the wise and beneficent rule of the Constitution to which the local law is subordinated. It would be a mockery to sustain the Arizona electorate against the Constitution. In not much less degree would it be wrong to allow any State to annul the rights of aliens which rest upon treaty declaration as well as upon the Constitution. Fifteen nations have treaties with the United States giving their nationals equality of treatment here, and one State after another is legislating in contradiction of those treaties. Such lawless lawmaking is bad faith toward this country as well as toward those other countries to which the national faith has been pledged. Proposals to enact anything which embarrasses the nation with foreign countries, or which proposes to establish antagonism between State and Federal legislation, cannot be approved. They show a deterioration in capacity for self-government, which always hitherto has been a proud American boast. When a citizen or a lawmaker cannot control the temptation to do what the fundamental law forbids he falls below the standard of true citizenship. It is seldom indeed that an act comprises so many interesting and disputed questions of law and policy as these anti-alien laws. The decisions in New York and in California happily are alike, and along the same lines.

MR. SUNDAY AGAIN.

When Mr. WILLIAM SUNDAY says harsh things about the morality of New York he is merely obeying an impulse which at divers times moves many talkative men who are not resident here. Abuse of New York is common all over the country, and the town has thrived on it. New Yorkers will not think less of SUNDAY for reviling their abiding place, but they will not care much for his choice or arrangement of words. SUNDAY is both profane and vulgar, while his abuse of hyperbole deprives his utterances of balance. Printed reports of his speeches read like a lot of ill-assorted billingsgate. But that makes little difference if his spoken word effectively moves the sinners. Revivalism and refinement never go hand in hand. The Salvation Army has done noble work by getting at the minds and hearts of the lowly by the use of their own forms of speech. We do not recall quite so many "hells" and "damns" and "then somes" in Salvation Army exhortations, however, as there are in SUNDAY'S.

But if this revivalist is getting results, if he is turning many of the wicked into the straight and narrow path, if he is making men take thought about their immortal souls, he is doing good in spite of his methods. We agree with our contemporary, The Philadelphia Ledger, in the hope that SUNDAY'S influence may awaken thousands of good churchmen in Philadelphia to the error of their ways in supporting BOIES PENROSE in his latest campaign. If Philadelphia is aroused to such a pitch of emotional religious excitement as shall result in the permanent conversion of many of its inhabitants to higher spiritual ideals, we may feel certain that even Philadelphia politics will be bettered by and by. The medicine is strong and has a very bad taste. We fear, however, that it is also an intoxicant, and that, after the inevitable headache, most of the people who have been stimulated by it will resume the manner of living which practice has made normal for them.

MR. BRYAN'S REAL SERVICE.

Secretary BRYAN'S rooms are constantly crowded with visitors; he sees them in streams; he is one of the busiest of Cabinet officers; he works indefatigably, incessantly, often far into the night. How comes it that such an industrious official has created a popular impression of incompetency and dilatoriness, and wherein does his industry consist? Behind that question lies a fact which goes far to explain the history of the Wilson Administration.

Mr. BRYAN is so far from being a great Secretary of State that he is not even a good one. He has no mastery of the details of his office. Much that goes on in it he does not even know. Its methods are slipshod, blunders are frequent. He has little more grasp of foreign affairs now than on the day he took office. The happy-go-lucky administration of the office and the curious things that happen may suggest the idea that his silence to the newspaper correspondents is not because of any antipathy to them, but is born of a nervous fear that they will find out how little he knows.

These facts have led a great many people to the belief that Mr. BRYAN is a useless official and an incumbrance to the Administration and should not remain in it. Never was there a greater mistake. He is a highly useful member of the Administration, and the part he plays in the history of these four years, which will some day be revealed, is a great one. As Secretary of State he is a failure, but his holding of that office has enabled him to perform a public service.

Mr. WILSON'S amazing success has been a theme of general comment and surprise, especially in view of the fact that previous Democratic Administrations have been wrecked by opposition in their own following. There has been no revolt against the President, except the one now beginning over patronage. He has put through his entire legislative programme without a serious hitch. This success of the Administration, unparalleled in history, has been largely due to Mr. BRYAN.

Because of him this Administration has been able to reverse the record of the Democracy and hold the party together. He has forced his great following into line, stilled its murmurs, and held it fast. Whenever an Administration measure has been proposed Mr. BRYAN has chained to it the Democrats of the West and South. In some cases against their inclinations. He has used his influence over the Bryan following in Congress, which is probably more than half the Democratic membership, so that Wilson measures have met with no opposition from them. Meanwhile The Commoner, the influence of which paper is considerable in many parts of the West, has prevented any revolt among the rank and file, and Mr. BRYAN has added to it his appearance personally in any place where there might be mutterings. Who would have supposed that the old silver Democrats, the 16-to-1 stalwarts, could have been got to vote for the Currency bill? That they did was due to the personal activity of their leader.

That is why Mr. BRYAN is so busy all day long—not with diplomats, but with politicians. He is the man who guides the Administration over the reefs. He has saved it from peril time and time again. For the duties of his office he has no aptitude, but the one thing wherein he is proficient he is doing with skill and success. The duties of his office are largely discharged by Mr. WILSON, who owes him the heaviest debt of gratitude a President can owe to a political manager.

It may be asked if Mr. BRYAN could not have performed this service equally well outside the Cabinet. He could not, even if he had been so disposed. It is the fact that their leader is a member of the Administration, its premier, the fact in which they take most pride, that holds the Bryanites in line whenever revolt is in the air. It is the knowledge that if they revolt they will not be fighting Mr. WILSON alone, but their chief as well. It is a unique place in history that Mr. BRYAN will hold—not that of a great Secretary of State, but that of a man who, by being Secretary of State, did so much to make the success of an Administration.

A POWERFUL NAVY.

The New York Peace Society, by its letter to President WILSON, has placed itself on precisely the same footing as the citizens who have lately been associated in the movement to secure an improvement in our means of national defense. These peace advocates favor the maintenance of a powerful navy, and they do not believe that we should keep up a large standing army. Who in this country has urged the establishment of a large standing army? Certainly nobody whose voice has large carrying power. The only complaint about our army is that some of its regiments are not filled, and it is perfectly reasonable to ask, as Mr. GARRISON does, that it shall contain all the men authorized by the present law. When that is done, and the supply of arms and ammunition is adequate to meet any sudden emergency, and our coast defenses have been put in order, there will be few complaints from reasonable persons of our lack of preparedness. Under Federal control the National Guard has already been greatly improved in efficiency and an effective army reserve will soon be obtained if the term of enlistment with the colors in the regular army is shortened. The action of the Senate's Military Committee yesterday was most encouraging.

As for the navy, we have many fine ships and more are building. But that branch of the service has too few men now, and many more will soon be needed. Our navy cannot be even relatively powerful until every fighting vessel it possesses is properly manned and officered. We all agree with the members of the Peace Society that the navy should be powerful. The plan to create a General Staff for the navy is favored by every experienced naval officer. Whether or not the method approved by Mr. HOBSON of Alabama, comprehending the appointment of a Chief of a Bureau of Operations, endowed with greater powers and responsibilities than any naval officer now possesses, is the best that can be devised, is another matter. It seems that the establishment of a General Staff should have the most serious thought of the ablest naval authorities. Probably the existence of three separate bureaus like the General Board, the Naval College, and the proposed Operations Staff would prove cumbersome. But it is gratifying to know that the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives is considering measures for the upbuilding of the navy. This will tend to assure the Peace Society and the rest of us, who are as anxious as anybody for the preservation of peace, that our navy is now in a way to become powerful.

WEST INDIES POSTAGE.

The Post Office announced on New Year's Day that the rate for letters to the Bahamas would be 2 cents instead of 5. The department found it necessary yesterday to inform all and sundry that the extension of the rate to one British colony did not include other British colonies. Yet it appears that on the faith of the Bahamas announcement letters are being posted to Australia and New Zealand at the 2-cent rate. The reduction in the case of the Bahamas was on commercial, not political considerations. It lies at our southern doorway and does business with us entitling it to such increase as might be expected from easier conditions of correspondence. It is a long way from being on equal conditions with the antipodes. No doubt we are trading more and more with Australasia, and it might be a good thing to reduce the postage there, but the Bahama innovation is not a precedent.

It might be a precedent, however, for the extension of the lower rate to the West Indies. They lie no further away than Panama, and much nearer than Shanghai, both of which have the lower rate. It is not good business to allow commercial correspondence to pass between the West Indies and Canada cheaper than for the shorter journey to the United States. Besides, the 5-cent rate to the West Indies is a constant source of irritation. It has somehow got into the heads of tourists, and even men of business, that the Panama rate applies to the West Indies generally instead of to Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Canal Zone alone. The trouble is not over the difference between the 5-cent rate and the 2-cent rate, but to the collection of double the unpaid rate when letters are sent at 2 cents. It annoys West Indians to receive the unpaid letters, and to have to pay more than the sender would have paid if he had paid the 5-cent rate.

This annoyance will be greater than ever, as the experience with the announcement of the reduction to the Bahamas shows. The Post Office has made two bites of a cherry. If the West Indies as a whole were to be made "adjuncts" of the United States in a postal sense there would not be any such protest as followed the alleged annexation of Canada. And the Post Office revenues would never miss the difference. Indeed, it might well be that the reduction of the rate would result in an increase of the income. Without having the figures, it is a fair guess that the Post Office receipts from Cuba and Porto Rico are not less than before the reduction of the rate. That is the sort of "profit" which the Post Office will get full credit for making.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Mistake Well Rectified.

Coroners are everywhere much alike, and everywhere about equally diligent and successful in justifying the popular notions as to their intelligence and abilities. It is therefore not at all surprising that the Canadian Coroner to whom was intrusted the task of investigating the shooting by militiamen of two American duck hunters on the Niagara River proceeded promptly to turn an episode of no great importance into an "international incident" of potential if not actual gravity. This he did by a characteristic effort to settle the case without any regard whatever to the facts, and he thought he would accomplish his end by causing his jurymen to bring in a verdict which freed everybody concerned from responsibility for what had happened.

Fortunately for both Canada and the United States, there are in the former country officials quite competent to see that the verdict of "accidental death," in such circumstances, was even more absurd than outrageous. The result is that before our own Government was compelled, as it would have been in time, to demand explanation and reparation for the shooting of its citizens, the Canadian Government, through the British Ambassador, has announced the intention of compensating the families of the men who were shot, and of giving the whole affair an investigation the object of which shall be, not to evade responsibility, but to fix and meet it.

Incidentally, a dispatch from Toronto states that the authorities there, ignoring the hasty acquittal by the Fort Erie Coroner of the Provincial Constable and the three militiamen who fired the "accidental volley," are going to give all four of them a real trial and to impose on them whatever penalty it shows to be deserved.

This is, of course, exactly the right way to end "incidents," international and other. The result will be a settlement of the kind that stays settled. It will much facilitate the seeing by us of what is presumably the truth—that the shooting of the duck hunters was a piece of reckless stupidity, rather than the outcome of a purpose hostile and criminal. By it a bitter and somewhat dangerous controversy has been escaped, and hot-headed trouble-makers on both sides of the boundary line will be deprived of all excuse for raising an unpleasant "issue."

Different, But All Competent.

A keen observer of municipal affairs has found in the sounding of "four threes" at the time of the fire in the Subway a significance that others may have missed. This signal, which brings to any desired point, without apparatus, a large number of firemen to render, when needed, services a little outside their regular field of duty, but within that of their special competency, is an invention of the present Chief, KENLON, and has suggested a comparison between him and his immediate predecessors.

BONNER is described by this critic of Fire Chiefs as a wise and steady veteran, whose whole life, nearly, had been spent in the Fire Department. He went at a fire in the old, prescribed, departmental ways, and conquered it because his men would risk any danger at his order. CROKER was distinctly a fighter of fires, a rough-tongued, irascible man of limitless energy, who shunned no danger himself, was everywhere at once, dashed up and down, and literally hurled men and water at a fire till he had beat it down. KENLON is of a new and different type—a scientist. He figures out his work in advance, sees needs before they come, and provides for them betimes. He studies the subject of fire-fighting, writes books about it, devises new methods, and adopts new apparatus. He makes no display of his personal activities and is not picturesque, but he is immensely efficient.

These characterizations, as is the wont of their kind, probably simplify too much the men to whom they are applied, but they are easily recognizable pictures of them in the light of their notable peculiarities. The comparisons they make are not invidious. What they show most clearly, perhaps, is that, with all its faults, our City Government has long sought and long found, for positions like that of Fire Chief, men with one form or other of exceptional competency. That the form changes with time is not surprising.

A Neutral's Logic Is Unsound.

An Illinois steel manufacturer has made known the fact that he recently refused to fill a big order that came to him from one of the European belligerents. It was for many thousands of the new "arrows" which, when dropped from aeroplanes or dirigible balloons high in air, reach the ground with a velocity that makes them, in spite of their small size, missiles as dangerous as bullets and much more dangerous than the arrows used by the bowmen of other days.

The refusal of what would have been a profitable order is explained as due to the manufacturer's belief that to furnish weapons to any of the contending armies is a violation of the neutrality which should be preserved by the citizens of this country.

As the little steel pencils were presumably sought by one of the Allies this argument will pass for sound with the Germans and their sympathizers, but others will see plainly enough that the refusal of the order, not the filling of it, constitutes a real violation of neutrality. As has often been explained, the effect of the Illinois man's decision was to deprive the members of the Triple Entente, so far as he could, of an advantage gained for them, partly by circumstances and partly by their own efforts.

To be truly neutral the manufacturer would have to sell arrows to all who demanded them, and, as a neutral, it is no affair of his if this or that nation has not appeared among the number of his would-be customers. The course he has adopted is of such obvious benefit to the two members of what was expected to be the Triple Alliance that he must be counted among their adherents and assistants.

ART NOTES.

Mrs. H. B. Hollins's Collection on View—MacDowell Club Exhibit.

Collectors of pictures are not always influenced chiefly by the intrinsic merit of the example, the fame of the artist, or even the appeal to their personal taste. Often they buy their pictures as they buy their furniture, with an eye to a particular place on the wall, a particular color in the furnishings of a room, a particular period in its decoration. If an architect happens to be the collector's adviser in the most ungentle art of purchasing art, this fitting the object to its sphere is more than ever likely to be the determining factor in an acquisition. In the manor houses of England (one recalls especially the paneled rooms of Knole) there is a minimum of great art and a maximum of decoration of the stately aristocratic type that fits into the environment of oak and iron and faded crimson. Knowing, then, that Mrs. Henry B. Hollins bought her pictures for their service to a decorative scheme, it is no surprise to find the collection now at the Anderson Galleries (prior to its sale by auction the second week in January) innocent of masterpieces, but well equipped with fine looking, competent paintings that would hold their own in Elizabethan apartments.

Some of the examples bear names of importance. There is a Romney portrait of Sir Richard Joseph Sullivan, a young man of mild aspect and handsome features, the head far superior in workmanship to the figure, which shows the poor drawing that we like to attribute, not always with justice, to the intervention of an assistant. The names of Raeburn and Reynolds are attached to paintings of unimposing character, although the "James Haig" is a brisk enough version of a strikingly handsome youth, but Mignard is credited with a portrait of exceptional charm, rich in color and free in handling. From Sir Thomas Lawrence, two young women dressed in white, playing charity to a poor beggar boy of undistinguished characterization. A much more appealing picture given to the same painter is a little head of "Master Peters," timid and searching in workmanship, but full of delicate observation and sensitive feeling, and without a trace of the disagreeable Lawrence glibness.

A delightful English landscape by Wilson shows the slow curve of the Thames in front of Sion House, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland; long shadows rest on the grassy banks, and under the trees are quaint figures picturesquely distributed. A portrait of a lady by John Riley, not infrequently confused with the more elaborate Lely, and one of genuine beauty by Henry Harlow, the assistant of Lawrence, bear witness to the gifts of minor men. Other names in the catalogue are Caravaggio, Drouais, Hoppner, Le Brun, Rigaud, Pater, Lancret, but most of the examples yield in interest to the miniatures on the lower floor and the mezzotints, fine in quality, and some of them in rare states, on the second floor.

The mezzotints in black and white by J. R. Smith, James and Thomas Watson, William Dickinson, James MacArdell, and Valentine Green make groups of such dignity and power that the color prints have rather a sorry time in competition. On the first floor is a collection of furniture, tapestries, bronzes, and porcelains, among the furniture a superb Chippendale bookcase both rich and delicate in carving. The most engaging of the miniatures is that of Miss Lockwood by Andrew Plimer, a study in white, the small head with its powdered hair rising above the white "choker" encircling the throat and surmounted by a white cap. The dainty discrimination shown in the juxtaposition of the different shades of white and the fresh, vivacious touch give the work a particular attractiveness which is materially enhanced by the frame of small pearls.

An exhibition will open tomorrow at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences at which will be shown a painting by Sargent, "Summer Idyl," and six paintings by Albert P. Ryder, with other recent acquisitions.

German Preaching and Practice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our German friends, both here and abroad, are making much noise over our alleged violation of neutrality in supplying munitions to the allied powers. Waiving for the moment our unquestioned right, under international law, to trade, as individuals, with whom we will, it is perfectly obvious that the gravamen of their complaint lies in the fact that the British Navy makes it impossible for supplies to be shipped from here to Germany. The hypocrisy embodied in their wails of anguish can be exposed readily by drawing attention to the fact that all of the automobile factories in Italy are busy with German orders, and likewise that a large business between the empire and the Scandinavian countries is being done in all sorts of articles which are classified as contraband of war.

As soon as the Germans cease drawing supplies from other countries they will have at least the moral right to question our stand; before they cease such trading, however, their protests have the sanctimonious and dog-in-the-manger smack.

WILLIAM B. KAHN.

New York, Jan. 1, 1915.

THE SUBWAY SYSTEM.

John D. Crimmins Praises Its Efficient Operation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this date I note that Thomas Edison, when asked if he could suggest any steps that could be taken to prevent the recurrence of such an accident as happened in the Subway on Wednesday, replied: "We must find a remedy for *every* fault." That is a basic answer.

The installation of the underground electrical trolley that operates the surface roads of our city was under my direction. The trials that preceded satisfactory operation continued over a period of three years. The operation of the underground trolley was first made in Budapest. I made a study of the system and the improvements as they progressed.

When the installation of the underground trolley was undertaken in New York, the most eminent engineers, among them Dr. Pierson, were retained for consultation and to take charge and direct the work. At no time could these eminent engineers give me assurance that the work was perfect; in fact they were at school, experimenting with the newest at this date. As an illustration, I may mention that the insulation was replaced six times at great cost. When a fault was found a remedy was developed. Theoretically the engineers knew, but when it came to practice the test was made. Weeks and months of operation elapsed before weak spots were found and there were many remedies applied.

While this work was proceeding under my direction and world-wide attention was being given to the progress made here in America, engineers from abroad called with letters of introduction to ask for an opportunity to study what we were doing. This was at the period before the subways were constructed, but the principle developed by the underground trolley is the principle, in part, that operates the subways.

A condition that caused part of the serious disturbance in the subway on Wednesday last could not have occurred in the open. Fire would have been located and there would have been no suffocation. I was much impressed by a remark made by an eminent German engineer, sent by his Government to study the developments made in electricity in our various cities. When about to sail for home, he stated he had visited all the cities between Boston and San Francisco, and then he added:

> We Germans theoretically know all that I have seen in the United States, but we have not had the opportunity of perfecting it as the people of America have had in these experimental stages.

Accidents will happen, and we must expect them. I am sure the efficient management of the Subway system will find a remedy that will prevent a recurrence of Wednesday's accident. Something else may happen and another remedy will be found.

The operation of the subways is a marvel to me. I ride an average of twice daily. To question whether there is any organization where there is more discipline or better conducted operation, I hear of the welfare movements established by the President of the company for the benefit of the men, for their contentment, happiness, and prosperity, which create in them an intense loyalty and interest in their conduct as employes.

The press announced that the accident would prevent the operation of the roads for two or three days. The press later announced that the local service was resumed within ten hours after the accident occurred and on the morning following local and express trains were running on regular schedule. This is not evidence of the able men who direct and are responsible for the operation of our subways. Their reputation is their fortune, which rests upon their capacity and capability. It is conceit only for a novice to suggest remedies in advance. I repeat again that to me the operation of the system is a marvel, particularly when we recall the few accidents we read of in a situation that a few years ago would have been beyond our comprehension.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS.

New York, Jan. 8, 1915.

Four Miles by Telescope.

Signal Corps General Supply Depot.
Fort Wood, Bedloes Island, N. Y.
Jan. 7, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement made by Maurice Leon in a letter which appeared in a recent issue of THE TIMES to the effect that an individual observer in the tower of a building four miles distant could not be seen—"a feat of sight impossible of performance no matter how powerful the telescope"—is erroneous and too absurd to warrant discussion.

If Mr. Leon will call upon the undersigned at this station I will demonstrate to him the fact that with a low-power glass—ordinary field binoculars—he may observe the time of day or night as indicated on the face of the Metropolitan Tower, at Twenty-third Street, four or more miles distant from this place.

With glasses of high power individuals may be clearly seen for distances of considerably over four miles.

H. S. BRINKERHOFF, Jr.,
First Lieut., S. C., U. S. A.

THE CHINESE MAGICIAN.

In Oriental robes of wondrous hues,
All 'broidered o'er with strange, bright blooms, he stands;
A slant-eyed smile flits o'er his yellow face—
Like darting birds, his pliant, graceful hands!

The weird tattoo of Chinese gongs peals forth,
A rhythm strange, alive with mystery
Of Eastern Magic, vivid, curious,
Tinged with the charm of heathen history.

A wing-like swoop of dragoned scarfs reveals,
Where nothing stood before, a crystal dish,
Brimful of sparkling water twirled about
By swiftly flashing gold and silver fish!

The patter of applause brings forth his smile,
As silken strands of peacock hues unroll,
A lighted taper burns their lengths apart,
Yet, in the twinkling of an eye, they float out, whole!

With guttural sounds, a ball of ivory
He brings from nose and mouth and ears and eyes,
Then twirls his gorgeous robes, and, on the rug,
A bowl of floating water lilies lies!

Encouraged by the crowd's delight, he laughs—
Out of the very air he brings
A graceful cockatoo, with jeweled eyes,
A saucy tuft, and fluttering, rose-hued wings!

Soft, at each vision's close, he strikes his gong
With ebon stick—he patters out the call. . . .
And, when the last trick flowers beneath his touch,
We sigh, to see the sudden curtain fall.

LOUISE VON WETTER.

PROPOSED EMBARGO ON TRADE IN ARMS.

Kaiser's Government Does Not Venture to Urge Restriction, But German-Americans Solicit It, Prof. de Lapradelle Says.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By A. DE LAPRADELLE,
Professor of International Law in the University of Paris and French Visiting Professor at Columbia University.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When a belligerent nation sees, to its chagrin, that its adversary is receiving from neutral commerce arms, munitions of war, coal, and other materials which it either does not need itself, because it is well prepared for war, or cannot get, because it has no control of the sea, it asks the Government whose subjects sell these materials to forbid their exportation. The United States has frequently received demonstrances of this sort: from Great Britain in 1793, from France in 1796, from Great Britain again in 1854, from Mexico in 1862, from Chile in 1891, from Venezuela in 1902, from the Orange Free State in 1901.

Such protests of belligerent nations are always couched in diplomatic form; and they are always disallowed, for the reason that it is left to the belligerents themselves to police the high seas for their own protection, without calling on neutral nations to supplement their weakness by municipal legislation.

Taught by long experience, the German Government has carefully refrained from entering its protest at Washington against the sale and exportation to the Allies of arms, munitions of war, horses, bits, saddles, and automobiles. For it knew that it would have invited the reply which other Governments had received from Washington at various times from 1793 to 1901. Alexander Hamilton fixed the formula of this reply in his circular of Aug. 4, 1793:

> The purchasing within and exporting from the United States, by way of merchandise, articles commonly called contraband, being generally warlike instruments and military stores, is free to all the parties at war and is not to be interfered with.

If, nevertheless, the Imperial German Government had insisted on its protest, it might have been reminded that the official pronouncements on the doctrine of the rights of nations had always maintained this view of Hamilton's, from Vattel, the highest authority of the eighteenth century, to the Institute of International Law, the highest authority of the closing nineteenth and the twentieth centuries. One might, further, have met the protest of the Imperial German Government with the declaration of its own jurist at The Hague Conference, Herr Kriege, who declared that "neutral States are not bound to forbid their subjects to engage in a commerce which from the point of view of belligerents must be considered illicit." (Acts and Documents of the Peace Conference, 1907, Vol. III., p. 859.) Finally, one might have reminded the protesting Government that, by virtue of Article VII. of the Hague Convention of Oct. 18, 1907, on the rights and duties of neutral nations in case of maritime war—an article signed not only by the United States, but by all the belligerent countries as well—

> A neutral power is not bound to prevent the exportation or the transit—for the advantage of one or the other of the belligerents—of arms, munitions of war, and, in general, of anything which may be of use to an army or of a fleet.

And if the Imperial Government had, nevertheless, still insisted on its protest, claiming that, by virtue of this same Article VII., the neutral nation has, if not the duty, at least the right, to forbid certain exportations, it would have been easy to reply that by his proclamation of Aug. 5 the President, in affirming the liberty of commerce, had opened to the belligerents prospectives which he was not free to close; for, by the preamble of this same convention of 1907,

> the rules impartially adopted by the neutral powers shall not be altered in principle during the course of the war by one of the neutral powers, except in the case where experience shows the necessity for such action in order to safeguard a nation's rights.

This reservation, however, would be inapplicable in the case under consideration, since it is not a question of augmenting the sphere of the *rights*, but rather of the *duties* of a neutral power.

Too well informed to expose itself to such a reply, the German Imperial Government has taken good care not to have recourse to the customary diplomatic protest which promised no chance of success. Profiting by the presence in the United States of men of German birth, who, even after their naturalization here, retain their German nationality, by virtue of the German law, or who, at least, under atavistic influences, remain more German than American, the Imperial Government has, through the agency of these men, succeeded in bringing to the attention of Congress the demands which it could not have addressed to the State Department without the certainty of a decisive rebuff. The legislative initiative of the *German-Americans*, who by their designation represent both Germany and the United States, has not quailed before an enterprise which diplomatic initiative would never have dared to attempt.

But the American people are not deceived thereby. What the German Government could not ask directly, it can with little reason expect to solicit indirectly, through the agency of those who, proud of their European origin, call themselves "German-Americans"—as if there were any place among the free and equal citizens of an independent republic for these sub-classes based on previous nationality! What a foreign Government cannot ask of the United States, without failing in respect for American tradition, frequently affirmed since 1793, certainly American citizens cannot ask, that is, if they are truly American citizens, faithful to American principles. What the German Government cannot ask of the United States, without soliciting of this country, as formerly she solicited of poor Belgium, the infraction of the most formal treaties, surely citizens of the United States cannot ask.

If it is to Germany's interest now to paralyze commerce by closing to the orders of the belligerents the markets of the United States, is it also conformable to the interests of the United States to close the American market to the orders of the belligerents, and to the military interests of the United States, eventually, in case of war, to close the foreign markets to her own orders?

The American friends of Germany have been vainly endeavoring of late to have their actions officially disavowed by the German Government, in order that their suspicious propositions may seem to come from disinterested motives. But pacifism cannot view without alarm a non-exportation act which, by refusing to supply materials to nations which have waited for war to begin, would force the nations to procure the necessary arms and materials in advance, and thus would work for the defeat of the project of the limitation of armaments, which is so dear to the pacifist cause. Moreover, if the American pacifists can discuss such a question as non-exportation, it could fairly be only in an international congress; and if they wished to have such a law adopted, it could only be done in a general manner by one of the future Conferences of The Hague. To act otherwise would not be to serve the cause of peace loyally, but rather, treasonably, to serve the wretched interest of one of the powers, which has always (notably at The Hague,) been the enemy of peace, and has always since then shown itself the enemy of right. The American people respect the true ideal of pacifism too highly to allow it to be enrolled under the banner of German militarism.

For their exact instruction on a certain project, I beg the American people to notice a passage of Count Bernstorff's dating from the Franco-Prussian War. It is a memorandum of Bernstorff's to Lord Granville, dated Sept. 1, 1870, asking Granville to stop the exportation of arms from the United Kingdom to France, as a measure of good will, due to the justice of the German cause.

> Germany [said Count Bernstorff] has entered on this struggle with the consciousness of the justice of her cause. She consequently has the right to expect that the neutrality of Great Britain, although strictly observed in form, should nevertheless be distinctly favorable to Germany.

And he added further:

> It is, as a matter of fact, impossible for the human intelligence not to pronounce in a conflict like the present one in favor of one or the other party. Of what use is it to be right or wrong in the eyes of the world if the public is to remain blind to the justice of our cause?

In the light of this passage from the German memorandum of 1870, the projects of the American Germans for non-exportation legislation become very clear. Not content with paralyzing the commerce of the high seas, which is in the hands of the Allies, not content with inciting America to violate its treaty obligations, (recorded on a mere scrap of paper,) not content with inviting America to compromise her commerce at the present time and her military defense in the future, the plan of a law relative to the interdiction or restriction by the United States of the exportation of arms and other material of war would have this insolent effect, namely, to allow German audacity to boast that by this measure, vainly solicited of England in the name of a "benevolent neutrality" in 1870, the United States expressed a judgment on the justice of the German cause in 1914 which the Government has declined to express, and which the individual sympathies, more free to express themselves, show more and more clearly to be against and not in favor of imperial military Germany.

Have the authors of the bills measured the full consequences of their initiative? Were they innocent of their import, or were they accomplices? It makes little difference which; the important thing is that the American people, with the wisdom, the good sense, the spirit of freedom and fairness which have always characterized them, have received these suspicious propositions with a just feeling of mistrust. The American public can now estimate to its full extent the danger to which such bills, passed under the double false pretense of pacifism and neutrality, would expose them.

A. DE LAPRADELLE.

New York, Jan. 8, 1915.

TO WARN SCHOOL CHILDREN.

No Jobs for Them Just Now If They Drop Studies.

President Churchill and City Superintendent Maxwell have addressed a circular to the public school Principals calling attention to the fact that, owing to the European war, and, perhaps to other conditions, tens of thousands of men and women are out of employment in this city." They say that the Principals and teachers can render great social service to the community at the present time. The circular reads:

"This service is to warn pupils and their parents that, under existing conditions, there is little likelihood that children who are eligible, under the law, to go to work can obtain situations. The evidence collected by the Educational Alliance Employment Bureau and the Child Labor Committee and various settlements and other neighborhood centres throughout the city indicates that, for months to come, it will probably be futile for children to seek work. Immediately before or immediately after promotion in February large numbers of boys and girls will, it is feared, leave school to search for work because of poverty at home. There is practically no chance of their succeeding. The labor market is glutted. Children who seek work will only be disheartened and demoralized while they will lose golden opportunities for educational training. Moreover, the boys and girls who start out early in February to get employment are almost certain to return to school in two or three weeks, just as the work of the school is getting under way. Their return will cause distraction and confusion in the endeavor to reorganize classes to accommodate them. Again, the evidence of the past shows that, once a child has received its school record for employment, it is almost always too late to keep that child regularly at school. Indeed, it has been found that even the mere suggestion of going to work often operates like an epidemic, going through large bodies of children who imitate one another."

SENATE BREAKS PRECEDENT

Adopts Resolution of Regret on Death of Senator's Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—By adopting a resolution expressing sincere regret over the death of Mrs. Mrs. Thomas S. Martin, wife of the senior Senator from Virginia, the United States Senate today established a precedent. When the wife of Senator Frye of Maine died the Senate took a recess. In doing so, however, no resolution was adopted and she was not mentioned by name. Today's proceedings were unique in Senate annals. Senator Gallinger, floor leader of the Republican side, offered the resolution, saying he did so at the solicitation of many Senators on both sides of the chamber.

The resolution which was unanimously adopted today was as follows:

"Resolved, That the Senate has heard with much sorrow of the death of Mrs. Thomas S. Martin, wife of our friend and assistant, the senior Senator from Virginia, to whom the Senate extends expressions of sincere and heartfelt sympathy."

Senator Gallinger made a short speech after which the resolution was approved immediately.

GWENDOLIN CONDON WEDS P. D. ARMOUR

Throng at Ceremony in Church of Heavenly Rest, Decorated with Roses and Lilies.

BRIDESMAIDS AND USHERS

Reception at Home of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon—Bridegroom Grandson of Founder of Armour & Co.

The Church of the Heavenly Rest, at Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, was crowded to the doors yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock with guests for the wedding of Philip D. Armour, a son of Mrs. Patrick A. Valentine of Chicago and New York by her first husband, the late Philip D. Armour of Chicago, to Miss Gwendolin B. Condon, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Condon of New York.

The church, in addition to the Christmas greens and masses of smilax, was decorated with huge clusters of American Beauty roses fastened to the pillars until they looked like rose trees, quantities of Ascension lilies on the altar, and clusters of the lilies tied to every pew on the nave. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Herbert Shipman, rector of the church, and the Rev. Dr. William G. Thayer of St. Mark's School.

The large bridal party moved up the nave to the Lohengrin wedding march, and during the ceremony "O Perfect Love" was sung, and the recessional was the Mendelssohn wedding march.

Miss Condon, who walked with her father, who gave her in marriage, wore a trailing white velvet wedding gown, opening in the front over a petticoat of satin. The low corsage was draped old rose point lace with a knot of orange blossoms in the front. The long, square train was of duchess lace over cloth of silver and an end of duchess lace was carried in a square apron effect across the front of the velvet skirt. The voluminous tulle veil was box-plaited so that it stood up in a ruche effect at the back and was held invisibly to her coiffure, the whole top of her coiffure, the color of ripe corn silk, being left uncovered, a slender trail of orange blossoms banding her forehead. She carried a spray bouquet of white orchids and ferns tied with white ribbons, and wore a short string of superb pearls, a wedding gift.

The matron of honor was Mrs. Edmund S. Twining, Jr., who was Miss Ursula Wolcott Brown, and a bride herself a short time ago. The other attendants were Mrs. Franklin S. Richardson, who was Miss Caro Brown, and the Misses Genevieve Sanford and Kathryn Motley of New York, Marie Elise Whitney of New Orleans, and Harriet Frazier and Mary Mitchell of Philadelphia.

The attendants were gowned in orchid colored satin and tulle ranging from palest pink or lavender to a deep tone. The hats were alike in deep purplish orchid colored satin with wide tulle brims bent to suit each face, with a line of gold around the crown and midway of each brim, and shaded dull pink roses across the front. Instead of the conventional bouquets a new and graceful note was struck as all of the attendants carried long garlands of shaded pink orchids and tiny pink and red roses.

The gowns were made with short full skirt edged with gold galloon over cream lace petticoats. The tops of the full skirts were laid in boxplaits, forming ruches at the waist line, where, in the front, shaded pink roses of different sizes held the plaits. The corsages above the ruches were entirely of chiffon and tulle the color of the skirt. The tulle formed a standing ruche at the back of the neck, and from this ruche fell full tulle cavalier capes edged with gold. The long tulle sleeves were banded at the wrists with satin matching the gown and frills of tulle fell over their ungloved hands.

Little Miss Betty Condon, the young sister of the bride, was the flower girl. She wore an accordion-plaited white chiffon frock, a huge shirred white velvet hat, and carried an immense white muff.

Mr. Armour's best man was his brother, Lester Armour, and the ushers were Charles D. Dickey, Jr., John A. Appleton, Joseph F. Stillman, Jr., Otis A. Guernsey, W. Vernon Booth, Jr., and Edward B. Condon of New York, Walter H. Hellier of Boston, and Wayne Chatfield-Taylor and George Richardson of Chicago.

A small reception followed the ceremony at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Condon, 26 East Seventy-sixth Street. The bride and bridegroom received in the drawing room on the second floor against a background of shaded roses and under a canopy of mauve orchids. American Beauty roses arranged in rose tree effects were in the corners of the room. Mrs. Condon, who received, wore a trailing robe of bronze satin, combined with brown tulle and cream lace and sables, topped by a velvet hat, with ostrich plumes to match, and Mrs. Patrick A. Valentine, the mother of the bridegroom, was in deep blue velvet, with a full tunic edged with fur. Her hat was of blue velvet, and she wore silver fox furs.

After the reception Lester Armour, the best man, entertained the ushers at a dinner at the Knickerbocker. American Beauty roses were the table decorations, and there was a vaudeville performance.

Mr. and Mrs. Armour will spend the Winter in California, but will make Chicago their home. Mr. Armour is the grandson of Philip D. Armour, who founded the house of Armour & Co. in that city.

SALLY WILLIAMS TO WED.

Senator's Daughter Engaged to Lieut. Joal W. Bunkley, U. S. N.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The engagement of Miss Sally Williams, daughter of Senator and Mrs. John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, to Lieut. Joal William Bunkley, U. S. N., is announced. The wedding will not take place until the Autumn.

Miss Williams made her début three years ago, and is a recognized leader of the large contingent of Southern girls in Washington. Lieut. Bunkley is a Georgian. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1909.

Van Blarcom-Kays Engagement.

Mrs. Lewis Van Blarcom of Newton, N. J., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Kate Van Blarcom, to Henry T. Kays of Newton. Miss Van Blarcom is a daughter of the late Capt. Van Blarcom and is related to Vice Chancellor James E. Howell of Newark, N. J. Mr. Kays is a lawyer and a member of the New Jersey Legislature. He was graduated from Princeton University, class of '03. No date has been set for the wedding.

VAN NUYSE—CONGER.

The engagement of Miss Marjorie W. Van Nuyse, daughter of J. C. C. Van Nuyse of Orange, N. J., to James W. Conger has been announced. Mr. Conger is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Conger of New Brunswick, N. J.

CHARITIES.

Have You Ever Tried to Have a Consumptive Child Cared For?

After a Summer of unprecedented leanness, a Winter of stagnation threatens, and the Trustees of the Hospital and House of Rest for Consumptives at Inwood-on-Hudson, New York City, fear that curtailment may be forced upon them. Neither City nor State aid is received.

Retrenchment works a hardship upon the sick poor. Men and women who have to be denied admission might have been saved.

WOODBURY G. LANGDON, Pres.; ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, Vice Pres.; HOWARD TOWNSEND, Sec'y; WM M. CRUIKSHANK, Treas.

Money sent to the New York Office, 59 East 59th St., will be gratefully acknowledged.

IS HAMMERSTEIN MARRIED?

Got a License to Wed Mrs. Swift to Test Jersey Law, He Says.

Oscar Hammerstein, impresario and cigar manufacturer, refuses to deny or affirm the report that he has married again. Mr. Hammerstein cheerfully admits that on Dec. 30 he journeyed to Jersey City, which was the furthest he had gone from Broadway and Forty-second Street in several years, and obtained a license to wed Mary Emma Swift. Whether or not they were married later neither Mr. Hammerstein nor Miss Swift would say yesterday. Employes of the Victoria Theatre, where Mr. Hammerstein makes his home and his cigars, were inclined to believe last night that the wedding bells had already been rung and that Mr. Hammerstein, who is more or less used to the tune, was not ready to give out the official announcement.

Mary Emma Swift is a handsome looking woman who is thirty years Mr. Hammerstein's junior. They have been close friends for several years and the report they had obtained a license to wed was not a surprise to their friends.

But the theatre manager himself would not discuss the matter in any way except to joke about it last night when he was found in his cigar factory on the top floor of the Victoria Theatre building by reporters. "About this time every year the newspaper men marry me off to some one," said Mr. Hammerstein. "When they are not marrying me they are mixing me up in some sort of a lawsuit until I have become known as the 'Professional Defendant.' Now, I suppose I'll have to change my title to the 'Perpetual Bridegroom.'

"Let me tell you how it all was. They have a new marriage license law over in Jersey and the lawmakers over there wanted to test it. 'Send for Oscar Hammerstein,' said the Attorney General. 'Just the thing,' said the Governor, and so they sent for me.

"'Osk,' said the Governor, 'we want to find out if this new law of ours will stand up. Are you willing to make a test case of it?'

"'Sure thing,' said I. 'I've got five lawsuits on for this week and I'm building two more opera houses, but I'm always willing to accommodate you, Gov.'

"And that's all there is to it. I've always notified the newspapers when I've been married before, and I'll not depart from my usual custom this time. Good-bye, boys."

Mary Emma Swift is the divorced wife of Julian W. Swift of White Plains, from whom she separated in 1912, the divorce being granted on April 19 of that year. Since that time she has lived at 69 St. Nicholas Avenue. When the marriage license was issued Mrs. Swift gave her age as 32 and Mr. Hammerstein said he was 62.

Oscar Hammerstein was divorced from his former wife in 1911. Mrs. Hammerstein has since died.

NATALIE PEARSON ENGAGED.

American Engineer's Daughter to Wed Reginald Nicholson.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The engagement of Reginald Nicholson, Manager of The London Times, and Miss Natalie Pearson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Fred Stark Pearson of Great Barrington, Mass., is announced.

Miss Pearson's mother before her marriage was Miss Mabel Ward. Dr. Pearson has spent little time in this country since 1899, when he purchased a home in Surrey, England. He also has a place at Great Barrington, Mass., and another in Barcelona, Spain. He is a self-made man, working first as ticket agent for the Boston & Maine Railroad, at the same time attending Tuft's College, near Boston.

After receiving a degree as electrical and civil engineer he became manager of an electric light company in Somerville, Mass., coming later to New York, where as chief engineer in the Metropolitan Street Railway, he laid out the underground conduit system. He then became interested in finance and railroad enterprises.

Miss Page to Wed Wm. W. Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.—The engagement of Miss Ellen West Page, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Carter Page of this city, to William Ward Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Albert Smith of 120 Riverside Drive, New York, has been announced. The wedding will take place in the early Autumn. Miss Page made her début a year ago after completing her education abroad. Her father is a cousin of Thomas Nelson Page, United States Ambassador to Italy. On the maternal side she is closely related to John Skelton Williams, Controller of the United States Treasury.

A. E. Goodharts Married 25 Years.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Goodhart entertained at dinner last night at the St. Regis in honor of their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary. Covers were laid for thirty guests in the Louis XVI room, the guests being seated at one table, which was decorated with placques of white roses and four silver baskets filled with flowers. The gold service was used. Mr. and Mrs. Goodhart have spent their Winters at the St. Regis for the last eight years, and have a Summer home at Elberon, N. J. Mr. Goodhart is one of the Governors of the New York Stock Exchange.

MRS. H. P. WHITNEY TO SAIL.

Will Take Supplies for Her Field Field Hospital Ambulance Corps.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will sail today on the Cunard liner Franconia for Liverpool on her way to Paris, where she will take up her work again with the American Ambulance Hospital under Dr. Joseph F. Blake.

When she arrived here on the Lusitania on Dec. 23 Mrs. Whitney said she had only come over to spend the Christmas holidays with her family. The field hospital ambulance corps that she organized and took over on Nov. 4 to France is working in connection with the American Ambulance Hospital of Paris, and is inspected by Mrs. Whitney every morning and afternoon when she is there.

In addition Mrs. Whitney pays a daily visit to the wounded in the hospitals and sends fruit, jellies, and other comforts to the soldiers. A further supply of medical stores and clothing for her field hospital will be shipped today on the Franconia.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Mary Phelps Jacobs and Richard Rogers Peabody of Boston, will take place today at the home of Mrs. William M. Barnum, the aunt of the bride, at Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Mrs. J. K. Robinson, Jr., is giving a supper dance tonight at the Hotel Gotham.

Mrs. Armour Ferguson is to give a tea dance this afternoon for Miss May Ferguson at the residence of Mrs. Imre Josika Herczeg, 28 West Tenth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Truesdale are at 24 East Ninety-fourth Street for the remainder of the Winter.

The second of the Saturday Evening Dances, managed by Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, will take place at Delmonico's this evening.

J. Hornblower deWitt of 40 West Fifty-first Street is to give a dinner and opera party on Jan. 15 for his debutante niece, Miss Helen Anita deWitt.

Archer M. Huntington of 1,083 Fifth Avenue entertained at luncheon yesterday for Ruben Darro, the Spanish poet.

Moments Musical at the Waldorf.

The third of the series of Moments Musicales was held yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mlle. Eva Gauthier sang, in costume, a number of Javanese and Malay melodies. The other artists were Mlle. Lucile Collette, violinist; Mlle. Aline van Bärentzen, and the Morgan dancers. General dancing followed the programme. The series of musicales are being held under the patronage of the principal artists of the Metropolitan Opera Company, under the direction of Otto Bartik, many of whom were present.

CROWD BIDS LIVELY FOR CHINESE RUGS

One of Ming Period Brings $1,500 and a Ch'ien-lung $1,450 at T. B. Clarke Sale.

W. K. VANDERBILT A BUYER

Pays $820 for a Long, Narrow Rug of Interesting Design—Total Returns to Date, $70,817.

There was sharp competition at the third day's sale of the Thomas B. Clarke collection of Chinese rugs at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, bringing the returns up to $42,600 and making a grand total to date of $70,817.

Crowds, including some of the most prominent people in New York, gathered early and it was impossible for all to get into the gallery where the sale was held.

Among those present, many of them buyers, were Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. A. A. Anderson, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, Percy R. Pyne, and Mrs. Richard Trimble. Many of the higher priced rugs sold on order and some of the orders left, though generous, were exceeded in the vigorous competition.

One of the oldest rugs of the Ming period, a large carpet, almost square, 11 feet 5 by 10 feet 11, brought the highest price of the afternoon, going to Bernet, agent, for $1,500. This was a rug of yellow tones, a conventionalized flower scroll in golden yellow on a tawny ground, with borders of octagonal lattice in browns, yellows, and pale blue and swastika fret a brilliant shade of blue. To Bernet also went for $1,450 a 10 by 10 Ch'ien-lung rug with golden yellow ground, showing in the decorations nine medallions, each formed by two white cranes, touched with pink and brown, their wings forming the circle.

A large almost square rug, with pearl gray ground, having 13 medallions formed of flowers, sprays and butterflies, conventionalized, in shades of blue, went to Bernet for $1,050; a blue and white carpet with four fierce dragons, conventionalized, forming the centre medallion, went to the same buyer for $500; and he paid $750 for a seventeenth century rug with a delicate rose ground, butterflies and flowers upon it, and golden sunshine, sea, and rocks developed in the design. A stork rug, eighteen of them flying in soft clouds through the azure sky which formed the field of the rug, went to Bernet for $975.

J. I. Blair paid $1,250 for an almost square carpet, one large and four small medallions on a golden field, with designs of rock peony and conventional butterflies; Seaman, agent, gave $1,250 for another square carpet of blue and white, blossoms and butterflies, and a foliar medallion in shades of blue on the gray-white ground; James paid $1,025 for a rug with golden field and sprays of peony blossoms and scrolls in shades of blue, apricot, and white, and $1,000 for a large blue and white carpet, 12 feet 9 by 11 feet 1. The design was in conventionalized floral scrolls in deep sapphire blue on a soft white ground.

J. W. Lane paid $1,000 for one of the largest of the carpets, 16 feet 3 by 13 feet 2, with a soft rose ground, the design in shades of blue. Howard Brokaw paid $680 for a rug of ochre ground, the large medallion having nine Fu lions in shades of blue, peach, and brown. Mrs. Bayard Cutting paid $1,000 for a Ming rug in azure and dull gold, the intricate design in the soft yellow on the blue ground.

W. K. Vanderbilt paid $820 for a long narrow rug of interesting design, a deep rich blue ground with open lattice of narrow white lines and dotted with floral sprays in golden yellow, orange brown, blue, white, pink, and fawn. Mr. Vanderbilt purchased five other smaller rugs. One of the highest priced rugs had a tawny field, the designs in blues, browns, and yellows and swastika fret border. It was 8 feet 4 by 5 feet 7, and went to Seaman for $1,125. Other buyers were C. Grant La Farge, L. H. Lapham, Inez Carl, and Timothy F. Crawley.

The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

LOEW TAKES THE NEW YORK

Morris Retains Roof Garden—Keith Plans Big Theatres Chain.

Marcus Loew, the head of the so-called "small time" circuit of vaudeville theatres, yesterday took over the New York Theatre from William Morris and announced that he would invade the vaudeville field now given over to the Palace and Hammerstein's Victoria.

William Morris is to retain the roof garden over the New York and Vitagraph Theatres which he maintains as a dancing resort. It is reported that Morris pays $104,000 a year rent for the building and that Loew will pay $64,000 for the lease of the theatre part.

It was also announced yesterday that the Keith vaudeville interests, the opposition to the Loew circuit, would establish a chain of large vaudeville theatres throughout the country, and that plans were already under way to build new houses in Boston and Providence.

At the Keith offices in the Palace Theatre Building it was said that these new theatres would have a seating capacity of 3,000 each, and that popular priced vaudeville would be the attractions offered. It was also said that like theatres were being considered for three other cities.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing Today on Two Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

FRANCONIA, (Liverpool.)—P. S. Abbott, Col. and Mrs. Benjamin Adriance, Major M. Alexander, A. L. Arundell, J. Milne Barbour, H. C. Beck, Miles W. Breese, Mrs. Reginald Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Cushing, G. E. Downes, J. H. Forster, H. Freeman, Mrs. D. S. Gardiner, Travers Humphreys, Miss H. M. Imray, Miss Ann Kay, Harold Lloyd, Henry W. Marsh, Miss M. S. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ross, H. L. Stewart, and John Wanamaker, Jr.

ST. PAUL, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. W. Adye, Miss B. Adye, Robert Bell-Irving, S. M. Cate, F. C. Chaffin, Capt. and Mrs. W. Charters, W. Cowens, Rev. Joseph Coyle, Mr. and Mrs. F. Crandell, Miss E. Ellis, William Emery, Mrs. E. Fox, Miss M. George, A. W. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon V. Hooley, Miss Dorothy Hooley, Miss Elsie Hooley, F. W. Howes, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. T. Larkin, Capt. G. J. Loveridge, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Miller, Dr. F. H. Pearman, Miss Helen A. Sargent, Charles F. Scott, Thomas Wallace, and Mrs. H. J. Taylor.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Niagara from Havre were:

Mrs. M. Anvray, Jules Borda, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Conte, R. P. Clark, Sanford Griffith, E. N. Haynes, Miss Eva Kennedy, Mrs. J. Mansfield, Miss Eva Ryan, and Richard Vogler.

"La Boheme" Sung at Metropolitan.

The opera at the Metropolitan last night was Puccini's "La Boheme." Mme. Frances Alda sang Mimi and Luca Botta was Rodolfo. Mr. Scotti, with voice recovered, appeared as Marcello and Miss Schumann was Musetta. The others were Messrs. Tegani, Ananian, Audisio, Rothier, Leonhardt, and Reschiglian. Mr. Polacco conducted.

Music Notes.

Harold Bauer will give his fourth piano recital of the season in Aeolian Hall this afternoon, taking the date originally booked for Josef Lhevinne, the Russian pianist, whose arrival in this country has been delayed.

The Bohemians, a club of New York musicians, will give a dinner tomorrow evening to Josef Hofmann. The speakers will be Walter Damrosch and Ernest Hutcheson, while Rubin Goldmark will be the toastmaster.

COUNTESS STRICKEN IN PARK

Teacher Dies of Heart Disease in City Hall Police Station.

A woman said to be Countess Lydia Markgraf de Schmahl, 52 years old, a German music teacher of 60 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, was stricken suddenly with heart disease in City Hall Park last evening, and died before an ambulance surgeon could reach her.

With Mrs. Margaret Schroetel of 774 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, she had been visiting in Hoboken. She had come across the Barclay Street ferry, and was walking through the park to take a car at the Brooklyn Bridge for her home. Suddenly feeling ill, she appealed to Patrolman Sullivan of the Elizabeth Street station. He assisted her to the Traffic Police Station in the City Hall Building and summoned an ambulance. When Dr. Carter arrived from the Hudson Street Hospital he pronounced the woman dead.

In her pocket was a letter addressed to "Countess de Schmahl," and a third card reading "Mme Lydia Markgraf von Schmahl." According to Mrs. Schrroetel, the Countess had been separated from her husband for about nine months.

John Denison Champlin.

John Denison Champlin, writer and editor, died suddenly yesterday morning at his residence, 201 West Seventy-eighth Street. He was born in Stonington, Conn., Jan. 29, 1834, and was graduated from Yale in 1856 in the same class with Chauncey M. Depew and the late Justice Brewer. Mr. Champlin studied law and entered practice in New Orleans, but returned north and edited a paper in Bridgeport, Conn., and later in Litchfield.

In 1866 he came to New York City and made literature his profession. In 1873 he married Franka, a sister of Rear Admiral Colvocoresses. From 1872 to 1877 he was an associate editor of the American Cyclopedia. He wrote a series of cyclopaedia for young folk and also many books for juveniles. He edited the Standard Dictionary and was a contributor to the Encyclopedia Brittanica and the Memorial History of New York. He is survived by his widow and son, John D. Champlin, Jr.

Minot C. Kellogg.

Minot C. Kellogg, President of Patterson Brothers, hardware dealers, 27 Park Row, and associated with that firm for sixty years, died at his home in Mount Vernon yesterday, in his eighty-first year. He was born in New Canaan, Conn., and had been a resident of Mount Vernon for many years. Mr. Kellogg was President of the Board of Trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of that place and Vice President of the Eastchester Savings Bank. He was a member of the Hardware Club of this city. Mr. Kellogg is survived by two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY MILLER, a retired grocer, died yesterday at the Hotel Irving, 26 Gramercy Park, in his sixty-fifth year. He had lived at the hotel for six years, and was unmarried.

PETER WHITE, a well-known resident of the west side for many years, died yesterday at his home, 239 West 105th Street, in his seventy-seventh year. Until his retirement five years ago he owned a blacksmithing and wheelwright business at 512 West Thirty-seventh Street, which he ran for forty years. Mr. White was a native of Ireland, and came to this country in 1864. He was a member of the West Side Taxpayers' Association and the West Side Neighborhood Club.

OJHN N. LE MAISTRE, President for eighteen years of the Le Maistre lace and embroidery store in Asbury Park, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 87 Mount Zion Way, Ocean Grove. He was born in Philadelphia seventy-four years ago. Mr. Le Maistre was a veteran of the civil war, in which he was a member of Company D, First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania. For more than thirty years Mr. Le Maistre had been a member of the Veteran Corps and Old Guard, both of Philadelphia. In 1910 he was a member of the staff of the Grand Commander of the G. A. R.

Mrs. THOMAS S. MARTIN, wife of Senator Martin of Virginia, died on Thursday at her home in Charlottesville. Her husband had been at her bed-side almost ever since Congress met in December. Mrs. Martin had been ill for several years. She was formerly Miss Lucy Day, a daughter of Col. C. F. Day of Smithfield, Va.

EDELBERT A. MUNSELL, traveling freight agent for the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, died on Thursday at his home in New Haven, Conn., in his thirty-seventh year. He was born in Northport, R. I., and after attending the Yale Medical School, married Miss Dorothy Dow, a daughter of Judge Edwin C. Dow, who with a daughter survives him.

MAX PAUSE, a former caterer for the New York Press Club, and for the last twenty-five years proprietor of a restaurant at 72 University Place, died on Wednesday in his sixty-fifth year. He was a native of Germany and was a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Masons, and the Knights and Ladies of Honor. Mr. Pause is survived by his widow, six sons, and two daughters.

MARTIN I. CLAPP, a retired contractor and a veteran of the Spanish-American war, died yesterday at his home, 425 West Twenty-second Street, in his fifty-ninth year. His death was caused by a fractured skull, received when he fell down stairs in his home. Mr. Clapp had planned to go to the Veteran's Home in Virginia and was to have started last night.

CHARLES FRISUS KULENKAMPFF, 69 years old, who helped organize the Harrison Association and the Old Log Cabin Club in Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 464 Guion Avenue, Richmond Hill, from Bright's disease. He was a Past Master of Reliance Lodge, F. and A. M., Past Noble Grand of Ridgewood Lodge, I. O. O. F., and long a member of the Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church.

FREDERICK W. STRULLER, for thirty-eight years in the employ of Oelrichs Company, agents for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, died on Thursday night at his residence, 119 Kenmore Place, Flatbush, in his sixty-second year. He was born in Louisville, Ky., and had lived in Brooklyn for sixty years.

SEYMOUR HAWKHURST, a retired carpenter and builder, died from heart disease on Thursday at his home, 1,111 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 77 years of age.

DENIS J. O'CALLAGHAN, formerly a hotel proprietor in this city, is dead at his home, 40 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, aged 66 years.

Mrs. LUCY GORDON MINER, widow of Dr. Edwin Miner, for many years head of the medical staff of the Cumberland Street Hospital, died Thursday in her apartment in Jefferson Arms, Brooklyn. Mrs. Miner was 79 years old and one of the oldest members of the Universalist Church of Our Father, Brooklyn.

SAMUEL S. REYCRAFT, a retired business man and member of Magnolia Lodge No. 166, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, died yesterday at his residence, 627 Forty-eighth Street, South Brooklyn, aged 71 years. He left a widow.

Mrs. IRENE BARLOW NEWCOMB BRAMAN, widow of Hiram Van Vliet Braman, a prominent churchman, merchant, and philanthropist, died on Wednesday at her Summer residence, Eden Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Mrs. Braman lived for many years at 321 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, and was long a member of the Church of the Messiah of which her husband was a vestryman.

ROBERT K. BRYERS, Superintendent of Trucking for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and in the employ of that company since 1871, died of heart disease on Thursday in his office. He was 67 years old and lived at 290 Rutland Road, Flatbush.

Mrs. JULIA BRAINARD WOODFORD, widow of Walter O. Woodford, for many years the American representative for the steel firm of William Jessup & Sons, of Sheffield, England, died on Thursday at her residence, 9 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, where she had lived for almost fifty years. Mrs. Woodford was born in Albany 81 years ago and came of Revolutionary ancestry on her mother's side. She was the oldest member of the Central Congregational Church and one of the oldest of Samuel Woodhull Chapter, D. A. R. She also belonged to the National Society of Patriotic Women and the Pensa Literary Club of Brooklyn.

Miss MARIA LOUISA ELLSWORTH, a member of one of the oldest families of Brooklyn, is dead at her home, 144 Decatur Street. Her father was Town Clerk of Flatbush in 1823, and later became president of the old Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company and the Montauk Fire Insurance Company. Miss Ellsworth was 79 years of age and was a graduate of the Packer Institute class of 1857.

Mrs. ELIZABETH PIERSON MacFARLAND, who saw the old City of Brooklyn grow up from a village and was for many years interested in the work of the New Utrecht Reformed Church, died at her home, 900 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday, in her ninety-fifth year. Mrs. MacFarland was a niece of Jacob Pierson, who fought in the Revolutionary War, and of Isaac Pierson, who married the sister of Robert Fulton, inventor of the steamboat. She is survived by two sons, Robert J. and William B. MacFarland.

Mrs. HARRIET CELESTIA BATES MATTHEWS, wife of Gardiner D. Matthews, a well-known dry goods merchant of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at her residence, 338 Clermont Avenue. She was born in Pownal, Vt., 72 years ago, and was a descendant of the Foote family, who are well-known in the New England States. In her youth, Mrs. Matthews was interested in working among the Indians as a missionary and after her marriage to Mr. Matthews in 1874, she went to Brooklyn. She was a member of the Ladies' Aid and the Home and Foreign Missionary Societies of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church and of the Daughters of the Revolution. Besides her husband, she is survived by a son, Joseph Ames Matthews, and a daughter, Mrs. Amy M. Williams.

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Josef Hofmann, Soloist, in Chopin Concerto.

The concert of the New York Symphony Society yesterday afternoon was made notable by the co-operation of Josef Hofmann as soloist; it was his first appearance in New York this season. He played Chopin's pianoforte concerto in E minor, a piece that seems to have fallen lately out of the repertory of pianists. Mr. Hofmann's choice of it was interesting, not only on this account, but also because it was played in a room of the small dimensions of Aeolian Hall, surroundings for which it is peculiarly fitted by a certain intimacy of its character. It is not a piece for virtuosos to thunder in the vacuous reaches of great auditoriums.

Mr. Hofmann's performance of the concerto was entrancing. He seemed to have adjusted its scale in all respects to the surroundings, and his calculation was unerringly correct. He played it with a miraculous delicacy and tenderness. His dynamic range was small, but within its limits there was an endless series of values, not only of power, but also of color, of accent, and rhythm. The performance seemed the very embodiment of Chopin's spirit. The music has an elegiac grace, and so Mr. Hofmann played it, yet without effeminacy, without a trace of sentimentality. The ravishing beauty of his tone, the aristocratic phrasing, the delicate clarity of his articulation of the passage work, that gave it nothing of dryness and took from it nothing of its shimmering opalescence—these and many other details of Mr. Hofmann's affectionate treatment of the music were a source of unceasing delight. He had the advantage of an excellent accompaniment from the orchestra.

The symphony was Tschaikowsky's fourth, which will be well implanted in the consciousness of New York music lovers by next Sunday, when it will have its fourth performance here inside of eight days. There was much excellence in the performance of it; much vigor, brilliancy and determined rhythm. The other orchestral pieces were Sebelius's "Swan of Tuonela," music that succeeds in evoking a mood; and the long extract from Maurice Ravel's ballet, "Daphnis et Chloe," that was played by Mr. Damrosch some six weeks ago. The noisy ending is tiresome; but before this sets in there is much beauty of color, both in harmonic texture and in orchestration; and there are atmosphere, swiftly changing moods, the suggestion of life and action and emotion, that can't be more definitely interpreted by the action upon the stage; for it should not be forgotten, the "Daphnis et Chloe" is a pantomime, and that a concert performance in so far does not do entire justice to the intention of the music. The music gains upon repeated hearing; and its style seems singularly individual, not an echo of the sounds that are, or were, before last August, so persuasively to be heard in Paris.

"Sunshine Shop" for Crippled Girls.

The Society of the Seaside Home for Crippled Children held open house yesterday for the inspection of the society's "Sunshine Shop," at 282 Amsterdam Avenue, where five crippled girls are to be rendered self-supporting doing manicuring and shampooing. The President of the society is Miss Evelyn M. Goldsmith and the Vice Presidents are Mrs. William Sulzer, Mrs. Julius P. Whitmark, Mrs. Moses Mosler, Miss Katharine Blake, and the Treasurer is Mrs. Felix Gouled. The office of the society is 170 West Seventy-fourth Street.

Lieblers Never Lessees of Wallack's

It was stated yesterday in connection with the sale of the Theodore Moss Estate leasehold on the Wallack's Theatre property, northeast corner of Broadway and Thirtieth Street that the Liebler Company held the theatre lease through Charles Burnham until next May. The Lieblers, it was stated yesterday, have never had any lease on the theatre, which is still wholly controlled by Mr. Burnham, who has presented there many of the Liebler productions as well as other plays.

Tourists for Panama and Bermuda.

Among those sailing today on the Calamares for Panama are:

Col. and Mrs. S. Curtis, Miss Lynn Curtis, W. A. Dickey, H. D. Valpey, Mrs. R. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Byron, D. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Clarke, H. H. Harvey, Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Morgan, L. H. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Wight, C. B. Warner, J. E. Bell, Bruce Dunlap, Mrs. M. Durand, Milton Gray, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Marsh, C. O. Stillman.

OCEANA, (Bermuda.)—Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Baker, S. L. Bennett, James Dill, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Blackman, Miss M. A. O'Brien, C. A. Brigham, Robert Brownell, Rev. S. Church, H. Coleman, W. A. Cooper, Miss I. M. Curtis, M. N. Davis, and Miss B. Davis.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ADAMS.—To Mr. and Mrs. James E. Adams, 123 Avondale St., Woodhaven, L. I., a daughter, Jan. 7.

FABRICANT.—To Mr. and Mrs. Louis Fabricant, on Jan. 8, a son.

STEINER.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Steiner, (nee Flora Hartenstein,) 988 East 166th St., Bronx, announce the arrival of a baby boy, Jan. 8, Lebanon Hospital.

Engaged.

CONNELL—LOUGHRAN.—Mrs. Daniel S. Loughran of 214 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helene M. Loughran, to Mr. J. Cotter Connell of New York.

FELLEMAN—STRAUSS.—Florence Strauss to Irving C. Felleman.

MAUTNER—CHOBOTSKY.—Elsie Chobotsky to Arthur Mautner.

Married.

HOFFMAN—AYRES.—On Jan. 8, 1915, John Ellis Hoffman of New York to Anne Gertrude, daughter of the late William M. Ayres of Philadelphia.

ASHER—MAER.—Jan. 3, Celia Maer to Myer Asher.

GOLDMAN—BAEDER.—Jan. 3, Ethel Baeder to John H. Goldman.

JUPITER—ROTHSTEIN.—Jan. 3, Laura Rothstein to Henry Jupiter.

TOBER—MONDSCHEIN.—Jan. 3, Lottie Mondschein to Louis B. Tober.

Died.

APGAR.—January 6th, Helen M., beloved wife of John T. Apgar of 71 Barrow St., aged 62 years. Funeral, chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Ave. and 19th St., Sunday, 12:30, noon. Interment private.

BEGGS.—Adelaide. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Sunday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

BERNARD.—Wednesday morning, Jan. 6, 1915, at her residence, 777 West End Av., New York City, in her 67th year, Jane Blair Wyckoff, widow of the late Charles H. Bernard. Funeral service Saturday morning, Jan. 9, 11 o'clock, at Fourth Presbyterian Church, 91st St. and West End Av. Interment private at convenience of family.

BRAMAN.—On Jan. 6, 1915, at Eden Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Irene Barlow Newcomb, widow of Hiram Van Vliet Braman. Funeral services at the Church of the Messiah, Greene and Clermont Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 9, 1915, at 1:30 P. M.

BRUGGEMANN.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, 1915, Matilda F. Bruggemann, widow of the late John H. Bruggemann. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, 148 West 101st St., Sunday, at half past one.

BRYERS.—Robert K., aged 67, of 290 Rutland Road, suddenly. Funeral services Sunday, Jan. 10, at 2 P. M., at the Fennimore Methodist Church, corner Rogers Av. and Fennimore St. All friends invited.

BULLOWA.—Rosa S. N. M., beloved daughter of the late Moritz and Mary Bullowa, on Jan. 8, 1915, at her home, after a short illness. Funeral services on Sunday morning, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock, from her residence, 127 East 72d St. Please do not send flowers.

BUSTEED.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, 1915, Anna A., wife of William A. Busteed. Funeral service Sunday morning at 11 o'clock at her late residence, 251 West 92d St. Friends respectfully invited. Interment at Trinity Cemetery.

CHAMPLIN.—Suddenly, on Friday, Jan. 8, at his residence, 201 West 78th St., John Denison Champlin, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral private.

CLAPP.—On Jan. 8, Mortimer R., son of the late Hawley D. and Hildah Van Brunt Clapp. Services from 393 7th Av., New York City, on Sunday, Jan. 10, at 1:30 P. M. Interment Greenwood.

CURTIS.—On Jan. 8, 1915, Frank Durand Curtis, beloved husband of Henrietta Louise Curtis. Funeral services at his late residence, Harrington Park, N. J., Sunday, Jan. 10, on arrival of train leaving foot of Cortlandt St. at 2:20 P. M., or West 42d St. at 2:45 P. M. by West Shore R. R. Interment at Ravenna, Ohio.

DAY.—On Jan. 8, 1915, at his residence, 136 East 49th St., New York City, James S. Day, in the 69th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, 1 East 29th St., on Monday, Jan. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment St. Matthew's Churchyard, Bedford, N. Y., at 3 o'clock P. M.

DECKER.—On Friday, Jan. 8, 1915, Joseph Franz Decker, in his 74th year. Funeral from the residence, 206 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, Monday, at 2 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. Please omit flowers.

GRIER.—On Jan. 8, Samuel Grier, in his 82d year. Services at his late residence, 246 West 108th St., Sunday, 7:30 P. M.

KELLOGG.—On Jan. 8, 1914, Minot C. Kellogg of Mount Vernon, N. Y. Funeral service at the First Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday, Jan. 10, 3 P. M. Interment at Riverside Cemetery, Norwalk, Conn., Jan. 11, 10 A. M.

KEMPSTER.—At Rye, N. Y., Friday, the 8th, in her 80th year, Miriam Baynes Kempster.

LAUGHLIN.—Friday, Jan. 8, 1915, Irene Laughlin, daughter of the late John and Julia E. Laughlin. Funeral service at her late home, 3 Van Nest Place, (Charles Street,) Sunday, Jan. 10, at 2 o'clock.

LOSEE.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, at the Wyoming, 55th St. and 7th Av., Emma, wife of the late Augustus Hewlett Losee. Funeral private.

MacFARLAND.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, Elizabeth Pierson MacFarland, in her 95th year. Funeral services at the residence of her son, Robert J. MacFarland, 900 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 10, at 3:30 P. M. Interment private, at convenience of family.

MARTIN.—On Jan. 7, 1915, at his residence, 109 West 111th St., John W. Martin. Services on Saturday evening at 8:30 P. M.

MILLER.—Jan. 8, Henry Miller, aged 64 years. Funeral services chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av. and 19th St., time later.

MINER.—On Jan. 8, 1915, after a long illness, Lucy Gordon, wife of the late Dr. Edwin Miner. Services at her late residence, No. 34 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 10, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

POPPE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1915, Alfred A., beloved son of Charles and Georgeina Poppe, in his 28th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 288 West 12th St., on Saturday, Jan. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M.

RAPELYE.—Mary L. Camerden, wife of the late Abram Bogert Rapelye, at her late residence, 76 Fairview Av., Jersey City, Heights, N. J., Friday, Jan. 8, 1915. Funeral service private. Interment Kensico Cemetery, Westchester.

REUSENS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1915, at his residence at Oscawana, N. Y., Guillaume Albert Reusens, in the 78th year of his age. Solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at the Church of the Assumption, Peekskill, N. Y., Saturday morning, Jan. 9, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will meet the train leaving Grand Central Terminal 9:30 A. M., Jan. 9, on its arrival at Peekskill, N. Y., at 10:50 A. M. Interment Assumption Cemetery, Peekskill, N. Y. Please omit flowers.

SEWELL.—On Jan. 7, 1915, Barton Sewell, in his 68th year, beloved husband of Julia Thayer Sewell. Funeral services at his late residence, the Wyoming, 55th St. and 7th Av., on Saturday, Jan. 9, at 11 A. M. Please omit flowers. Chicago papers please copy.

SEYMOUR.—The Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York announces with sorrow the death on Jan. 6, 1915, of Abigail Adams (Johnson) Seymour, (Mrs. Horatio Seymour,) for many years a valued member of the society.

FREDERICK CHANDLER SEABURY, Governor.

CHANDLER SMITH, Secretary.

SEYMOUR.—The Colonial Dames of the State of New York announce with regret the death on Jan. 7, 1915, of Mrs. Horatio Seymour, a member of the society.

(Signed) KATHERINE M. BEEKMAN, President.

THERESE K. THORNE, Recording Secretary.

SHEPARD.—Frederick Newton, son of the late Edward B. and Ellen Newton Shepard, at Franklin, N. J., Jan. 6, in the 34th year of his age. Services will be held at the residence of Dr. Ann B. Newton, 135 South Orange Av., South Orange, N. J., on arrival of the D., L. & W. train leaving Hoboken 1:39 P. M., Saturday, Jan. 9.

SLAUSON.—Friday, Jan. 8, at Elizabeth, N. J., in her 74th year, Sarah Maltida Scott, widow of the late Richard Slauson of Piqua, Ohio. Funeral services and interment at Piqua, Ohio.

SMITH.—At Garden City, L. I., on Thursday, Isaac, son of Jacob and Ann E. Smith of Centre Island, in the 70th year of his age. Funeral at the residence of his son, Herbert L. Smith, at Centre Island, on Sunday next at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will meet trains for Oyster Bay leaving Pennsylvania Station at 11:17 A. M. and Flatbush Av. at 11:20. Please omit flowers.

SMITH.—On Jan. 8, 1915, Dr. Charles Smith of Riverside and New York, son of the late Dr. Franklin Smith, in his 46th year. Funeral services at his late residence, Riverside, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 10, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

STACEY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1915, Veola Rowan Stacey, wife of Edward P. Stacey. Funeral service at her late residence, 4007 Baltimore Av., Philadelphia, Penn., on Saturday, Jan. 9, at 2 P. M.

SWARTZ.—On Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1915, Henrietta A. Bunce, wife of John Hancock Swartz, at her late residence, 229 Bergen St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 9, at 4:30 P. M.

WENDENBURG.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, 1915, Anna Wendenburg, aged 59. Funeral services at late residence, 333 East 83d St., Saturday evening, the 9th inst., at 8 o'clock.

WHITE.—On Jan. 8, 1915, Peter, beloved husband of Mary White, (nee Keenan,) and father of Peter J., Jr., Mary, and Alice White, at his residence, 239 West 105th St. Funeral on Monday, Jan. 11, at 10:15 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of the Ascension, West 107th St., at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Kindly omit flowers. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

WHITE.—Suddenly, at Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1915, George F. White of 41 Willow Av., North Plainfield, aged 52 years. Services at the First Baptist Church, Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 9, at 2:30 P. M.

WILLETS.—Suddenly, in New York City, first month, seventh instant, Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel and the late Hannah G. Willets, in the 31st year of her age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the services at the residence of her father, 309 Chestnut Av., Trenton, N. J., on seventh day, ninth instant, at 2 P. M. Interment at Westbury, L. I., at the family's convenience.

WILSON.—On Friday, Jan. 8, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas R. French, 150 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, Sarah B. Wilson, widow of John A. Wilson, in her 94th year. Services and interment private at the convenience of the family.

WOODFORD.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, 1915, Julia Brainard, widow of Walter O. Woodford. Funeral services from her late residence, 9 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 10, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

BAUSS.—Agnes, 145 East 120th St., Jan. 6, aged 32.
DEEGAN.—Ann, 218 West 67th St., Jan. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
EBERHARDT.—Henry, 258 West 35th St., Jan. 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
FRANK.—Anthony J., 171 Sullivan St., Jan. 6.
GAFFNEY.—John, 530 West 30th St., Jan. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
GALLAGHER.—William H., 139 West 96th St., Jan. 7. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
GERNHARDT.—Joseph H., 453 East 137th St., Jan. 7. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
GLEASON.—James J., 172 East 85th St., Jan. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
GRAHL.—Therese M., 1,317 Clinton Av., Bronx, Jan. 7, aged 61. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
HANLON.—Thomas, 159 East 95th St., Jan. 7, aged 62.
HANNON.—David F., 3,458 3d Av., Jan. 7. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
KOELBLE.—Peter, 1,001 Washington Av., Bronx, Jan. 6, aged 65. Funeral today.
LA GRANGE.—Oscar H., 309 West 136th St., Jan. 5.
MacNEIL.—Elesa, 223 East 50th St., Jan. 6. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
MAHONEY.—Ellen, 124 East 86th St., Jan. 6.
MICHELS.—Wilhelmina, 353 East 52d St., Jan. 6. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
REGAN.—David, 166 East 100th St., Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
RITTI.—Elizabeth, 1,765 Avenue A, Jan. 7, aged 44. Funeral Jan. 11.
RYAN.—Thomas A., 236 West 10th St., Jan. 6. Funeral Jan. 11, 10 A. M.
SEEBECK.—Evelyn, 461 West 46th St., Jan. 6, aged 7 months.
SULLIVAN.—Joseph J., 1,898 Sedgwick Av., Jan. 6, aged 21.
TEXIER.—Marie, Jan. 6, aged 92. Funeral 223 8th Av., today, 10 A. M.
VERMILYEA.—Mary, 673 2d Av., Jan. 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
VOLKEL.—Magdalena, 218 East 49th St., Jan. 7, aged 76. Funeral service tomorrow.

Brooklyn.

BOUGHTON.—Edward O., 77 Palmetto St., Jan. 7, aged 74. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
BRYERS.—Robert K., 290 Rutland Road, Jan. 7, aged 67. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
BUSH.—Anna, 168 Waverley Av., Jan. 6, aged 60.
CARLISLE.—Patrick, 408½ 17th St., Jan. 8. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
DAYTON.—George, 246 Central Av., Jan. 7, aged 65. Funeral tomorrow.
DONFE.—Mary F., 205 19th St., Jan. 7. Funeral service today.
DROGE.—William A., 1,255 Jefferson Av., Jan. 7, aged 39. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
FLAHERTY.—Catherine, 135 Carlton Av., Jan. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
FORD.—Michael J., 165 Bond St., Jan. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
GANLEY.—Thomas J., 109 St. Edward's St., Jan. 6, aged 31. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
HAHN.—Margarethe, 249 Lefferts Av., Jan. 7. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
HAMMES.—Jacob, 1,333 Jefferson Av., Jan. 7, aged 76. Funeral Jan. 11.
HEANEY.—Robert, 283 Jay St., Jan. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
HURD.—Millard F., 298 Herkimer St., Jan. 7, aged 71. Funeral private.
KIRCHHOF.—Gustave A., 132 Wyckoff Av., Jan. 6, aged 70. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
KIMPTON.—Agnes B., 204 Columbia Heights, Jan. 5.
KENNEY.—Mary F., Norwegian Hospital, Jan. 7. Funeral today.
LOCOCO.—Mariano, 524 Hicks St., Jan. 7. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
MacFARLAND.—Elizabeth, 900 St. Mark's Av., Jan. 7, aged 95. Funeral private.
MALONEY.—Bridget, 294 East 34th St., Jan. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
MASINO.—Michael J., 805 Bedford Av., Jan. 6, aged 18.
MATTHEWS.—Helen C., 338 Clermont Av., Jan. 7. Funeral notice later.
MILLER.—Emil, 70 North 11th St., Jan. 7. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
MINER.—Lucy G., Jefferson Arms, Jan. 8. Funeral notice later.
MUHLHAUSEN.—Maria, 2,724 Atlantic Av., Jan. 6, aged 78. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
McELROY.—Margaret, 52 Clay St., Jan. 7. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
O'BRIEN.—Alice, 12 4th St., Jan. 8. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
O'CALLAGHAN.—Denis J., 40 Adelphi St., Jan. 7. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
O'CONNOR.—John J., 13 North Oxford St., Jan. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
O'DONNELL.—Mary T., 145 Chauncey St., Jan. 6. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
OHLER.—Henry, 24 Morgan Av., Jan. 6, aged 60. Funeral tomorrow, 2:15 P. M.
POWERS.—Mary A., 585 Decatur St., Jan. 7, aged 88. Funeral service tomorrow.
RIENDEAU.—Andrew, 396 10th St., Jan. 6, aged 78.

REYCROFT.—Samuel S., 627 48th St., Jan. 8, aged 71. Funeral service today.
RICHARDS.—Sarah, 588 Halsey St., Jan. 7, aged 92. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
RUSSELL.—Ella C., 817 8th Av., Jan. 7, aged 58. Funeral today.
SPLAIN.—Mary, 1,240 Rogers Av., Jan. 7. Funeral tomorrow.
STRULLER.—Fred, 119 Kenmore Place, Jan. 7, aged 62. Funeral today.
THOMPSON.—Elizabeth L., 92 Morton St., Jan. 7. Funeral today.
UPSON.—Harry S., 2,833 Church Av., Jan. 5, aged 40.
WALTZ.—Robert, 211 Wyckoff St., Jan. 6, aged 38. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BROPHY.—Thomas S., 358 5th St., Hoboken, Jan. 6.
CONNELLY.—Michael H., 64 Tuers Av., Jersey City, Jan. 8.
DEVINE.—Anna, 33 Norfolk St., Newark, Jan. 7. Funeral Jan. 11.
GARIBALDI.—Angela, 215 10th St., Hoboken, Jan. 6, aged 52.
GIBIAN.—Carrie, 149 West Kinney St., Newark, Jan. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
GRANGE.—Alexander, 146 Spring St., West Hoboken, Jan. 7, aged 60. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
HARRINGTON.—James, 23 Backus St., Newark, Jan. 7, aged 47.
KELLY.—Michael, 450 South 16th St., Newark, Jan. 8.
KELLY.—Michael, 86 Germania Av., Jersey City, Jan. 8.
McALLISTER.—Sarah, 303 South 9th St., Newark, Jan. 7, aged 52. Funeral service tomorrow.
MacDONALD.—Elizabeth, 183 Bidwell Av., Jersey City, Jan. 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
MOEBUS.—Henry, 30 North Munn Av., Newark, Jan. 7, aged 6. Funeral private.
MULLINS.—James, 225 Jackson St., Hoboken, Jan. 6, aged 26. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.
NELSON.—Anna, 727 Newark Av., Newark, Jan. 8.
NOWACK.—Frederick J., 166 New York Av., Jersey City, Jan. 6, aged 4.
PLATT.—Joseph, 675 Ocean Av., Jersey City, Jan. 6.
REILLY.—Michael, 424 Bank St., Newark, Jan. 7. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.
ROE.—Sarah, 35 Mulberry St., Newark, Jan. 6. Funeral today, 8:45 A. M.
RYAN.—Ellen R., 219 Park Av., Hoboken, Jan. 6. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.
RYAN.—Joseph W., 228 Van Horne St., Jersey City, Jan. 8.
SEIBERT.—Henry, 406 Halladay St., Jersey City, Jan. 7.
TASKER.—John D., 156 York St., Jersey City, Jan. 6.

Long Island.

BAYLES.—Annie M., Port Jefferson, Jan. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
CAIRNS.—William, Melville, Jan. 7, aged 77.
DEGNAN.—Laurence, Amityville, Jan. 7.
HOFFMAN.—Joseph, Jr., Maspeth, Jan. 7, aged 44. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
SOLAN.—Minnie C., Hollis, Jan. 8. Funeral Jan. 11, 10:30 A. M.

Westchester County.

BUCKHOUT.—Edith J., Port Chester, Jan. 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
DAY.—Mary T., 57 Hudson St., Yonkers, Jan. 6. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
DUNN.—Annie, New Rochelle, Jan. 7. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
HAYES.—Sarah A., Peekskill, Jan. 6, aged 78.
MOUNT.—Jane E., White Plains, Jan. 7. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
SKINNER.—Mrs. Donaldson, 127 Waverley St., Yonkers, Jan. 7.
WHITEMAN.—Emma, Ossining, Jan. 6, aged 59. Funeral today.

In Memoriam.

SIMES.—In loving memory of devoted husband and father, Charles F. Simes, Jan. 9, 1913.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Advancing Wheat Prices Give Promise of Further Increase in Credit Trade Balance.

Great as was our credit trade balance in December—the latest estimate of the Treasury is that it amounted to $110,000,000—it promises to mount to still higher figures. Under the stimulus of a keen export demand wheat prices have been advancing, and they rose yesterday to above $1.41 a bushel, accentuating a movement which has added greatly to the export value of the grain. In the first week of January wheat exports from the United States and Canada averaged nearly 1,500,000 bushels a day.

We see here one of the influences at work in the foreign exchange market which have been moving so rapidly in our favor. Rates in that market were steadier yesterday, but the underlying forces which have been making for low exchange continued to exert their influence. The rapid increases in our credit trade balance have been brought about so far without the aid of anything like a normal movement of cotton. The market in that is broadening and at the same time the price is rising. The tendency there, although in less degree, is the same as in the wheat market, so far as its effect upon our credit balance is concerned.

Money, already very easy, grew still easier for both call and time loans. This condition is a supporting influence in the stock market, but one less inflationary in character is the news which comes from trade circles of widening improvement, albeit the steps toward increased activity are being taken conservatively. Prices have risen four days out of the last five, and with this further advance in the level of quotations dealings broadened to the largest total recorded since the week in which public trading was resumed. There was no doubt that much of this increase represented only enlarged activities on the part of those professionally engaged in the stock market, but this imposed upon the substratum of outside demand the broadening of which is favored by the changes lately occurring in the financial situation, and which are now occurring in the channels of trade.

Activity in the bond market, which has enlarged considerably the last two days, has reflected dealings in many securities which share in stock market influences rather than in those bearing more exclusively upon the investment position. At the same time it supplies evidence of the increasing interest on the part of investors whose eagerness for high-grade securities, if present conditions work as they promise to, will be increased by the widening disparity between the return which can be obtained on money in the loan market and the yield on securities.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 73 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 3½ centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4½	5	5	6
New York	4½	5	5	6
Philadelphia	4½	5	5	6
Cleveland	5	5½	6	6
Richmond	4½	5	5½	6
Atlanta	4½	5	5½	6
Chicago	4½	5	5½	6
St. Louis	4½	5	5½	6
Minneapolis	5	5½	6	6
Kansas City	4½	5	5½	6
Dallas	5	5	5½	6
San Francisco	4½	5½	6	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty to ninety days....3@3½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Actual call loans, payable upon demand, 2¼@2¾ per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Renewal rate, 2½ per cent.

	60 Days.	90 Days.	4 to 6 Mos.
On time	3¼@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Four to six months, best names....4@4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.83⅝	$4.83½	$4.83⅝
Cables	4.84¼	4.84	4.84⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.83⅝	$4.84⅛
Paris	5.19⅜	5.18⅞
Berlin	.86⅞	.87
Switzerland	5.27	5.26¼
Holland	.40⅛	.40⅛
Italy	5.36¼	5.35½

New York Clearing House exchanges, $272,286,922; balance, $16,958,074; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,394,046.

The local banks lost $3,831,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25c. discount; San Francisco, 50c. premium; Minneapolis 30c. premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, $6.87½ premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22 13-16d., up 1-16d.; in New York, 49c., up ⅛c.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

May wheat sold on the Consolidated Exchange above $1.50 a bushel, establishing a new high price for the season. On the advance the trading was excited at times, with the sales the heaviest since the grain department on the Exchange was established in November. Dealings in stocks were fairly active, the sales totalling 14,535 shares. Commission house business in odd lots was widely distributed and was a feature. Transactions took place in fifty different issues, including Chesapeake & Ohio at 42, the only market for that stock reported in Wall Street.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,590	Amal. Cop.	54⅜	55⅜	54⅛	54½
480	Am. B. Sug.	33⅞	35⅛	33⅞	34⅞
2,220	Am. Can	29⅝	30¼	29⅜	29½
50	Am. Locom.	26	26	26	26
160	Am. Smelt.	59½	60¼	59⅛	59⅛
110	A. T. & S. F.	94⅜	94⅜	94¼	94¼
160	Balt. & Ohio	69	69	68½	68½
90	Beth. Steel	51⅜	51⅞	51⅜	51⅞
20	Beth. Steel pf.	97	97	97	97
130	B'klyn R. T.	85⅞	86⅜	85⅞	86⅜
70	Bull. Co.	28	28	28	28
50	Can Pacific	155⅞	156½	155⅝	155⅝
410	Cent. Leather	39⅛	39⅛	39	39
10	Ches. & Ohio	42	42	42	42
20	C., M. & S. P.	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
70	Chino Cop.	34	34	34	34
30	Consol. Gas	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
110	Corn Prod.	10	10	9⅝	9⅝
290	Erie	22¼	22⅜	22	22
10	Erie 1st pf.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
40	Gen. Electric	141½	141½	141½	141½
50	Goodrich Co.	26	26	25¾	25¾
150	Gt. Nor. Ore.	27⅞	27⅞	27¾	27¾
30	Gt. Nor. pf.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
30	Int.-Met.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
200	Int.-Met. pf.	50⅝	51	50⅝	50⅞
30	Kan. City So.	22	22	22	22
455	Mo. Pacific	7	7⅛	6⅞	7
90	Nevada Con.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
70	N. Y. Central	86⅞	87⅛	86⅞	86⅞
20	N. Y., N. H. & H.	53	53	53	53
10	N. Y., O & W.	22	22	22	22
30	North. Pac.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
680	Pennsylvania	106	106⅛	104⅞	105
30	Pitts. Coal	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
140	Press. S. Car.	34⅞	35	34	35
40	Ry. Steel Sp.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
20	Ray Copper	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
2,900	Reading	146⅜	147⅝	146⅜	146⅜
20	Rep. I. & S.	20	20	20	20
160	South. Pac.	84⅛	84¼	84⅛	84⅛
110	Tenn. Copper	33	33	32⅞	32⅞
170	Third Ave.	38	39⅞	38	39⅞
100	Union Bag	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,590	Union Pac.	118¼	118⅜	118¼	118⅜
100	U. S. Rubber	55⅞	56⅞	55⅞	56⅞
870	U. S. Steel	51⅛	51⅛	51	51
180	Utah Copper	49⅝	50⅛	49⅝	50⅛
10	West. U. Tel.	60	60	60	60
14,465					

BOND.

$32,000	R. I. col. 4s.	21¾	21¾	20¼	20¼

MINING STOCKS.

2,000	Atlanta	.38¼	.38¼	.38	.38
1,000	Cripple Creek	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
500	G'field Mer.	.29	.29	.29	.29
1,500	Jumbo Ext.	2.05	2.05	1.85	1.87½
200	Mexican	.41	.41	.41	.41
1,000	Silver Pick	.11½	.12	.11½	.12
500	West End	.56	.56	.56	.56
6,900					

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JAN. 8, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	210,978
Same day last year	285,428
Year to date	797,310
Same period last year	2,021,743
Average price and change 50 stocks	61.24 + .15
Same day last year	68.37 ..

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	61.68	Jan. 8	60.07	Jan. 2
Same period last year	68.90	Jan. 8	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
26½	26¾	6,500	Alaska Gold Mines	27	27½	26⅝	26¾	..
7¾	9	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	8	8	8	8	..
34½	36	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	35	35	35	35	−1
54⅝	54¾	13,700	Amalgamated Cop.	54½	55¼	54⅝	54⅝	+ ¼
34⅞	35⅛	7,800	Am. Beet Sugar	34	35⅛	33¾	35	+1¼
134	137	50	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	136	136	136	136	..
29½	29⅝	14,640	Am. Can	29⅝	30¼	29⅜	29½	− ⅛
93	93⅜	1,250	Am. Can pf.	93⅞	94	93½	93⅝	− ¼
45	45¼	450	Am. Car & Fdry	45½	45½	45¼	45½	+ ⅛
42⅞	43½	1,900	Am. Cotton Oil	42	43½	42	43	+1½
92	100	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	−1
21¼	22	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
8⅛	9	200	Am. Linseed	8½	8½	8⅜	8⅜	..
25¾	26	200	Am. Linseed pf.	26¼	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
26	26½	1,400	Am. Lomo.	24⅞	26¼	24⅝	26¼	+2¼
59	59¾	1,350	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	59½	60¼	59	59	..
99½	100½	3	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½	..
..	149	100	Am. Snuff	146	146	146	146	..
28	32	100	Am. Steel F'dries	27	27	27	27	+ ½
103	104	300	Am. Sugar Refin.	104⅜	104½	103½	103½	− ¼
112⅞	113	400	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	113	113	112⅞	113	..
118¼	118½	1,200	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	118¼	119	118¼	118¼	+ ¾
218	220	100	Am. Tobacco	220	220	220	220	..
105	107	350	Am. Tob. pf., new	104½	105	104½	105	+1½
77½	79	100	Am. Woolen pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	− ¼
26¼	26½	1,500	Anaconda Cop. Co.	26¼	26½	26	26½	+ ¼
94⅛	94½	2,150	Atch., Top. & S. F.	94¼	94⅜	94⅛	94⅛	− ⅛
99	101	560	Atlantic Coast Line	99	99¼	99	99¼	+ ¼
68½	68¾	2,100	Baltimore & Ohio	68¾	69	68⅜	68½	− ½
70	70⅝	1,300	Baltimore & O. pf.	69½	70¼	69½	70½	+1¼
51½	51⅞	5,700	Bethlehem Steel	51½	52⅛	51⅜	51⅞	− ⅛
96	97	800	Bethlehem Steel pf.	97	97	96	96¾	+ ¼
85⅞	86½	1,700	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	85¾	86¼	85¾	86	+ ¼
118	122	100	Bklyn Union Gas	119½	119½	119½	119½	+1½
27	30	100	Butterick Co.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ½
16¼	16¾	200	California Petrol	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
155	155½	700	Canadian Pacific	156	156⅝	155½	155½	− ¾
38½	38⅞	3,300	Central Leather Co.	39⅛	39¼	38¾	38⅞	− ⅛
101¼	101½	135	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	101	101	101	101	+ ¼
..	325	50	Central R.R. of N.J.	295	295	295	295	..
10⅛	11	400	Chi. Great Western	10½	10¾	10½	10¾	..
28	29	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	28	28	28	28	..
87¼	88	1,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	87¼	87¾	87¼	87¼	..
123	125	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	125	125	125	125	−1
124¾	125	200	Chi. & Northwest	125	125	125	125	+ ⅞
33⅝	33¾	1,100	Chino Copper	33⅝	33⅞	33½	33⅜	+ ⅛
25¼	25⅝	400	Col. Fuel & Iron	24½	25¼	24½	25¼	+2
24½	25½	100	Colorado Southern	25¼	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
115⅞	116¼	1,600	Consolidated Gas	116	116¼	115½	115⅞	− ⅛
..	..	6,050	Consol. Gas rights	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
44	46	440	Continental Can	44	44	44	44	+1
90	91	250	Continental Can pf.	91	91	91	91	+2½
9⅝	9¾	2,500	Corn Products Ref.	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9½	..
67	70	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	−1⅛
4	5	180	Den. & Rio Grande	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	− ½
10⅞	11½	400	Distillers' Securities	10¾	10⅞	10½	10⅞	− ⅛
22	22¼	2,450	Erie	22¼	22¼	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
34½	34⅞	400	Erie 1st pf.	35	35	34⅝	34⅝	− ⅜
142	143½	500	General Electric	141½	142½	141½	142½	+1⅛
84⅞	85⅜	500	General Motors	84⅞	85	84⅞	85	+1
92	94	100	General Motors pf.	93	93	93	93	+1
26½	27	1,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	25⅝	26⅝	25⅜	26½	+1⅜
113½	114	2,000	Gt. North. pf. x d.	114	114½	113¾	113¾	+ ½
27¾	28	1,900	G. N. certs. ore prop.	27¾	28⅜	27¾	28	+ ¼
45½	46½	200	Guggenheim Explor.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	..
114	117½	9	Homestake Mining	117½	117½	114	114	..
106	109	100	Illinois Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	..
17¾	18	1,100	Inspiration Cop.	18	18	17½	17¾	− ¼
11½	11¾	525	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	11½	11½	11½	11½	− ⅛
50¼	50⅝	1,500	Inter.-Met. pf.	50½	50⅝	50¼	50⅜	− ⅝
90	96½	100	Int. Harvester, N. J.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	..
116½	117	300	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	116⅛	116⅝	116⅛	116½	+1½
8	8½	300	Int. Paper	8	8	8	8	..
22	22½	500	Kan. City Southern	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ¾
132¾	133¼	1,300	Lehigh Valley	133¾	134¼	133½	133½	..
115	116	650	Louis. & Nash.	113½	115	113½	115	+2½
17¾	18	2,510	Maxwell Motors	17¼	18½	17¼	18⅛	+1
49	49½	2,450	Max. Motors 1st pf.	48¾	49⅞	48¾	49¼	+1¼
20	20½	2,685	Max. Motors 2d pf.	19¾	20⅜	19¾	20¼	+ ½
51	52	300	Mexican Petroleum	52½	52½	52	52½	− ¼
17¾	18	200	Miami Copper	17¾	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅝
109	110	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ½
8½	9½	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ½
6¾	6⅞	6,800	Missouri Pacific	7	7⅜	6⅞	6¾	− ¾
42¾	43½	100	Montana Power	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	− ¼
120	121	200	Nat. Biscuit Co.	121	121	121	121	..
121	123	400	Nat. Bis. Co. pf.	121	122	121	122	+1
10⅛	10⅞	600	Nat. En. & St. Co.	10⅛	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	12¾	400	Nevada Con. Cop.	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ⅛
86⅝	87	1,700	N. Y. Central x d.	86¼	87	86¼	86¾	+ ⅞
53	54	1,300	N. Y., N. H. & H.	53½	54	52⅝	53⅛	− ¼
22	22½	300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
100	101½	300	Norfolk & Western	101	101½	101	101½	+2
68	69	100	North American	68	68	68	68	..
100½	101	1,700	Northern Pac. x d.	100	101¼	100	100¾	+1
18½	20	100	Pacific Mail	20	20	20	20	+1½
25	29	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	27	27	27	27	+1
104⅞	105¾	3,519	Penn. R. R.	105⅞	106	104⅞	104⅞	−1⅛
118	118½	260	People's Gas, Chi.	117¾	118	117¾	118	+ ½
16⅞	17⅛	400	Pittsburgh Coal	17⅛	17¼	17	17	+ ⅛
35	35½	1,350	Pressed Steel Car	34	35¼	34	35¼	+1¼
1¼	2	100	Quicksilver	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ½
24	25½	300	Railway Steel Sp.	23¼	24	23¼	24	+1
..	90	110	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	88	88	88	88	..
16	16¼	600	Ray Con. Copper	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
146½	146⅝	19,800	Reading	146½	147⅜	146½	146½	− ⅛
82	85	220	Reading 2d pf.	83	83	83	83	+3
20	21	300	Rep. Iron & Steel	20⅛	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ½
75¼	78	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
¾	⅞	200	Rock Island Co.	¾	¾	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
1	1⅜	250	Rock Island Co. pf.	1½	1½	1⅛	1⅛	..
2¾	3	1,000	Rumely, (M.) Co.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ¼
13½	14	300	Seaboard Air Line	13½	14	13½	13½	..
38¼	38½	1,600	Seab. Air Line pf.	38	38⅝	38	38¼	+ ¼
84⅛	84½	4,100	Southern Pacific	83⅞	84¾	83⅞	84¼	+ ½
15	15¼	2,700	So. Railway ext.	15⅛	15½	15	15⅛	+ ⅜
..	58	2,015	So. Railway pf. ext.	58	58½	58	58	..
36½	36¾	1,100	Studebaker Co.	36¼	36⅞	36¼	36½	+ ¼
92	93½	222	Studebaker Co. pf.	92	92	92	92	+1
32⅝	32¾	1,500	Tennessee Copper	32⅞	33⅛	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
134	135	1,200	Texas Co.	135	135	135	135	..
40¼	40⅜	4,390	Third Avenue	38	40½	38	40¼	+2⅞
7½	9½	900	T., St. L. & W. pf.	6½	8	6½	8	+2
96¾	97½	100	Twin City R. T.	97	97	97	97	..
5¼	5½	600	Union B. & P. Co.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
118¼	118⅜	8,550	Union Pacific	118½	118¾	118	118¼	+ ¼
27½	28	300	Union Pacific war.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
80	81	500	Union Pacific pf.	79⅞	80½	79⅞	80½	+ ⅝
9¼	10	1,000	United Rys. Inv.	9	9½	8	9½	+1
25¼	25¾	1,200	United Rys. Inv. pf.	24½	25½	24	25½	+1½
71	73	30	U. S. Express	71	71	71	71	..
56⅛	57	1,550	U. S. Rubber	55½	57⅜	55½	56⅜	+1¾
102¾	103¼	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	103¼	103¼	103	103	..
51⅛	51¼	15,400	U. S. Steel	51¾	51¾	51⅛	51⅛	− ⅜
106⅝	107	200	U. S. Steel pf.	106¼	106⅞	106¼	106⅞	+ ⅞
49⅞	50	4,350	Utah Copper	49¾	50⅝	49¾	50	..
1⅜	1½	600	Wabash pf.	1¾	1¾	1½	1½	..
80	84	175	Wells-Fargo Exp.	80	80	80	80	+1⅞
12½	13½	600	Western Maryland	14½	14½	13½	13½	− ¾
58⅝	59⅛	2,300	Western Union Tel.	59½	60	59¼	59¼	+ ¼
71	71¼	2,350	Westingh. E. & M.	71¼	71¼	71	71	− ¼
2	3½	100	Wheeling & L. E.	3	3	3	3	+1¼
3	3½	100	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅝
115	116	500	Woolworth pf.	115	115	115	115	..

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97	..
2s, c, 1930	97	..
3s, r, 1918	100¼	..
3s, c, 1918	100¼	102
4s, r, 1925	109	..
4s, c, 1925	109¾	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	96½	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	100	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	100	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	88	..
Am Ag C.	..	48¾
Do pf.	90	91
A B S pf.	80	84
A B S & Fdy	87	97
Am C Pr.	..	83¼
Do pf, ex div	..	105
Am Exp.	..	97
A H & L.	4¼	4¾
Am I Sec.	21	21½
Am L pf.	95	97
Am Malt.	3	4
Do pf.	30	32
A S pf. B.	..	80
A T & C.	58	..
Am Wool.	14	20
Am Wr Pa pf.	..	10
Ann Arbor.	..	30
Do pf.	..	70
Assets R.	5	10
A, T & S F pf.	96½	97½
Bald Loc.	..	40
Do pf.	..	105
Batop M.	¾	⅞
Br Sh pf.	..	85
Bruns Ter.	..	7½
B, R & P.	..	90
Calif P pf.	..	51¾
Canada So.	56	..
Case (J I) pf.	..	85
C & S A Tel.	110	111
Ches & O.	41¼	43
Chi & Alt.	..	9¼
Do pf.	..	13½
Chi, St P, M & Om.	..	132
Do pf.	..	150
C, C, C & St L.	21	40
Do pf.	46	..
Cluett P.	..	67
Do pf.	97⅞	100
Cleve & P.	152½	..
C & S 1st pf.	42	..
Do 2d pf.	33½	..
Crex Carp.	..	65
Cub-Am S.	..	48
Do pf.	85	91
Del & H.	144¾	146
D, L & W.	400	..
D & R G pf.	7	8
Det Ed.	..	112
Det & M.	75	..
Do pf.	80	..
Det U Ry.	..	67
D, S S & A.	..	5
Do pf.	6	9
Do 2d pf.	26	28½
F M & S.	..	10
Do pf.	29	33
Gen Chem.	160	165
Do pf.	108	110
G'drich (B F) Co pf.	92	95¾
Granby C.	58	61
Hav E Ry, L & P.	..	79
Do pf.	..	91½
Helme (G W) Co.	..	175
Do pf.	..	115
Inger-R.	105	..
Do pf.	92	..
Int Agric.	..	12
Do pf.	..	30
Int H Cor.	..	73
Do pf.	..	114
Int P pf.	33	34
Int St P.	..	3
Do pf.	5	..
Iowa Cent.	..	7
Do pf.	..	13
K C, Ft S & M pf.	..	67
Kan C So pf.	52	57
Kayser (J) & Co.	..	84
Do 1st pf	105	..
K & D M.	3	10
Do pf.	36	..
Kresge (SS) Co.	94	98½
Do pf.	100½	..
Lack Steel	27⅞	36
Lacl Gas.	89	93
L E & W.	5	8
Do pf.	10¾	..
Ligg & M.	207	211
Do pf.	112½	..
L-W Bis.	30	31
Do 1st pf	100	..
Do 2d pf.	..	94¾
Lorill Co.	160	170
Do pf.	112½	115½
M'kay Cos.	72	75
Do pf.	67	68
Man Beach	2	4
Man Elev.	125	129
M Dep Sts.	..	56
Do pf.	..	96½
Mer Mar.	¾	1
Do pf.	4	7
Mex P pf.	69	76
M & St L.	10	11
Do pf.	..	27
M, St P & S S M pf.	..	130
Do l l.	75	81
M, K & T pf.	26	30
Mor & Es.	158	170
M Pow pf.	..	99½
N, C & St L.	..	133
Nat En pf	78	90
Nat Lead.	44¾	46
Do pf.	105	108
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	24
Do 2d pf.	4½	7
N Y A B.	56	60
N Y, L & W.	111	121
Norf South.	..	25½
N & W pf.	84	86
Ont Min.	2	3
Pabst B pf	..	110
P T & T pf.	87	90
Peo & E.	4	6
Pett-Mull.	12	20
P, C, C & St L.	70	72
Do pf.	95	105
Pitts C pf.	82½	84¼
P, Ft W & C	151	..
Pitts S pf.	..	82
Pr St C pf.	..	101
Pub S Cor.	..	106
P'man Co.	152	153½
Q'ksil'r pf.	1¼	1¾
Rdg 1st pf.	84	86
Rumely (M) Co pf.	..	16
St L & S Fran.	1½	2½
Do 1st pf	6	12
Do 2d pf.	2¾	3½
St L S W.	..	17
Do pf.	..	37
Sears-R	184½	186
S-S S & I.	25	27
So P R S pf.	..	100
Stand M.	43	46
Do pf.	67½	69½
Tex Pac.	11¼	11¾
T P L Tr.	96	..
T, St L & West	1½	3½
Und Type.	..	70
Do pf.	..	102
U B & P pf	22	31
Un Cig M.	40	42
Do pf.	99	103½
Un Dr G.	..	40
Do pf.	41	51
U S C I P	8	9
Do pf.	32	..
U S I A.	16	25
Do pf, ex div	..	73
U S R & Imp	..	48
Va-Car C.	17¼	17½
Do pf.	80⅛	92
Va R & P.	..	48
Do pf.	..	96¾
Vul Det.	..	11
Wabash	½	¾
W E & M 1st pf.	116	118
Weym-B.	..	280
Do pf.	108	115
W & L E.	2	3½
Do 1st pf	8	15
Wis Cent.	30	38
W'w'th (F W)	90¾	..

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15, '15	100⅛	100⅜	3.10
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1915	100¼	100⅝	3.75
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	100½	100¾	4.85
Am. Tob., sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅞	101¼	4.20
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec. 15, '15	100	100½	5.85
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec. 15, '16	99½	99⅞	6.15
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec. 15, '17	99½	99⅞	6.10
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.90
Beth. Steel	5	Jun. 11, '15	100⅜	100½	3.80
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	98⅝	99⅛	5.40
Con. Gas	6	June, 1915	101½	101⅞	3.00
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2, '24	101⅝	102⅛	5.60
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	89¼	90¼	7.50
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99⅝	99⅞	5.50
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94	96	7.05
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99¼	99⅝	6.55
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	97⅞	98½	6.90
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	95½	96¼	7.30
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	100⅝	101	4.90
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	99⅝	100	4.50
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	95½	97	14.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100¼	100½	5.25
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '15	100	100⅛	2.75
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1915	98¾	99½	8.00
L. S. & M. S.		June, 1915	4.50	4.00	..
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100	100¼	4.60
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100	100⅛	4.85
Mich. Central	4½	Mar. 2, '15	100	100⅛	3.00
M. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	99	100	6.00
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	90½	91¼	10.05
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1915	99⅞	100	5.00
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	99½	99⅞	4.90
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15, '15	99⅝	100	5.00
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	99¾	100	5.00
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1915	96	97½	12.50
Pac. G. & El.	5	Mar. 25, '15	100	100¼	4.10
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	99⅝	99½	3.70
P. S. Corp. of New Jersey	5	Mar., 1916	95¼	96¾	6.10
Seaboard A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	96	98	5.75
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	98¼	99	5.99
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97½	98¼	5.75
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	98¾	99½	6.85
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1916	94	95½	8.50
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	96	98¼	8.35
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	100	100½	5.75
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	96⅞	97⅞	5.85
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	97⅞	99	6.50

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Move Upward on a Smaller Volume of Business in the Curb Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 114,122 shares of stock and $243,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 19,350; oils, 1,152, and mining, 93,620. In addition there were sales of 37,100 rights. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	Cor. R. & H.	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
210	Kel.-Sp. Tire	78	78	77	77
380	Kel.-Sp. Tire, new 1st pf.	78	80	78	79½
80	Kel.-Sp. Tire, new 2d pf.	100	101⅝	100	101⅝
180	Nat. Cl. & S.	45½	46¾	45½	46¾
2,500	Sterling Gum	4	4	3⅞	4
400	Tob. Prod. pf.	86½	88	86½	87½
6,200	U. C. S., new	9⅝	9¾	9½	9⅝
300	U.C.S. pf., new	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	11¼
2,500	U. P. S. Corp.	17⅝	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞
4,500	U. P. S., new	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1,400	†World Film	5	5⅛	4⅞	5

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25,000	*Al. G. M. rts	22	25	15	22
11,400	Chi., M. & St. Paul rts	⅛	5-32	3-32	⅛
700	Det. Ed. rts	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	Anglo-Am. Oil	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
15	Buckeye P. L.	115	115	115	..
1	Crescent P. L.	43	43	43	+1
350	Ill. P. L., w. i.	145	139	140	+2
128	Nat. Transit	38	37	37	− ½
7	N. Y. Transit	228	227	227	+7
150	Ohio Oil	144	140	140	−3
5	Prai'e O. & G.	457	457	457	+2
100	Pierce O., new	16¼	15⅞	16	+ ¼
2	Solar Refining	255	255	255	..
2	S. Penn. Oil	282	280	280	..
42	S. Oil of Cal.	311	308	310	−1
5	S. Oil of Ky.	254	251	254	+4
10	S. Oil of N. J.	401	400	400	..
200	S. Oil of N. Y.	200	200	200	..
25	Union T. Line	84	84	84	+1
10	Vacuum Oil	199	198	199	−1

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
12,000	*†Atlanta	38	39	37	38
8,500	*Booth	16	17	16	17
15,000	†Blue Bell	5	5¼	5	5¼
500	Braden Cop.	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
100	Buff. Mines	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,000	Cons. Nev.-U.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,000	*C. O. D. Con.	7	7¼	7	7¼
1,800	Crown Res.	68	68¾	56¼	68
700	*Florence	50	50	48	48
150	Goldf'd Cons.	1½	1½	1½	1½
9,700	Gold. Merger	28½	28½	28	29
20	Greene-Can.	24½	24½	24½	24½
100	Halifax Ton.	30	30	30	30
500	Iron Blos'm	1 3-32	1 3-32	1 3-32	1 3-32
16,700	Jumbo Ext.	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞	2
1,000	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4¾
4,700	†Kewanas	23½	26	22½	26
100	La Rose	½	½	½	½
2,500	Lone Star	9½	11	9	11
1,300	*McK.-Darr.	55	57	55	55
1,500	*North Star	16	16	15½	16
8,000	*†Oro	10	12	10	11
1,000	*Silver Pick	12	12	12	12
800	Std. Silver-L.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
600	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Tono. Exten.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3,500	*Ton. Merger	30	32	30	32
500	*Tono. Mont.	35	35	35	35
250	W. End Con.	56	56	53	53
1,000	*W. End Ext.	3	3	3	3

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$175,000	C., M. & St. P. cnv. 5s	101	101⅝	100⅞	101¼
65,000	C. & N. 5s	107⅝‡	107	107⅝	107⅝
2,000	G. of A. 6s, c	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1964	99	99¼	99	99

*Sell cents per share. †Unlisted. ‡Odd lots.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Jan. 8. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 7. Bid.	Asked.
B.-Am. T. Co., ordin.	17½	18¼	17¼	18
B.-A. T. Co., or. b'r.	17½	18¼	17⅞	18⅜
Electric Boat	20	26	20	26
Electric Boat pf.	38	45	38	45
Houston Oil	10½	11½	9¾	10½
Inter. Rub. T. ctfs.	5½	6	5½	6
Lehigh V. C. S. Co.	160	170	160	170
Manhattan Transit	½	¾	½	¾
Marconi of Am.	2⅛	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝
Natl. C. & S. pf.	94	95	94	95
Riker & Heg., new	6½	7	6½	7
Savoy Oil	6	7	6	7
Unit. C. S. Co. of Am	94¼	96	94¼	96
U. C. S. Co. of A. pf.	110	112	110	112
Wayland Oil & Gas	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	4¼
Willys Overland	86	88	86	88
Willys Overland pf.	9	94	9	94

MINING STOCKS.

	Jan. 8. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 7. Bid.	Asked.
Beaver Consol.	21	23	21	23
Butte & New York	½	1	½	1
Caribou Cobalt	60	70	60	70
Combination Fraction	7	8	7	8
Con. Ariz. Smelting	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Diamond Black Butte	5	6	5	6
El Paso Con.	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
Gold Hill	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Greenwater	4	5	4	5
Mines of America	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
Nevada Hills	29	32	30	32
Nipissing Mines Co.	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
North Butte Dev.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Pacific Smelters	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tonopah Mining	7⅛	8	7⅛	7⅞
Tularosa	¼	½	¼	½
Tuolumne Copper	20	25	20	25
Wettlaufer Silver M.	5	7	5	7
White Knob Cop. pf.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Yukon Gold Mines	2⅛	2½	2⅛	2½

BONDS.

	Jan. 8. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 7. Bid.	Asked.
Alaska G. M. 6s, w. i.	107			
Braden Copper 6s	131	135	131	135
Can. Pac. 6% notes	101	101¼	101	101¼
Chi. El. 5s	94	98	94	98
Argentine Gov. 6s, A.	100	100¼	100	100¼
Argentine Gov. 6s, B.	99½	99⅞	99¼	99⅝
N. Y. City 4¼s, '60	98⅜	99	98⅜	99
N. Y. City 4¼s, '62	98⅜	99	98⅜	99

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	327	331
American Light & Traction pf.	109	111
Adirondack Electric Power	12	15
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	41	45
†American Gas & Electric	88	90
†American Gas & Electric pf.	47	49
American Power & Light	62	65
American Power & Light pf.	82	*85
American Public Utilities	35	45
American Public Utilities pf.	65	68
American Waterworks & Electric	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	15	17
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	49	53
Cities Service	40	43
Cities Service pf.	50	52
Colorado Power	13½	15
Colorado Power pf.	85	90
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	54	56
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	79	81
Denver Gas & Electric Gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	34	50
Elec. Bond & Sh. Co pf.	97	100
Empire District Electric 5s	..	69
Empire District Electric pf.	..	70
Federal Light & Traction	10	16
Federal Light & Traction pf.	46	52
Gas & Electric Securities	..	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	..	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Pow.	11	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	50	*53
Northern States Power	20	21
Northern States Power pf.	79	*82
Ozark Power & Water	..	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	41	42
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	81	82
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	17	20
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	67	70
Southern California Edison	74	78
Southern California Edison pf.	88	91
†Standard Gas & Electric	5½	7
†Standard Gas & Electric pf.	16½	18
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	6	8
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	34	40
United Light & Rys.	45	48
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	69	71
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	65	68
Utah Securities	14¼	16
Western Power	12½	14
Western Power pf.	54	58

*Ex dividend. †Par value $50.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	33.25	33.85	32.50	33.50
Lead	3.65	3.70	3.75	3.85
Iron, No. 2 X fdy.	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Spelter	5.90	5.95	5.80	5.90
Antimony	16.00	17.00	16.00	17.00

Price for iron is dollars per ton, other commodities cents per pound. London market quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	59	15	.	58	15	.
Copper, futures	59	17	6	59	..	.
Tin, spot	150	..	.	148	10	.
Tin, futures	145	..	.	148	10	.
Lead	18	15	.	19	..	.
Spelter	28	10	.	28	7	6

THE BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	1.00
Bay S. G.	.12	.13
Begole	1⅜	1½
Bohemia	1	1⅛
Bost. Ely.	.15	.20
Butte & L.	.22	.24
Calaveras	.93	.97
Chief Con.	.80	.90
Cons. Cop.	1	1⅛
Cortez	.15	.30
Crown Res	.65	.75
Davis-D	.90	1.00
Eagle and Bluebell	.90	1 1-16
First Nat.	1 3-16	1¼
G'field	1 7-16	1½
Houghton	1½	2
Iron Blos.	1 1-16	1⅛
La Rose	.65	.72
Majestic	.17	.18
McK.-Dar.	.55	.57
Mex. Met.	.15	.16
M. of Am.	2⅜	2⅝
New Balt.	1⅜	1⅝
Nev.-Doug.	.75	.80
Ohio Cop.	.10	.11
Oneco	.80	.90
Stew't M.	1 7-16	1 9-16
So. Lake	4⅞	5
Un. V'de.	1⅞	1 15-16
Yukon	2⅜	2 7-16

French Loan Offered in England.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Bank of England announced today that it would receive tenders for £10,000,000 ($50,000,000) French Treasury one-year bills bearing five per cent. interest.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales Jan. 8, 1915	$2,497,000
Same day last year	3,083,000
Year to date	10,358,500
Same period last year	12,751,500
Average price and change 40 bonds	81.65 + .03
Same day last year	86.74 + .11

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	81.70	Jan. 5	81.51	Jan. 2
Same period last year	86.74	Jan. 9	86.40	Jan. 3
Year 1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

Rep of Cuba 5s, 1914
4,000....93¼
N Y State 4½s
20,000....108¼
N Y Canal 4s, 1960
5,000....100
N Y City 4s, 1959
1,000....96¼
4½s, May, 1957
2,000....104¼
4½s, 1963
2,000....104¼
1,000....104⅜
6,000....104⅜
Adams Express 4s
1,500....70½
Am Ag Ch cv 5s
1,000....100
Am Hide & L 6s
1,000....101
1,000....100¾
Am T & T col 4s
1,000....87½
1,000....87
Am T & T cv 4½s
10,000....97¼
15,000....97⅜
25,000....97⅜
12,000....97½
5,000....98
100,000....97⅝
5,000....97½
100,000....97¾
2,000....97⅝
Am Tobacco 4s
5,000....97¾
A, T & S F gen 4s
8,000....92¼
4,000....92⅜
16,000....92¼
1,000....92⅜
4,000....92¼
conv 4s, 1955
1,000....93¾
4,000....93¼
conv 4s, 1960
10,000....93¾
37,000....93⅝
adj 4s, stpd
500....82¾
Atl & Birm 4s
3,000....81
Atl Coast L, Lou & N col 4s
8,000....86
B & O gold 4s
6,000....89⅝
conv 4½s
6,000....84
15,000....83⅞
4,000....84
Beth Steel ext 5s
3,000....99
1,000....99¼
15,000....99
1st & ref 5s
3,000....86¾
2,000....86⅝
4,000....87
7,000....86⅞
B R T 5s, 1918
2,000....99
Bklyn U El 1st 5s
4,000....100
Cal Gas & El 5s
2,000....91¼
Cent Leather 5s
6,000....97½
16,000....97⅜
10,000....97½
Cent Pac gtd 4s
11,000....86½
500....86⅜
16,000....86⅝
6,000....87
2,000....87¼
2,000....87⅛
5,000....87¼
5,000....87⅛
8,000....87
Ches & O cv 4½s
4,000....71
Chi & Alton 3s
8,000....56
C, B & Q gen 4s
3,000....89¼
10,000....89¼
joint 4s
5,000....95¼
2,000....95⅜
1,000....95¼
60,000....95⅜
1,000....95½
5,000....95⅜
registered
2,000....95⅜
Ill Div 4s
1,000....93¼
3,000....93⅜
1,000....93¼
Ill Div 3½s
2,000....81½
Chi Gr Westn 4s
1,000....68¼
Chi, Rock I & P Ry ref 4s
5,000....67⅞
6,000....68
deb 5s
3,000....55¼
1,000....55
1,000....54½
5,000....54¼
1,000....53⅞
Chi Rwys 5s
2,000....96
C & N W gen 4s
1,000....90
C, R I & P gen 4s
1,000....82
C, R I & P R R 4s
10,000....22¼
1,000....22½
1,000....22
1,000....21¾
10,000....20
10,000....20¼
5,000....20½
16,000....21½
Cent Tr ctfs
1,000....21⅞
30,000....21¾
1,000....21½
3,000....21⅝
1,000....21¾
11,000....21
10,000....20¾
10,000....20
20,000....19¾
10,000....20
10,000....20¼
10,000....20
10,000....20⅛
3,000....20⅜
10,000....20⅝
10,000....20⅜
10,000....21
3,000....20⅞
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A
1,000....88
gen 4½s
1,000....99⅜
2,000....100
conv 4½s
8,000....94⅜
11,000....94¼
500....95
5,000....94⅝
Col & So 1st 4s
20,000....86
3,000....86⅜
2,000....86½
ref & ext 4½s
1,000....82½
Con Gas cv 6s, w i
20,000....111¼
52,000....111⅜
20,000....111¼
6,000....111⅜
4,000....111½
30,000....111⅜
45,000....111¼
1,500....111⅛
33,000....111¼
9,000....111⅜
500....111½
77,000....111⅜
4,000....111¼
67,000....111⅜
20,000....111⅛
Cumberld Tel 5s
3,000....95¾
2,000....95⅝
D & H deb 4s, 1916
1,000....99¼
15,000....99⅛
Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s
1,000....39
Erie 1st con 4s
1,000....81
cv 4s, Ser A
5,000....62¼
cv 4s, Ser B
15,000....64
8,000....64½
5,000....64¼
20,000....64⅛
Gen Motors 6s
12,000....101
Ga & A 1st con 5s
1,000....100¼
Green Bay & Wn deb Ctfs B
2,000....10
Hock Val 1st 4½s
1,000....93⅞
Hud & M 1st & ref 5s, Ser A
1,500....75¾
500....75½
4,000....75¼
4,000....75¾
5,000....75½
adj income 5s
6,000....27¾
5,000....27½
10,000....28
2,000....27⅞
10,000....28
6,000....28¼
500....28
1,000 c....28¼
6,000....28⅛
5,000....28¼
3,000....28⅜
24,000....28¼
10,000....28⅛
Ill Cent ref 4s
2,000....85¼
Indiana Steel 5s
3,000....99¼
Insp Con Cop cv 6s, 1919
1,000....95¼
5,000....95⅜
3,000....95¼
conv 6s, 1922
16,000....98¼
1,000....98⅜
Inter-Met 4½s
1,000....73¾
12,000....73⅞
4,000....73½
15,000....73⅞
4,000....73⅜
I R T 1st & ref 5s
1,000....98⅜
1,000....98¼
1,000....98⅜
10,000....98
1,000....97⅞
Iowa Cent ref 4s
1,000....37
K C, Ft S & M 6s
3,000....107
Kan City So 5s
1,000....90
Lack Steel 5s, 1915
2,000....99¼
Lacl Gas L of St L 1st 5s
3,000....100½
1,000....100⅜
ref & ext 5s
5,000....97½
Lake S & Mich S 4s, 1928
2,000....91
4s, 1931
7,000....90
Ligg & Myers 5s
1,000....100½
19,000....100⅜
Lorillard Co 5s
4,000....100¼
L & N unfd 4s
10,000....92
N O & Mob 1st 6s
3,000....113⅝
St L Div 6s
3,000....106¼
Manhat Con 4s, tax exempt
10,000....88⅛
Mex Petrol 1st ref conv 6s, Ser C
1,000....96
Mo Pac 5s, 1917
5,000....90
National Tube 5s
5,000....98
N Or, Mob & C 5s
2,000....35
N Y Air Br 1st conv 6s
5,000....94
N Y Cent gen 3½s
7,000....80
N Y G, E L, H & Pow col tr 5s
7,000....101⅜
2,000....101¼
1,000....101⅜
pur money 4s
2,000....84½
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s
10,000....105
N Y Rys ref 4s
2,000....72
adj 5s
7,000....52⅜
12,000....53
10,000....53½
5,000....53¼
3,000....53⅜
5,000....53¼
5,000....53⅛
N Y Teleph 4½s
1,000....94⅝
1,000....95
N & W conv 4½s
10,000....102
Pocah C & C 4s
1,000....90
Nor Pacific 4s
11,000....89⅝
5,000....89⅞
2,000....89⅝
5,000....89¾
1,000....89⅝
Nor Pacific 3s
5,000....62⅝
Ontario Pow Co 1st s f 5s
1,000....94⅝
Ore R & N con 4s
1,000....90⅝
Ore S L 1st con 5s
1,000....103½
gtd ref 4s
3,000....89
7,000....88⅞
Ore-Wash R R & N 1st & ref 4s
5,000....83¼
O & Rome 2d 5s
1,000....100¼
Pac Tel & Tel 5s
1,000....95¼
Penn conv 3½s
53,000....99⅝
gtd 4½s
1,000....100⅜
Pub Serv C s f 5s
1,000....87
Ry Steel Spr, Latrobe Pl 1st 5s
10,000....95¼
St L, Ir M & So, Riv & Gulf 4s
1,000....67½
Reading gen 4s
17,000....92¾
5,000....92⅝
4,000....92⅞
St L & San Fran R R gen 5s
1,000....37
ref 4s, ctfs of dep, stamped
5,000....61⅝
St P, M & M 4½s
1,000....100¼
Seab Air L adj 5s
3,000....65¼
1,000....65⅜
S Bell T & T 1st 5s
8,000....97
So Pac col 4s
1,000....83½
conv 4s
32,000....80⅜
11,000....80⅛
1,000....80⅜
5,000....80⅜
4,000....80⅞
29,000....80⅝
conv 5s
1,000....96¼
13,000....96⅜
21,000....96⅜
500....97
17,000....96¾
2,000....96⅝
2,000....96⅝
17,000....96⅞
1,000....96⅝
13,000....96⅞
19,000....96⅝
1st ref 4s
3,000....85
Southn Ry 1st 5s
5,000....98½
13,000....98⅜
1,000....98½
gen 4s
20,000....64
10,000....64¼
25,000....64½
Stand Mills 1st 5s
2,000....89
Tenn Coal & Ir, Tenn Div 6s
1,000....101
Tenn Coal, Ir & Ry gen 5s
5,000....100
Texas Co conv 6s
20,000....99½
3,000....99¼
12,000....99½
3,000....99
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000....95¼
Third Av ref 4s
14,000....80
500....80
10,000....80¼
4,000....80½
adj 5s
7,000....76¼
1,000....76¼
10,000....76⅛
10,000....76⅝
500....76
10,000....76⅝
5,000....76⅜
5,000....76⅜
10,000....76½
25,000....76⅝
5,000....76⅝
1,000....77⅜
Union Pac 1st 4s
3,000....94⅝
11,000....95
1,000....94⅞
conv 4s
500....88⅝
U R Rs of S F 4s
1,000....54
4,000....54¼
U S R & Imp 5s
5,000....74
7,000....76
U S Rubber 6s
3,000....101½
7,000....101⅝
U S Steel C s f 5s
10,000....100⅝
3,000....100⅞
2,000....100⅝
2,000....100⅞
2,000....100⅞
1,000....100⅝
2,000....100⅞
8,000....101
2,000....101⅛
registered
500....100⅝
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s
2,000....90
Wabash 1st 5s
6,000....97
Wab R R ref & ext 4s
2,000....31
Westn Elec 5s
1,000....101
1,000....101⅛
1,000....101
1,000....101⅛
5,000....101
W Shore 4s, reg
1,000....89⅜
Westingh El & M 1st conv s f 5s
2,000....91

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Balt. Elec. pf	44	44	44	44
34	Bank of Com.	33	33	33	33
8	Citizens Bank	43	43	43	43
15	Con. Coal	92	92	92	92
2	F. & M. Bank	45	45	45	45
39	Fidelity & D.	138	138	138	138
200	Hous. O. ctfs	11	11	11	11
75	H. O. pf ctfs	54	54	54	54
15	Mer. T. & D.	170	170	170	170
110	M.-M. Nat. B.	30	30	30	30
50	Nor. Central	83¼	83¼	83	83⅛
22	Un. Rys. & E.	25	25	25	25
100	Way. O. & G.	4	4	4	4

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$700	A. C. Line con. 4s	82	82	82	82
2,000	Balt. Elec. 5s stamped	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1,000	Chicago Rys. 1st 5s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
400	City Balt. 3½s '54	85½	85½	85½	85½
500	City Balt. 3½s '45	85½	85½	85½	85½
4,000	C. B. 4s, '61	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1,000	Cleve. Elec. Illum. 1st 5s	100	100	100	100
4,000	Con. C. ref 5s	86⅞	86⅞	86⅝	86⅝
14,000	Con. P. 4½s	87½	87½	87½	87½
6,000	Ga. Caro. & Nor. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
2,000	Penn. W. & Power 5s	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
2,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s	82	82	82	82
2,000	Un. Rys. & E., inc. 4s	61½	61½	61½	61½
400	Un. Rys. & E. fdg. 5s	86⅜	86⅜	86¼	86¼

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Booth Fish. pf	72	72	72	72
55	Com. Edison	136¼	136¼	136¼	136¼
10	Hart S.&M. pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½
25	Inland Steel	159½	159½	159½	159½
10	Nat. Carb'n pf.	121	121	121	121
36	People's Gas	117¼	118¼	117¼	118¼
75	Pub. Service	77½	78	77½	78
9	Pub. Serv. pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½
4	Quaker Oats	230	230	230	230
8	Quaker O. pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½
50	Sears-Roeb'k	185⅝	185⅝	185⅝	185⅝
304	Swift & Co.	106	106¼	106	106¼
12	Un. Carbide	144	144½	144	144½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Chi. City Ry. 5s	98	98	98	98
10,000	Chi. Rys. 5s	96	96¼	96	96¼
3,000	Com. Edison 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2,000	Dia. Match 6s	102	102	102	102
5,000	Laclede G. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Met. Gold 4s	76	76	76	76
1,000	Met. G. ext. 4s	73	73	73	73
6,000	Ogden Gas 5s	92	92	92	92
2,000	Peo. Gas ref. 5s	100	100	100	100
5,000	Swift & Co. 5s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Amal. Cop.	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
10	B. R. T.	86	86	86	86
14	Bald. Loc. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½
56	Camb. Steel	45	45	45	45
31	Camb. S., sc	97½	97½	97½	97½
2	Cata'a 1st pf.	54	54	54	54
131	Elec. Sto. B.	48⅜	48½	48⅜	48½
115	Int'l Powd.	29	29	29	29
20	Ins. Co. of N. A.	22	22	22	22
10	Key. T., s.	14	14	14	14
10	Key. Tel. pf.	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
10	Lehigh Val.	67	67	67	67
10	Nevada Con.	12½	12½	12½	12½
10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	53	53	53	53
75	Nor. Cent.	83¼	83⅜	83¼	83⅜
249	Penn. R. R.	53 1-16	53⅛	52½	52⅝
55	Phil. Elec.	23⅞	24	23⅞	24
689	Phil. Co. sc.	91	91	91	91
25	Phil. Co. n. pf	39	39	39	39
2,160	P. R. T. ctfs.	11	11	11	11
4	Phil. Trac.	78½	78½	78½	78½
1	Reading	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
725	Tonop. Bel.	4 1-16	4 1-16	4 1-16	4 1-16
110	Tonop. Min.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
65	Un. Gas Imp.	81⅛	81⅛	81	81
365	U. S. Steel	51½	51⅝	51¼	51¼
177	Union Trac.	38½	39	38½	38⅝

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
1,000	B. L. 1st 5s	102	102	102	102
800	El. & P. 4s, c.	80⅝	81	80⅝	81
11,000	L. N. c 4½s	97½	97¾	97½	97½
3,000	Read. gen. 4s	93	93	93	93
1,000	R.-Jer. C. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
1,000	S.-Am. I. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Adventure	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5	Ahmeek	245	245	245	245
7,652	Alaska Gold	27	27⅜	26¼	26⅝
32,024	Alaska G. rts.	15c	23c	15c	21c
10	Allouez	35½	35½	35½	35½
355	Amalgamated	54⅛	55	54⅛	54¾
2,630	Am. Zinc	17½	18⅛	17½	18⅛
155	Ari. Com.	4½	4⅝	4 1-16	4 1-16
5	Butte & B.	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
3,715	Butte & Sup.	39¼	39½	39	39
240	Calumet & A.	54⅛	54½	54	54⅛
16	Calumet & H.	355	360	355	360
115	Chino	33⅜	34	33⅜	33⅝
30	Cop. Range	30½	31	30½	31
40	East Butte	9	9	8⅝	8⅝
125	Granby	58	58½	58	58½
60	Hancock	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝
30	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Keweenaw	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
20	Nevada Con.	12½	12½	12½	12½
155	New Arcadian	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
15	Nipissing	5½	5½	5½	5½
415	North Butte	23½	23½	23	23
135	North Lake	1½	1½	1½	1½
20	Old Colony	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
85	Osceola	67	67	67	67
225	Pond Creek	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12⅜
45	Ray Consol.	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16⅛
1	Shattuck	19	19	19	19
110	St. Mary's L.	28½	29	28½	29
15	Sup. & Bos.	1½	1½	1½	1½
60	Superior Cop.	23	23½	23	23½
250	Tamarack	27¼	28	27¼	27⅞
60	Trinity	3	3	3	3
50	U. S. Smelt.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
36	U. S. S. pf.	42	42½	42	42
700	Utah Apex	2	2	2	2
50	Utah Con.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
130	Utah Copper	50½	50½	50½	50½
25	Winona	2½	2½	2¼	2¼
55	Wolverine	35	35	34½	34½

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1	Atchison	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
90	Boston Elev.	95	95	95	95
520	Boston & Me.	27	27	24⅝	25¼
15	Bos. & S. pf.	50	50	50	50
1	Concord & M., Class 4	97	97	97	97
5	Mass. Elec. pf	54	54	54	54
297	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	54	54	52½	52⅞
8	Rutland pf.	20	20	20	20
3	Union Pacific	118	118	118	118
300	West E. S. R.	69½	69½	69½	69½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1	A. Agr. C. pf.	91	91	91	91
305	Am. P. Serv.	2½	2½	2	2
55	A. P. S. 2d pf	19	19	18½	19
70	Am. Sugar	104	105	104	104¼
41	Am. Sugar pf	113	113	112½	112½
1,068	Am. T. & T.	118	119	118	118¼
50	Am. W. pf.	78⅝	78⅝	78	78
25	A.G.&W.I. pf.	12	12	12	12
26	Edison	250	251	250	251
10	G. R. & E. pf	86	86	86	86
30	Gen. Elec.	141	141½	141	141½
48	Mass. Gas	85½	85⅝	85½	85⅝
13	New Eng. T.	133½	135	133½	135
162	Pullman	152	153½	152	153¼
55	Swift & Co.	106	106¼	106	106
50	Torrington	29	29	29	29
669	United Fruit	124⅜	125	124¼	124⅜
112	United S. M.	56	56	55⅞	55⅞
125	U. S. M. pf.	29½	29½	29¼	29¼
580	U. S. Steel	51⅛	51¼	51⅛	51⅛
5	U. S. Steel pf.	106½	106½	106⅜	106¼
150	West. Union	59	60	59	59¾
300	Wollaston Ld.	80c	85c	80c	81c

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Am. A. C. 5s.	99½	99½	99½	99½
2,000	A. T. & T. 4s	87	87	87	87
2,000	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	98⅜	98⅜	97⅞	97⅞
5,000	C.B.&Q. jt. 4s	95⅝	95⅝	95½	95½
4,000	C. B. & Q. D. ext. 4s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1,000	Chi. Jc. & S. Y. 5s, 1915	100	100	100	100
5,000	Chi. Jc. & S. Y. 4s, 1940	82	82	82	82
2,000	Cumb. Tel. 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½
2,000	M. G. 4½s, 1929	95	95	95	95
8,000	N.E.T. 5s, 1932	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
2,500	Western T. 5s	95	95½	95	95½

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Sewer P.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
20	Am. W. G. pf.	120	120	120	120
485	Crucible Steel	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	13¼
70	Crucible S. pf.	77	77⅜	77	77⅜
50	Ind. Brew.	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
77	Mfrs. L. & H.	49	49	49	49
125	Ohio Fuel Oil	14½	15	14½	15
60	Penn. R. R.	52⅝	52¾	52⅝	52¾
70	Pitts. Brew.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
20	Pitts. B. pf.	24	24	24	24
210	Pure Oil	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
500	Pitts. S. P.	13c	13c	13c	13c
25	Un. S. & S.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
15	West. A. B.	120	120	120	120
30	West. Elec.	35½	35½	35½	35½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Ind. Brew. 6s	61	61	61	61
1,000	Pitts. C. deb. 5s	90	90	90	90

100 Years A Commercial Bank

THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK

192 Broadway Cor. John St.

Capital and Surplus, $3,500,000
Resources, 30,000,000

Charter Member N. Y. Clearing House
Member Federal Reserve Bank

¶ The judgment and experience of the officers of this institution are backed by the combined judgment and experience of an able board of directors.

We Invite Your Account

Benjamin Franklin says: "No gains without pains."

TAKE the pains to weigh carefully the advantages of opening an account with this Company.

The many services we are able to offer our clients are briefly described in a booklet entitled "Trust Company Services," a copy of which we shall be glad to send to anyone interested.

Established 1888

Franklin Trust Company

New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Brooklyn Offices: 166 Montague Street, 569 Fulton Street

SAVINGS BANKS.

INCORPORATED 1827

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK

PIERREPONT and CLINTON STS., New Entrance—300 Fulton St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 4 Per Cent. Per Annum

will be credited to depositors January 1, 1915, (payable on and after January 20th,) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before January 9th will draw interest from January 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President.
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller.
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier.
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller.

The Williamsburgh Savings Bank

Broadway and Driggs Ave., Brooklyn.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 20th day of January, 1915, interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum will be paid to all depositors in this bank who on the first day of January, 1915, may be entitled thereto.

Money deposited before January 10th, 1915, will draw interest from January 1st.

ANDREW D. BAIRD, President.
CHARLES J. PASFIELD, Cashier.

BANK OPEN MONDAY EVE'G, 4 TO 7. Blanks for opening Accounts by Mail sent upon request.

Metropolitan Savings Bank

1 and 3 THIRD AVE. (opp. Cooper Institute).
CHARTERED 1852.
123RD DIVIDEND.

New York, December 8th, 1914.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1914, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. Per Annum will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 20TH, 1915.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 9th will draw interest from January 1st.

JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
E. SHERER, Sec. R. D. ANDREWS, Asst. Sec.

German Savings Bank IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Cor. 4th Ave. and 14th Street

New York, December 7th, 1914.

Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1914, on all sums entitled thereto under the by-laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) dollars, and will be payable after January 20th.

Deposits made on or before January 9th, 1915, will draw interest from January 1, 1915.

ALFRED ROELKER, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue

Jan. 1, 1915, dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 9 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R BRINCKERHOFF, Secty.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
109TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after January 18th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending December 31st, 1914, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before January 9th will draw interest from January 1st.

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1914, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after Jan. 18th, 1915.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 9th will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1915.

H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE R. DUNNING, Secretary.

Japanese Government bonds, 4½s, at 70; investor forced to sell. W 174 Times.

WHEAT PRICES SOAR TO A NEW RECORD

Riotous Scene on Chicago Exchange as Crop Is Quoted at $1.41¾ a Bushel.

MAY HAVE TO TURN TO CORN

Question of Feeding Two Continents on Our Supply Becomes Vital—Some Would Bar Export.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—May wheat soared today to the unprecedented price of $1.41¾ a bushel, amid riotous scenes on the Board of Trade, and after a day of tension on the part of traders closed at $1.40¾. The warring nations are making so great a demand on this country for wheat that conservative operators predicted that the crop would sell for $1.50 a bushel. A few large grain brokerage houses even go further by stating that a standard price of $1.75 will be ultimately reached.

The opening of the Dardanelles, releasing the many millions of bushels of Russian wheat, which cannot now be shipped, will be the first signal for a break in American prices, it was promised. Argentina made her first shipments this week, exporting only 40,000 bushels, compared with 288,000 bushels last year at this time.

Julius Barnes, a New York and Duluth exporter, was on the Chicago Exchange today and reported France and Italy still coming after wheat regardless of prices. An immense trade in wheat futures forced the price up in the Chicago pit. Eleventh-hour investors bought heavily and there were many important sales made on the bulges.

Export sales of wheat from the United States today were reported as 1,600,000 bushels, in addition to 750,000 bushels of corn and 500,000 bushels of oats. The business was limited by the offerings, as exporters feared to make sales until they felt sure of getting the grain in the country. Farmers were offered $1.25 a bushel for wheat in many sections, but were not disposed to sell.

The remarkably strong cash wheat situation impressed the trade more than any other feature, particularly the strength displayed by Kansas interior markets, where the wheat surplus is supposed to be stored.

Leaders from outside points on Exchange today were predicting that if wheat goes much higher there will be a general turning to corn in place of wheat bread, both in this country and in Europe.

Resolutions calling upon Congress to place an embargo upon the export of wheat and flour will be introduced at the next meeting of the Chicago Retail Grocers and Butchers' Association. S. Westerfeld, Chairman of the Trades Relations Committee of the National Association, plans to inaugurate a new fight against the high cost of food on more aggressive lines than the war of agitation, which brought down the "high cost of living" late last Summer.

One well-known expert put the breadstuff situation this way: "It is not so much a question of price for wheat as a question of supply. Will there be enough to feed two continents? If wheat goes to $2, it will mean eating of corn as never before."

Flour was sold to grocers and bakers at from $7 to $7.10 a barrel today, and the market of elevated prices was declared to be "firmer" than last August and September, when the first series of high marks was reached.

The Chicago Police Department has tackled the bread problem. The police have undertaken to bake their own bread. Hereafter, it was announced today, the Bridewell will bake all the bread for prisoners both there and at the police stations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Department of Justice officials expressed interest tonight in reports that the price of a loaf of bread was about to jump from five to six cents in New York, Chicago and possibly other large cities. No complaints have reached the department, however, and no immediate action is contemplated.

It is realized at the department that with wheat far above normal figures bakers undoubtedly have been forced to face the prospect of higher flour. Officials are interested, however, in learning whether there is any conspiracy among bakers over the country to effect a raise in price of their commodity. Concerted action that involved bakers in different states would allow prosecution under the anti-trust act.

Several years ago the department began an investigation to see if there was any ground for believing that there was a bakers' trust. At that time it was understood that at least forty cities were involved in the operations of the reported combination. No action ever was taken as a result of the investigations then.

HAS LOWEST DISCOUNT RATE

Federal Reserve Board Makes Test in San Francisco District.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Federal Reserve Board today approved the application from the Reserve Bank at San Francisco for a discount rate of 4 per cent. This is the first bank to get a rate under the per cent.

Except in the South, the national banks have been so plentifully supplied with cash as a result of the contraction in commercial demands that there has been little need for making use of the rediscounting privileges of the Reserve Banks. The Board decided to allow San Francisco to try the lower rate, and it is not unlikely that further reductions will be permitted if the banks desire to experiment. The Board has not yet received the protest which certain Chicago bankers are said to have made against the Fortuna and George M. Reynolds.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Franklin Society

4½ PER CENT

FINANCIAL.

DISTRICT TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANY OF NEW YORK CITY.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

Philadelphia, January 7, 1915.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO

The Oldest in this Country and the Largest in Capital and Surplus

Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000

The first policy written in this country guaranteeing the payment of a mortgage was issued by this Company on June 30th, 1892.

Since then we have guaranteed first mortgages aggregating $550,000,000. There are still under guarantee $245,000,000, and we have paid back to investors $305,000,000. On all this vast amount no investor has ever waited for his interest or lost a dollar of his principal. This is a record which no other line of investment ever has had.

We have the Guaranteed First Mortgage security in such form that you can at any time invest any amount.

DIRECTORS

Frank Bailey	Clarence H. Kelsey
Thomas F. Balfe	Alfred E. Marling
Charles S. Brown	Ranald H. Macdonald
Wesley C. Bush	William F. Patterson
Julien T. Davies	Frederick Potter
William L. De Bost	F. De Hass Simonson
Richard M. Hoe	John W. Sterling
George S. Ingraham	Felix M. Warburg
Remsen Johnson	Ellis D. Williams
Martin Joost	Robert B. Woodward

OFFICERS

Clarence H. Kelsey - President	William B. Clarke - - Secretary
Martin Joost - - Vice-Pres.	Harold W. Hoyt - Asst. Treas.
Frank Bailey - 2nd Vice-Pres.	Randall Salisbury Asst. Secretary
John L. Sherwood 3rd Vice-Pres.	Frank E. Hurley Asst. Secretary
Joseph H. Ward 4th Vice-Pres.	Edgar I. Hillary Asst. Secretary
Clinton D. Burdick - Treasurer	Herbert C. Bothwell Asst. Secretary

Offices

176 Broadway, New York

175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn 350 Fulton Street, Jamaica

Your Income Tax

Individuals subject to the income tax must prepare and file with the Internal Revenue Department, not later than March first, 1915, a personal report of actual income for the year ending December 31, 1914.

Our Income Tax Department will be pleased to supply you with the necessary form which you are required to use (No. 1040 *revised*), and, if you so desire, assist you in preparing your report.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

Fifth Avenue Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St. London Office, 33 Lombard St., E. C.

Capital and Surplus, - - $30,000,000

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street

Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue

New York.

LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.

PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7

Travelers' Letters of Credit, Foreign Exchange.

Administrator Guardian

Second National Bank

Fifth Avenue and 28th Street

Established 1863

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $4,000,000

Situated in the heart of the new wholesale district, has unsurpassed facilities for handling *commercial* as well as individual accounts, and invites the attention of those seeking a strong and conservative depositary.

DIRECTORS

John W. Aitken	Percy A. Rockefeller
Daniel A. Davis	William A. Simonson
H. Blanchard Dominick	John J. Sinclair
Frank A. Munsey	Louis C. Stark
Edward H. Pfeiffer	James A. Stillman
Dwight S. Richardson	Percy S. Straus

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

(No. 1,356.)

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Citizens Central National Bank of New York,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 31, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$20,965,499.87
Overdrafts, unsecured		523.99
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		1,655,100.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits (par value)		100,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c., on hand, (other than stocks,) including premiums on same		297,000.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$243,900	
Less amount unpaid	203,500	
	40,500	
All other stocks, including premium on same	43,500	84,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		1,602,316.48
Due from banks and bankers, (other than above)		2,082,821.97
Outside checks and other cash items	$158,284.62	
Fractional currency	2,449.90	
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		141,734.01
Exchanges for Clearing House		152,041.72
Notes of other national banks		1,472,815.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		238,000.00
Specie	$2,059,116.50	
Legal-tender notes	57,041.60	
		2,707,157.50
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund, (subscribed, $500,190,) less amount, if any, returned to subscriber		87,588.33
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		77,755.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		70,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		183,229.50
Total		$32,457,888.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		10,000,000.00
Undivided profits		3,007,912.45
Circulating notes		3,550,000.00
Due to banks and bankers, (other than above)		54,055,505.71
Dividends unpaid		200,036.00
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check		48,423,207.40
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		734,000.00
Certified checks		1,206,004.15
Cashier's checks outstanding		2,209,695.79
United States deposits		1,580,441.82
Postal savings deposits		235,000.00
State and municipal deposits		982,894.52
Time deposits:		
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days		513,000.00
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice		15,000.00
		119,121,855.42
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		30,000.00
Other bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		905,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated: Time acceptances		14,346.42
Total		$181,413,170.97

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, MAURICE H. EWER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

M. H. EWER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of January, 1915.

WM. E. DOUGLAS, Notary Public, N. Y. County.

Correct—Attest:

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT,
FRANCIS H. APPLETON,
JOHN G. MILBURN, } Directors.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN,

at Brooklyn, in the State of New York, at the close of business Dec. 31, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,758,083.92
Due from banks and bankers		
Cash in vault		
Due from Clearing House		
		$6,758,083.92

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits		1,000,000.00
Deposits		4,758,083.92
		$6,758,083.92

State of New York, County of Kings, ss.:

I, [illegible], President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible], President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of January, 1915.

[illegible], Notary Public, Kings County.

Correct—Attest:

[illegible], Directors.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM. An election for Trustees to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Asylum, 176 West 13th St., on Monday, January 11, 1915, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. Nominations for Trustees may be made by any member of the Corporation by delivering to the Secretary, at least ten days before the election, the name in writing of the person to be nominated.

CHARLES D. HILLS,
HENRY B. CHASE,
HENRY N. HITT, Secretary.

THE ALLIED FIRES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Allied Fires will be held at the office of the Company, 115 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, January 12, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

FRANK PARKER, Secretary.

THE GERMANIA BANK

of the City of New York.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank will be held at its banking house, No. 190 Bowery, New York City, on Tuesday, January 12, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

LEWIS LOVE, Cashier.

J. H. STEARNS & COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, January 12, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN DONAHUE, Secretary.

CHARLES T. BARNEY CO., INC.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 12, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Harriman National Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 44 Exchange Place, New York City, on Tuesday, January 12, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.

EDWARD NORTON, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Hanover National Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 70 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, January 12, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.

CHARLES H. WARREN, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Bowery National Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 124 Bowery, New York City, on Tuesday, January 12, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN BURLINGHAM, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Fifth National Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 44 Exchange Place, New York City, on Tuesday, January 12, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.

CHARLES H. WARREN, Cashier.

WHAT DO YOU WANT TO BUY?

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

(No. 1,361.)

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 31st, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$39,381,612.28
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		25,134.34
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		3,580,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		$1,645,500.00
Other bonds to secure postal savings		385,000.00
		2,030,500.00
Bonds, securities, &c., on hand, (other than stocks,) including premiums on same		319,284.58
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$240,000	
Less amount unpaid	90,000	
	$150,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	133,869.89	283,869.89
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		2,620,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		6,765,941.71
Due from banks and bankers, (other than above)		6,832,390.55
Outside checks and other cash items	$14,464.71	
fractional currency	4,450.00	18,965.26
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		333,586.22
Exchanges for Clearing House		10,756,803.11
Notes of other national banks		450,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		2,985.00
Specie	$9,214,878.75	
Legal-tender notes	762,785.00	
		9,977,460.75
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund, (subscribed $468,000,) less amount, if any, returned to subscriber $139,503		325,507.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		179,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		940,500.00
Due from customers on account of acceptances		14,346.42
Total		$134,413,179.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$10,000,000.00
Surplus fund		10,000,000.00
Undivided profits		3,007,912.45
Circulating notes		3,550,000.00
Due to banks and bankers, (other than above)		54,055,505.71
Dividends unpaid		200,036.00
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check		48,423,207.40
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		734,000.00
Certified checks		1,206,004.15
Cashier's checks outstanding		2,209,695.79
United States deposits		1,580,441.82
Postal savings deposits		235,000.00
State and municipal deposits		982,894.52
Time deposits:		
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days		513,000.00
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice		15,000.00
		119,121,855.42
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		30,000.00
Other bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		905,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated: Time acceptances		14,346.42
Total		$134,413,179.87

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of January, 1915.

WM. V. A. POE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

CHARLES A. MUNN,
ROBT. B. HIRSCH,
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, } Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

(No. 1,250.)

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE MECHANICS & METALS NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 31, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$24,950,022.08
Overdrafts, unsecured		366.07
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		$5,000,000.00
Commercial paper deposited to secure circulation, (book value)		1,250,000.00
Other securities deposited to secure circulation, (book value)		2,737,500.00
		8,987,500.00
U. S. bonds to secure postal savings (par value)		40,000.00
Other bonds to secure postal savings		1,326,214.85
Customers' liability under letters of credit		1,329,047.90
Customers' liability under accepted foreign drafts		5,099,733.64
Bonds, securities, &c., on hand, (other than stocks,) including premiums on same		9,580,447.89
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$1,200,000	
Less amount unpaid	800,000	
	$120,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	29,074.53	149,074.53
Banking house		1,400,342.86
Other real estate owned		3,024,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		3,053,220.21
Due from banks and bankers		5,271,481.95
Outside checks and other cash items	$108,936.19	
fractional currency	35,972.45	144,908.64
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		490,962.94
Exchanges for Clearing House		13,046,325.02
Notes of other national banks		90,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		10,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$11,121,484.19	
Legal-tender notes	550,000.00	
		11,671,484.19
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund, (subscribed $494,014,90,) less amount, if any, returned to subscriber		280,708.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		225,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		250,000.00
Total		$122,122,220.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		5,000,000.00
Undivided profits		$3,710,736.69
Reserved for taxes		6,052.84
Reserved for interest		56,402.16
		3,773,211.20
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid		365,218.54
Circulating notes		3,407,992.75
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit		95,000.00
		3,312,992.75
Letters of credit		7,935,000.00
Due to banks and bankers		1,329,047.90
Dividends unpaid		1,067.75
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check		48,143,815.23
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		3,010,892.91
Certified checks		5,947,052.72
Cashier's checks outstanding		709,717.99
United States deposits		1,816,731.00
Postal savings deposits		936,052.71
Time deposits:		
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days		450,000.00
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice		1,455,800.91
		120,023,063.47
Other bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		3,127,500.00
Bills payable, including obligations representing money borrowed		3,080,733.94
Total		$122,122,220.30

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JOSEPH P. HOWLEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOS. P. HOWLEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of January, 1915.

HENRY AUMANN, Jr., Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

CHARLES W. SABIN,
GUY MORRISON, } Directors.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Commercial Trust Company

BROADWAY AND FORTY-SECOND STREET

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, January 12, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

J. G. HEMINWAY, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 130 East 15th Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 12, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

GEORGE B. WEST, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of the Manhattan Company will be held at the banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 12, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

HENRY W. DE FOREST, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the National City Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 52 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 12, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

FRANK VANDERLIP, President.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

(No. 1481.)

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 31, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$176,037,294.55
Overdrafts secured and unsecured		1,852.72
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		2,913,750.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation purchased with agreement to resell		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds loaned		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		448,408.71
Premium on U. S. bonds		1,500.00
Bonds, securities, etc.		41,948,982.15
Capital set aside for South American branch		1,000,000.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		500,850.00
Securities purchased with agreement to resell		447,200.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		4,867,926.37
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		5,000,000.00
Due from banks and bankers		18,906,070.15
Copper, nickel, and other coin		271,035.15
Bills and fractional currency		20,548,625.35
Exchanges for Clearing House		703,673.44
Checks on other banks in this city or town		190,115.00
Notes of other national banks		267,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		
Lawful Reserve, viz.:		
Specie in vault	$41,471,772.20	
Legal-tender notes	20,070,000.00	
Deposit in Federal Reserve Bank	22,194,138.02	
		84,735,911.22
Gold bullion		2,317,760.00
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund, (subscribed)	$2,000,000.00	
Less amount returned to subscriber	1,126,582.00	
		873,418.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		135,637.50
Due from U. S. Treasurer		154,000.00
Total		$375,125,904.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$25,000,000.00
Surplus fund		25,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		9,809,883.92
National bank notes outstanding		2,913,750.00
Due to banks and bankers	$128,089,598.41	
Dividends unpaid	1,885.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	148,298,599.07	
Demand certificates of deposit	5,503,899.98	
Certified checks	2,581,517.12	
Cashier's checks outstanding	4,452,908.97	
State and municipal deposits	6,632,325.29	
Time certificates of deposit	161,000.00	
		295,763,334.84
U. S. deposits borrowed		5,362,550.00
Bills payable, including obligations representing money borrowed		4,281,568.02
Acceptances based on imports and exports		4,038,365.32
Letters of credit		4,417,016.97
Other liabilities		894,136.19
Total		$375,125,204.23

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, EDWD. GREGORY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. E. GREGORY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of January, 1915.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:

EDWIN S. MARSTON,
J. P. GRACE,
ROBERT S. LOVETT, } Directors.

(No. 93.)

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 31, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$10,908,496.40
Overdrafts, unsecured		3,233.59
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		$535,000.00
Other securities deposited to secure circulation (book value)	$50,647.79	1,535,647.79
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits (par value)		50,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		50,000.00
U. S. bonds loaned		200,000.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$180,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	150,000.00	
	30,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	917,065.00	947,065.00
Banking house		1,171,985.99
Customers' liability under letter of credit		59,522.00
Due Federal Reserve Bank		1,000,000.00
Due from banks and bankers (other than above)		1,723,521.89
Outside checks and other cash items	$21,284.07	
fractional currency	2,895.05	104,050.84
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		16,056.80
Exchanges for Clearing House		633,382.17
Notes of other national banks		94,225.00
Federal Reserve notes		9,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,038,707.04	
Legal-tender notes	797,177.00	
		1,845,884.04
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund (subscribed, $99,810) less amount, if any, returned to subscriber	$25.00	54,977.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		24,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		10,000.00
Total		$20,614,027.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,085,872.37	
Reserved for taxes	5,113.08	
	1,090,985.45	
Less current expenses and taxes paid	79,925.40	1,011,060.05
Circulating notes		522,400.00
Due to banks and bankers		6,000,000.00
Dividends unpaid		7,560.00
Individual deposits subject to check		10,487,145.32
Demand certificates of deposit		110,000.00
Certified checks		139,700.00
Cashier's checks outstanding		80,078.00
United States deposits		99,275.40
		13,961,983.83
U. S. deposits borrowed		50,000.00
Other liabilities		25,000.00
Total		$20,614,027.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits		184,907.02
Circulating notes		$493,000.00
Due to banks and bankers (other than above)		4,206,401.07
Certificates of deposit		23,000.00
Certified checks		22,000.00
Cashier's checks outstanding		134.06
United States deposits		1,000.00
Postal savings deposits		25,000.00
Time certificates of deposit		11,000.00
		4,781,477.14
Rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank		100,000.00
Total		$5,727,980.07

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

(No. 8,826.)

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BRONX NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Dec. 31st, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$585,290.53
Overdrafts, unsecured		10,000.21
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		50,000.00
Other bonds to secure postal savings		1,333.33
Premium on bonds for circulation		1,333.33
Bonds, securities, etc., on hand, (other than stocks,) including premiums on same	$101,251.50	
Bonds, securities, etc., pledged as collateral for State or other deposits, (U. S. postal savings excluded)	36,562.50	137,813.99
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$24,300.00	
Less amount unpaid	20,250.00	4,050.00
Banking house	$73,245.33	
Furniture and fixtures	7,135.14	80,380.47
Other real estate owned		11,700.07
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		70,447.53
Due from banks and bankers, (other than above)		78,795.75
Fractional currency		2,653.91
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		4,111.00
Exchanges for Clearing House		6,898.58
Notes of other national banks		84,240.44
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		20,000.00
Specie	$22,435.00	
Legal-tender notes	89,105.00	
		111,540.00
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund, (subscribed)	4,000.00	
Less amount, if any, returned to subscriber	1,215.00	2,785.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		2,500.00
Foreign exchange		22,794.63
Total		$1,094,905.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		205,000.00
Undivided profits	$57,268.83	
Reserved for taxes	251.62	
Reserved for interest	1,179.16	
	$58,727.61	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	197.97	58,529.64
Circulating notes	$50,000.00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	2,800.00	47,200.00
Due to banks and bankers (other than above)	$74,850.87	
Dividends unpaid	4,610.00	
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	$71,804.52	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	98,439.50	
Cashier's checks outstanding	4,947.44	
Postal savings deposits	5,823.85	
		1,084,375.48
Rediscount with Federal Reserve Bank		74,500.00
Bills payable, including obligations representing money borrowed		75,000.00
Total		$1,094,905.13

State of New York, County of Bronx, ss.:

I, HARRY KOLBE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HARRY KOLBE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of January, 1915.

CHAS. A. WEBER, Notary Public, Bronx County, N. Y.

Correct—Attest:

A. WURZBACH,
CHARLES D. STEURER,
JOSEPH CLEMENS, } Directors.

(No. 341.)

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 31, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,964,407.96
Overdrafts, secured, $7,287.91; unsecured, $2,706.27		10,974.18
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		$250,000.00
Commercial paper deposited to secure circulation (book value)		149,455.34
Other securities deposited to secure circulation (book value)		272,425.00
		671,880.34
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits (par value)		1,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand (par value)		4,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc., on hand (other than stocks), including premiums on same		150,148.06
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$100,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	83,000.00	17,000.00
All other stocks, including premium on same		1,000.00
Furniture and fixtures		55,000.00
Other real estate owned		105,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		201,441.93
Due from banks and bankers (other than above)		13,936.15
Outside checks and other cash items	$11,284.07	
fractional currency	2,652.00	13,936.15
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		71,365.41
Exchanges for Clearing House		403,777.11
Notes of other national banks		100,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,113,000.00	
Legal-tender notes	50,000.00	1,163,000.00
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund (subscribed, $49,980;) less amount, if any, returned to subscriber, $14,800.50		33,654.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		2,500.00
Customers' liabilities, letters of credit		34,700.00
Total		$13,837,389.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits		256,889.33
Circulating notes		100,000.00
Due to banks and bankers (other than above)		1,471,442.80
Dividends unpaid		11,372.50
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	$8,543,239.00	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	98,443.03	
Certified checks	85,332.12	
Cashier's checks outstanding	26,736.17	
United States deposits	125,000.00	
State and municipal deposits	125,000.00	
		9,003,750.32
Time deposits:		
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days		10,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated: Letters of credit		34,700.00
Total		$13,837,389.33

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

(No. 8,815.)

REPOR

COTTON MARKET RESISTS PRESSURE

Slight Decline at First Yesterday, but Closing Prices Turned Firmer.

NET GAIN OF 10 TO 14 POINTS

Exports Show Bullish Tendency—88,512 Bales Total for the Day.

Cotton showed renewed tendency to resist pressure yesterday and after selling at a slight decline from the closing prices of Thursday turned firmer and made a net gain of 10 to 14 points. As usual on moderate depressions, there was further buying based on the theory that the price was in favor of purchases even if conditions appeared to be against an advance.

The news of the day furnished several items of bullish import. Exports reported to the Cotton Exchange late in the afternoon, with Charleston still to hear from, aggregated 88,512 bales. These shipments included about 37,000 bales to Great Britain and 40,000 bales to the Continent. The week established a new high record in exports for the season with a total of 339,000 bales, against 285,000 bales for the same week last year.

The New York Cotton Exchange made the into-sight for the week 516,227 bales, against 408,504 bales for the same week last year. The total for the season was 7,834,000 bales, against 10,652,000 for the same period last year.

The Census Bureau this morning will issue a report giving the amount of cotton ginned prior to Jan. 1. The figures will compare with 13,347,000 bales ginned to Jan. 1 last year and 14,317,000 bales for the big crop season of 1911. On account of the bad weather it is believed that the ginning may not run much in excess of 1911, thus indicating a falling off for the period.

Notwithstanding the difficulties in the way of shipments of cotton to Germany cargoes are still going forward to Bremen. Yesterday's exports included 7,000 bales from New York going to Bremen on the El Mar. The City of Savannah of the Savannah Line, with a cargo of more than 9,000 bales, sailed from Savannah yesterday for Rotterdam.

Exports of yarns and cloth from Great Britain during December amounted to 10,000,000 pounds, compared with 17,000,207 pounds last year. Exports of cloth were only 276,000,000 yards, against 530,692,000 yards in December last year.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady and unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, with 8c for middling upland. Sales, 200 bales. Delivered on contract, 200 bales.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	7.90	7.85	7.89@7.91	7.77@7.79
March	8.11	7.99	8.08@8.09	7.97@7.98
May	8.34	8.18	8.31@8.32	8.17@8.19
July	8.52	8.35	8.48@8.50	8.35@8.36
October	8.75	8.58	8.73@8.74	8.60@8.61
December	8.90	8.77	8.88@8.90	8.78@8.79

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Yr.
Galveston	23,688	14,830	16,932
New Orleans	7,506	2,890	5,764
Mobile	350	....	1,377
Savannah	13,261	....	4,366
Charleston	2,271	....	766
Wilmington	1,613	655	1,133
Norfolk	3,808	....	3,099

Total port receipts, 66,470 bales, against 53,143 bales same date last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Yr.
Augusta	803	....	566
Memphis	3,922	1,238	3,854
St. Louis	956	....	2,854
Houston	20,364	9,192	14,295

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	To-day.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	27,000 to 29,000	20,225	18,382
New Orleans	10,000 to 11,500	207	11,115

Total exports yesterday, 88,512 bales; so far this season, 2,826,983 bales, against 5,645,198 bales for the same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price, M'ling.	Stocks 1915.	Stocks 1914.
2,950	New Orleans	7⅝	331,338	282,793
75	Mobile	7¼	54,380	59,853
2,795	Savannah	7⅝	306,119	155,502
2,171	Galveston	7⅞	481,702	304,460
....	Wilmington	7¼	38,503	30,512
1,488	Norfolk	7⅜	56,409	65,095
1,793	Augusta	7⅛	152,102	91,113
2,000	Memphis	7⅜	263,138	254,107
....	St. Louis	7⅜	35,095	30,730
6,791	Houston	7⅛	188,127	188,480

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 3 points decline at 4.71d. Sales, 6,000 bales. Receipts, 15,000 bales, including 14,500 bales American. It closed steady.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Bull & Eldredge have opened an equipment bond department under the management of Wade H. Rothgeb, formerly connected with Parson, Son & Co.

The Mutual Trust Company of Westchester County has declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent., payable Jan. 15 to stockholders of record Jan. 13.

Ernest H. Cook has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Union Trust Company at its Plaza branch, Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street.

The Stock Exchange yesterday reduced the minimum price for American Coal Products, preferred, from 104 to 102. It was announced that the corrected minimum for Pressed Steel Car should be 32, instead of 33.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WHEREAS, THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of MORRIS H. ROTHSCHILD & CO. has been dissolved by the retirement of BERNARD E. HYMAN, but the business is to be continued by the subscriber, who was a copartner in said firm; and

Whereas, The said copartnership was a copartnership within this State, and had conducted business therein for a period of three years,

Now, therefore, I, MORRIS H. ROTHSCHILD, whose place of abode is in the City of New York, County of New York, do hereby certify, pursuant to said statute, that I am the person now and hereafter dealing under the said firm name of MORRIS H. ROTHSCHILD & CO., at 80 Beaver Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

New York, January 2, 1915.

MORRIS H. ROTHSCHILD.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 2d day of January, 1915, before me personally appeared Morris H. Rothschild, to me personally known, and known to me to be the individual described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that he executed the same for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

WM. J. JULIEN,
Notary Public New York County No. 1,853.
[Seal.] New York Register No. 6,004.
Term expires March 30th, 1916.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore existing between Louis W. Hraba and George H. Hoyt, under the firm name of Louis W. Hraba, has been dissolved and that the said business will be continued by the Louis W. Hraba Company, Inc., which has assumed the indebtedness of said firm.

LOUIS W. HRABA.
By LOUIS W. HRABA, Partner.
By GEORGE H. HOYT, Partner.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, January 19, 1915, for Contract 162—for about 8,000 square feet of face cutting of stones for Kensico dam. The stones to be cut will be furnished to the Contractor near the dam. The work is located in the town of North Castle, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of Five Dollars ($5) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

CENTRAL PARK LINE SUIT.

Demurrers Overruled in Action Brought by Stockholders' Committee.

Anson B. Moran of 25 Broad Street received word yesterday that the United States District Court of Eastern Pennsylvania had overruled demurrers interposed in a suit brought by Mr. Moran and his associates, constituting a protective committee of stockholders of the Central Park, North and East River line, against Thomas E. Dolan, P. A. B. Widener and George W. Elkins. The suit was brought in the name of Thomas E. Kelly, one of the stockholders.

"The Central Park line," said Mr. Moran yesterday, "was leased to the Metropolitan for a term of years, and our stock, with dividends guaranteed, was quoted at 200. There was a mortgage of $1,200,000 on the Central Park, but when it became due the Metropolitan paid it off by issuing collateral bonds of its own. The Metropolitan Directors, instead of canceling the Central Park bonds, deposited them as part of the collateral for the new bonds they issued.

"Everything was all right until the Metropolitan smashed up. The Metropolitan receivers disaffirmed the lease of the Central Park and turned it back to us. Then demand was made for payment of the past-due bonds, still held by the Metropolitan. If they had been extended or refunded, the Central Park stockholders could have continued the road themselves, but they were not prepared to pay the $1,200,000 mortgage out of hand.

"The road was sold under foreclosure and the Metropolitan people expected to buy it in for the amount of their mortgage. They lost it, however, and it is now a part of the Third Avenue system.

"The result is that the stockholders are left without anything. We are suing the Directors for an accounting. We tried for a long time to get service in this State on the Philadelphia Directors, but finally had to give it up and sue them in the Federal Court there. They demurred to the proceeding, but the court has now held against them."

DRY GOODS STOCKS LOW.

Big Orders Being Received and Prices Are Going Up.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"An excellent volume of orders has been received for domestic cotton cloths and prints since the prices were lowered, indicating that stocks throughout the country are low. This class of merchandise is the best barometer of conditions in the dry goods trade, and the freedom with which buyers are placing orders for their immediate needs is promising of a good Spring business.

"That the bottom has been touched in cotton goods prices is evident from the fact that advances are already being asked by manufacturers on some well-known lines, such as bleached muslins and standard staple prints, the latter being quoted at one-quarter of a cent advance, to take effect Jan. 18. Any further changes in prices in the next few weeks will undoubtedly be upward, which fully justifies the action of buyers who placed their orders when the new prices were announced.

"Current general orders are about normal as compared with a year ago, and more buyers have visited the market."

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	68.38	67.75	67.99	−.08
Industrials	54.99	54.19	54.50	+.22

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Dec. 30	60.25	59.88	60.08	−.08
Dec. 31	60.34	60.07	60.20	+.12
Jan. 2	60.19	60.07	60.15	−.05
Jan. 4	60.80	60.25	60.76	+.61
Jan. 5	61.18	60.61	60.94	+.18
Jan. 6	61.16	60.63	60.89	−.05
Jan. 7	61.26	60.63	61.09	+.20
Jan. 8	61.68	60.97	61.24	+.15

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High			Low			Last.
Jan. rge.	14.84.94	Jan.	23	79.17	Jan.	3	72.97
Jan. rge.	13.79.10	Jan.	9	75.60	Jan.	17	77.22
Jan. rge.	12.78.63	Jan.	3	75.66	Jan.	31	76.62
Year's range to date	61.68	Jan.	8	60.07	Jan.	2	61.24
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan.	31	57.41	July	30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan.	9	63.09	June	10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep.	30	75.24	Feb.	1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan.	26	69.57	Sep.	25	77.80

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15	15½	15	15½
Atlantic Refining	580	590	580	590
Borne-Scrymser	260	280	260	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	112	115	112	115
Chesebrough Mfg	660	680	660	680
Colonial Oil	100	110	100	110
Continental Oil	220	225	220	225
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe L	50	55	50	55
Eureka Pipe Line	230	240	230	240
Galena S. Oil pf	140	145	140	145
Galena S. Oil com	165	169	165	169
Indiana Pipe Line	100	102	100	102
National Transit	37	38	37	38
N. Y. Transit	225	230	223	228
Northern Pipe L	92	94	92	94
Ohio Oil	140	142	142	144
Pierce Oil	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16¼
Prairie O. & G	455	460	455	460
Solar Refining	250	260	250	260
Southern P. Line	204	207	204	207
South Penn. Oil	277	281	277	281
So. W. Penn. P. L	120	125	120	125
Stand. Oil of Cal	308	310	308	311
Stand. Oil of Ind	467	472	467	472
Stand. Oil of Kan	350	360	350	360
Stand. Oil of Ky	247	253	247	253
Stand. Oil of Neb	325	340	325	340
Stand. Oil of N. J	399	401	399	401
Stand Oil of N. Y	199	201	199	201
Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	435	425	435
Swan & Finch	160	170	160	170
Union Tank	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	199	201	199	201
Washington Oil	37	40	37	40
Illinois P. L. (w. i.)	138	141	138	140

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	120	110	120
American Cigar pf	93	98	93	98
Am. Mach. & F'dry	65	75	65	75
British-Am. Tobacco	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	18¼
Conley Foil Co	275	300	275	300
Johnston T. F. & M	125	160	130	160
J. S. Young	130	140	125	140
MacAndrews & F	165	175	165	175
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	245	255	245	255
P. R.-Am. Tob. scrip	140	150	140	150
R. J. Reynolds Tob	280	285	280	285
Riker & Hegeman, old	130	140	130	138
Riker & Hegeman pf	92	96	92	96
Sterling Gum	3⅝	4	4	4½
Tobacco Prod. Corp	87	89	88	89
United Cigar S., new	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝
United Cigar Stores	95	97	94	96
Un. Cigar Stores pf	111	116	110	115
Un. Profit Sharing	16⅝	17	16¼	16¾

DIVIDENDS.

WHITE INVESTING COMPANY.
55 Liberty St.,
New York.
MANAGERS
Michigan Limestone & Chemical Company.

The Board of Directors of the Michigan Limestone & Chemical Company has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 3½% on the preferred stock of the corporation, payable January 15th, 1915.

(Signed) EDWARD H. WOODWARD, Secretary.

Charles Warner Company of Delaware.

The regular quarterly dividend No. 48 of One and Three-fourths Per Cent (1¾%) on the First and Second Preferred Capital Stock of the Charles Warner Company has been declared payable January 28th, 1915, to holders of record January 1st, 1915.

A dividend of One-Half Per Cent. (½%) on the Common Capital Stock of the Company has been declared payable January 8th, 1915, to holders of record January 1st, 1915. Checks will be mailed. A. D. Warner, Jr., Treasurer.

United Cigar Manufacturers Co.
New York, Jan. 7th, 1915.

A dividend of One Per Cent. will be paid on the Common Stock of this Company on Feb. 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record on Jan. 19th, 1915, at 3 P. M.

Transfer books of Common Stock will close on Jan. 19th, 1915, at 3 P. M. and reopen Feb. 5th, 1915, at 10 A. M.

S. SCHLESINGER, Secretary.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1914.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. ($1 per share), payable Jan. 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 31, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.

A dividend of 1½% on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared, payable February 1, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business January 15, 1915.

F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.
New York, December 9, 1914.

MAY CHARGE HIGHER RATES.

Commerce Commission Supplements Decision in Eastern Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In an order issued today by the Interstate Commerce Commission, supplementary to the order granting an increase of 5 per cent. in certain specified rates, the Eastern railroads were directed to preserve existing groupings and relationships, even though by so doing some rates are increased slightly more than 5 per cent.

"In the opinion of the commission such relationships," in the interests of carriers and of competition between shippers and receivers, "ought to be maintained. The commission therefore ordered:

"That in establishing the increased rates approved, the rates from Chicago to New York and from New York to Chicago may be increased 5 per cent., and that increased rates may be stated to or from percentage points of groups upon the established percentage groupings and percentage bases; that the rates via ocean and rail and established all-rail differential lines may be made the same differentials under the standard lines [illegible], and that the established groupings of points of origin or of points of destination under common rates may be preserved, even if so doing results in increasing some rates slightly more than 5 per cent."

The commission further fixed a definite percentage of the New York-Chicago rates which may be charged to and from intermediate points. Percentage scales also were established for the charges to be exacted between the various freight territories.

FIRST COTTON POOL LOAN.

Alabama Bank the Applicant for Cash from $100,000,000 Fund.

The Cotton Loan Committee made its first loan yesterday from the $100,000,000 pool subscribed in the North and East. The application came from a bank in Alabama, which will have to pay into the pool one-fourth of the amount to be loaned, in effect taking one-fourth of the loan itself.

Temporary provision will be made for the funds needed for the first few loans, pending a call for part payment of the subscriptions to the pool. The amount of the first loan was not announced.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of December show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing advances and those showing declines being stated separately:

Six roads	$2,845,101	+$242,428
Sixteen roads	10,803,837	−2,788,724
Total (22 roads)	13,648,938	−2,546,296

HUDSON & MANHATTAN for November—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	458,574	470,204	*11,630
Net	278,428	276,326	2,102
Surplus	168,765	167,168	1,597
5 mos. gross	2,225,920	2,238,730	*12,810
Net	1,302,931	1,277,421	25,510
Surplus	†244,711	244,447	264

*Decrease. †Surplus after charges and amortization of property available for interest on adjustment income bonds.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Improving Tendencies in Business Mark Opening of New Year.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Several developments, highly significant of the improving tendencies in business, have attended the opening of the New Year. The advance in cotton gives promise, in spite of the speculative fluctuations, of ultimate relief to the South; and the sales of futures are distributing over a series of months, by the natural processes of the exchanges, the burden of carrying the great crop under war conditions. Over 1,000,000 bales of cotton have been exported in the last four weeks, and it is announced that large lines of German credit have been placed in New York banks in order to finance cotton shipments to Germany, which also materially aids the situation. The sensational advance of wheat to the highest price in sixteen years illustrates the eagerness of the world's demand for food-stuffs at a time of depletion in foreign sources of supply.

Clearings through the banks this week at the leading cities in the United States aggregate $2,891,345,350, a decrease of 23.0 per cent. as compared with the $3,537,120,236 of the same week last year and of 23.6 per cent. as contrasted with the $3,520,200,738 of the corresponding week in 1913.

Bradstreet's says:

Trade trends are on the up grade, with the movement in distributive channels conservatively steady rather than rapid. The week's developments reflect seasonable quiet in wholesale lines, much unfinished inventorying, some slight improvement in textiles for early Spring shipment, better retail trade, thanks to clearance sales, light stocks in the hands of final distributors, resumptions of industrial plants, increased employment by railways, easier rates for money, freer collections at cereal producing points, enlarged buying of commercial paper in the west, extraordinarily high prices for wheat.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sep., 1915	101⅛	101⅝	101⅛	101⅝
6s	Sept., 1916	103	103½	103	103½
6s	Sept., 1917	104⅛	104⅝	104⅛	104⅝
4½s	May, 1917	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
4½s	March, 1964	99	99¼	99	99¼
4½s	March, 1963	104¼	105	104¼	104¾
4½s	May, 1957	104¼	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
4½s	Nov., 1957	104¼	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
4½s	March, 1962	99	99¼	99	99¼
4½s	Sept., 1960	98	99¼	98	99¼
4½s	March, 1930-60	99⅝	100⅛	99⅝	100⅛
4s	May, 1959	96	96⅝	96	96⅝
4s	Nov., 1958	96	96⅝	96	96⅝
4s	May, 1957	96	96⅝	96	96⅝
4s	Nov., 1956	94½	95½	94½	95½
4s	Nov., 1955	94½	95½	94½	95½
4s	Nov., 1936	95¼	96⅛	95¼	96⅛
4s	1918-1911	98½	..	98½	..
3½s	Nov., 1954-55	85	85½	85	85½
3½s	May, 1954	85	85½	85	85½
3½s	1930-1954	84¼	85	84¼	85

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.90	4.70
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.90	4.80
Buff., R. & Pitt	1914-'30	4½@5	4.90	4.70
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	5.05	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4½	5.20	4.90
Chi. & N. W	1914-'23	4½	4.88	4.62
Chi., Ind. & Louis	1914-'23	4½	5.45	5.10
C., St. L. & N. O	1915-'24	5	5.00	4.95
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.85	4.70
Erie R. R	1914-'23	4½@5	5.25	5.00
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	5.10	4.90
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.95	4.75
Louis. & Nash	1914-'23	5	4.90	4.75
Mo., K. & Texas	1914-'23	5	6.35	5.70
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.80	6.10
N. Y. Central L	1915-'28	4½@5	5.25	5.15
Norfolk & West	1915-'24	4½	4.85	4.62
N. Y., N. H. & H	1915-'28	6	5.50	5.25
Penn. Gen Fght	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.75	4.55
St. L., I. M. & S	1914-'24	5	5.88	5.30
Seaboard Air L	1914-'29	5	5.25	5.05
Southern Ry	1914-'24	4½@5	5.20	4.95
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.95	4.85
Virginian Ry	1914-'19	5	5.45	5.05

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Julia	.01
Andes	.04	Mexican	.37
Belcher	.30	Occidental Con	.85
Best & Belcher	.05	Ophir	.06
Bullion	.01	Overman	.12
Caledonia	.30	Savage	.04
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va	.08	Sierra Nevada	.06
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con	.07
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah Con	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.25	Booth	.16
Jim Butler	.67	C. O. D	.05
Midway	.06	Comb. Fraction	.07
Mizpah Ext	.27	Diamondf. B. B	.03
Montana	.33	Florence	.51
North Star	.15	Goldfield Con. M	1.50
Rescue Eula	.06	Goldfield Merger	.28
Tonopah Ext	2.65	Jumbo Ext	1.92½
Tonopah Merger	.30	Lone Star	.09
West End	.55	Silver Pick	.10
GOLDFIELD.		Vernal	.01
Atlanta	.37	MANHATTAN. Manhattan Con	.01

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	9¾	10	Jackpot	7	8
Elkton	48	49½	McKinney	35	48
El Paso	125	126	Old Gold	1	2
Findlay	3⅝	6	Portland	114	116
Gold Dollar	4	5	Vindicator	120	121
Isabella	17	17¼	Rav. B. H	3⅝	3⅝

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Receipts and expenditures for Jan. 7:

	Jan. 7.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$672,101	$2,982,241	$110,715,174
Ordinary	1,315,532	5,127,560	169,674,730
Cor. & inc. tax	14,650	147,160	9,384,401
Miscellaneous	321,033	1,760,336	37,329,951
Total	2,323,318	10,017,298	327,104,457
Expenditures	1,795,391	11,779,392	391,305,394
Surplus	527,926	....	....
Deficit	....	1,762,093	64,200,936

WILL DROP 400 MEN FROM STATE'S PAY

State Engineer Orders Dismissals Which Will Save $2,000 a Day.

HIGH EMPLOYES TO GO

Supervising and Division Engineers on the List—Other Departments to be Raked Over.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The Department of the State Engineer and Surveyor will be the first to be hit by the Whitman programme of economy. According to an announcement made tonight, State Engineer Frank M. Williams will dismiss 400 men in the coming week with an incidental saving to the State of approximately $2,000 a day. The dismissals are to be effective on Jan. 15.

Many of those whose services will be dispensed with have held their jobs as a result of what they call their "political pull." Many are Tammany retainers, others are favorites with small Democratic bosses throughout the State. Employes in the classified service on the civil service lists, however, form a considerable proportion of those to be dismissed.

Among those slated to go are Carleton Green of New York and Guy Noble of Syracuse, both terminal division engineers at an annual salary of $4,000 each; W. H. Yates of New York and John Baxter of Utica, supervising engineers at $5,000, and Francis R. Clair, financial clerk and auditor, whose salary has been $4,000. Among the others singled out for dismissal are:

Employment.		Salaries.
2 Terminal division engineers		$4,000
3 Supervising engineers		5,000
12 Resident engineers		3,000
17 Assistant engineers	$5 to	$7 a day
12 Bridge designers	125 to	150 a month
19 Levelers	4 to	5 a day
15 Masonary inspectors	4 to	5 a day

Gov. Whitman in discussing the reduction in the working force of the State Engineer said tonight:

"It was repeatedly stated during the recent campaign that the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor afforded a most striking illustration of gross extravagance in the management of the State's affairs. I have been in constant communication with Mr. Williams since the election and the report he made to me last night at the Executive Mansion as to the result of his efforts to cut out unnecessary expenditures in his department is most gratifying. He has completed an investigation undertaken for the purpose of determining what economies and retrenchments can be effected at once, and what useless and unnecessary positions can be abolished.

"As a result of this investigation the State Engineer has determined to consolidate the departments of Barge Canal and Terminals, abolishing the positions of Division Engineers of Terminals and throw the work now handled by such engineers under the direction of the three Division Engineers of the Barge Canal.

"By this consolidation it will be possible to make a considerable reduction in the engineering and office forces, and as both these departments are loaded up with unnecessary help, it will be possible to make still further reductions.

"By the reduction in the force the State Engineer figures that he will effect a saving of approximately $1,350 per day in the engineering salaries now paid in the department. In addition there will be a considerable saving in the item of office rents and maintenance. The reduction in the force will necessitate making transfers in location and the State Engineer has been in consultation with his deputies and division engineers for the past few days to determine how these transfers can be made for the greatest benefit of the service."

That Gov. Whitman is determined to make State departments practice economy in much the same fashion was indicated tonight when he announced that he would have a conference at the Executive Mansion with Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research. A score of investigators from the bureau in the months of November and December made a minute examination of the payrolls of all the State departments at the invitation of Commissioner Delaney of the Department of Efficiency and Economy. Dr. Cleveland tonight placed the result of this investigation before the Governor.

"Dr. Cleveland has assured me that the working staffs of nearly every department can be substantially reduced without any dire consequences to the State's business," said the Governor tonight.

Gov. Whitman expects soon to take up the matter of the State Highway Department [illegible]

[illegible]

"Personally, I would favor a single-headed commission," said Gov. Whitman, "but it may not be possible [illegible] The Highway Commission; [illegible] so far as I have been able to learn, certainly did good work."

GLYNN'S NEPHEW DROPPED.

Ousted from Job in Secretary of State's Office.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Paul Delaney, a nephew of ex-Gov. Martin H. Glynn, lost his job in the Secretary of State's office today. With him went J. J. Evers, a cousin of Johnny Evers of the Boston Braves. Young Delaney and Evers were among the fourteen employes classed as laborers who were dropped by Secretary of State Hugo from the State Automobile Bureau. Delaney was appointed by Gov. Glynn in October. He received a salary of $75 a month.

At the Secretary's office the reason given for reducing the force was that the appropriation of $2,000 for temporary employes had been nearly exhausted.

This is the time of the year that the Automobile Bureau is unusually busy with new automobile licenses.

Claflin Creditor to Intervene.

David Klein, a creditor of the H. B. Claflin Company for $25,678, has obtained leave from Judge Learned Hand to intervene in the bankruptcy proceedings and to become one of the petitioning creditors. The bankruptcy petition was filed against the company on June 25, no order of adjudication has been made, no further proceedings of any kind have been taken, and the time to file an answer has been by stipulation extended to Jan. 30. The estate has been under administration on the equity side of the Court.

Alaska Gold Mines New Issue.

The Alaska Gold Mines Company has decided to issue $1,500,000 6 per cent. convertible debenture bonds, subject to the consent of stockholders. The proceeds of the sale will be used to extend the company's operations. The bonds will be convertible into stock at $30 a share, and to provide for conversions the shareholders will shortly be asked to authorize the issuance of 250,000 new shares.

Pell Memberships to be Sold.

The Cotton Exchange memberships of S. H. P. Pell and Charles A. Kittle of the firm of S. H. P. Pell & Co., and of Charles Le B. Homer of Homer, Howe & Co., are to be sold at auction on the board on Jan. 18. The proceeds will be directed to the payment of amounts due creditors of the firms, both of which failed last year.

C. P. R. to Retire Mortgage Bonds.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has notified holders of its first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds that it is prepared to retire the balance of the issue at any time from Jan. 1 to the date of maturity on July 1 at par and accrued interest. The outstanding bonds at the beginning of the year amounted to $12,542,646.

Chase National Bank Moves Today.

The Chase National Bank will open its new home in the Adams Building, 57 Broadway, on Monday morning. The move from its present quarters in the Clearing House Building, in Cedar Street, will begin right after the close of business today.

Engineer Names New Chief Clerk.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Roy G. Finch of Granville today was appointed by State Engineer Williams as chief clerk in his office to succeed R. V. Somerville of New York, who was removed from office yesterday.

BUSINESS NOTES.

S. Stainfeld & Co., formerly of 600-602 Broadway, have removed to 43-47 West Twenty-third Street and 24-28 West Twenty-fourth Street. Their new quarters cover five floors, aggregating 60,000 square feet of floor space.

The Garment Specialty Company of 1,133 Broadway has taken space in the Waldorf Building, 2 West Thirty-third Street.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again under the influence of the strongest merchandizing position experienced in years, and prices scored new high records, closing only slightly below the top, with net gains of 2¼ to 2½c. May wheat in Chicago sold at $1.41⅜, while on the local Consolidated Exchange prices crossed the $1.50 mark. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.46⅜, and No. 2 hard $1.46¼, all rail, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.42¼, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.45, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	....	....	$1.48⅝	$1.45⅝	98⅞
July	....	....	1.33⅞	1.31½	95⅛

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

May	$1.50⅜	$1.47⅞	1.49	1.47¼	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.41⅜	1.38⅝	1.40⅞	1.38⅝	91¼
July	1.27⅛	1.25	1.26⅝	1.24⅜	87⅛

CORN.

Export sales of corn amounted to about 750,000 bushels, and during the day the market was firm, closing at ⅝c net higher. In the local market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 80¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and prime Argentine 77c, nominal, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	70⅛	70	....	....	60⅛
May	76⅝	75⅝	76⅝	75⅝	65⅝
July	77⅝	76⅝	77⅛	76½	64⅞

OATS.

The oats market was firm and higher, in sympathy with wheat and corn and on reports of an active export demand, sales being estimated at 1,250,000 bushels. The local cash market was firmer; standard quoted at 57½c; No. 2 white, 58c; No. 3 white, 57c; No. 4 white, 56¼@57c; fancy clipped white, 62@61½c; ordinary clipped white, 58½@60c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	52¼	52¼	52¼	....	38¼
May	56⅝	56	56⅝	55⅝	39⅞
July	54⅛	53⅝	54⅛	53⅝	38⅞

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was heavy throughout the greater part of the day, owing to weakness in most of the leading hog markets and receipts of 149,000 hogs at Western points. The strength in grain had a bullish influence, however, and toward the close of the day the market rallied, with a better class of buying. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 50,000; estimated for Saturday, 25,000. Kansas City received 7,500 and Omaha 7,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	10.67	10.52	10.67	10.62	10.85
May	11.00	10.80	10.97	10.95	11.17
Ribs—					
January	10.05	10.00	10.05	10.07	11.22
May	10.50	10.37	10.45	10.47	11.42
Pork—					
January	....	....	....	19.00	21.00
May	19.45	19.32	19.40	19.47	21.35

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market felt the influence of the strength in crude and also of the advance in grain and cotton, and prices were firm, with buying by local commission houses as well as for outside account. Crude oil was firm at 40 cents, which was above a parity with the near positions here, and at the close of the day January was 10 points higher, while near positions were net unchanged to 3 points advance.

The range of prices follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	6.25@6.30	6.18
January	6.32	6.18	6.29@6.30	6.19
February	6.38	6.36	6.38@6.42	6.36
March	6.50	6.45	6.50@6.51	6.48
April	6.55	6.55	6.58@6.65	6.55
May	6.69	6.64	6.67@6.68	6.67
June	6.75	6.74	6.77@6.80	6.75
July	6.88	6.83	6.87@6.88	6.87
August	6.96	6.96	6.95@7.00	6.97

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed further gains, closing at 11 to 16 points above the final of Thursday, with sales of 38,750 bags. The local spot market was moderately active, with a fair demand from outside points, and prices were firm, with Rio 7s quoted at 7½c.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	6.41@6.43	6.25
February	..	..	6.49@6.51	6.35
March	6.50	6.45	6.58@6.59	6.44
April	..	..	6.66@6.68	6.54
May	6.77	6.66	6.75@6.76	6.64
June	..	..	6.65@6.67	6.53
July	7.59	7.47	7.59@7.60	7.44
August	..	..	7.67@7.60	7.52
September	7.75	7.64	7.74@7.75	7.60
October	7.75	7.74	7.81@7.82	7.66
November	..	..	7.87@7.88	7.73
December	..	..	7.95@7.96	7.81

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,470 packages. Demand has not improved to any appreciable extent, but there seemed to be quite a little less pressure to sell. The tone was barely steady on most grades and considerable stock will have to be carried over. Creamery, extras (92 score,) 34c; higher scoring lots, 34½@35c; firsts, 31@33½c; seconds, 28@30c; thirds, 26@27c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 32½c; higher scoring lots, 33@33½c; firsts, 30@32c; seconds, 27@29c; State, dairy, finest, 32@33½c; good to prime, 29@32c; common to fair, 24@28c; renovated, extras, 26@27c; firsts, 24½@25½c; lower grades, 22½@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25@26c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23¼@24c; seconds, 22½@23c; lower grades, 20@22c; packing stock, held, fine, 22c; current make, No. 2, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19@20½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 4,064 cases. The slump in fresh egg prices noted yesterday proves to have been premature. During the afternoon demand improved and buyers found no adequate supply of high qualities. They would have paid more than was quoted on the earlier trading, and today the offerings are so small that prices have jumped sharply to a point even higher than that from which they fell. Undergrades cleaning up more closely. Storage eggs offered freely, but the tone steadier. Nearby white in fair demand and firmer. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 44@45c; extra firsts, 43c; firsts, 41@42c; seconds, 38@40c; thirds and poorer, 30@37c; refrigerator, early packed, special marks, fancy, 28c; firsts, 26¼@27½c; seconds, 24½@26c; undergrades, 18@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 47@49c; defective, 42@46c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 40@47c; Western, gathered whites, 40@45c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 46@48c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 40@45c.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] WEST [illegible] SLOTE & SCHAFFER, 25 EAST [illegible]

OPEN TO BUY NEW SILK DRESSES [illegible] BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH ST.

CONTRACTOR—[illegible]

CONTRACTORS ON SILK DRESSES, [illegible] 135 WEST 29TH ST., 4TH FLOOR.

JUNIOR SUITS.

Jobber looking at junior suits; popular prices only. 24 West 20th St., 3d floor.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on silk, serge, and cotton dresses, must furnish own samples. Jobber, 12 West 31st St., 2d floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT SNAPPY SPRING styles in ladies' and misses' suits all of [illegible] 37 West 17th St., 4th floor.

Contractors wanted on silk, serge and cotton dresses; must furnish own samples. Jobber, 8th floor, 142 Wooster St.

JOBBERS looking at Spring suits; snappy styles, popular prices. F. & D. 314 7th Av., near 28th St., 3d floor.

1,000 PLUSH FABRIC COATS TO CLOSE OUT. Morris Pollak, 20 to 26 West 26th, formerly of 24 and 26 West 25th.

Jobber looking for skirts from $1.25 to $3.00. All day Saturday and Monday. 17 West 17th St., sixth floor.

Jobber looking at Spring dresses. 35 and 37 West 19th, 2d floor. Ask for Miss Boyle.

JOBBER LOOKING AT SPRING SUITS all this week. 34 West 17th St., 5th floor.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 4@4½ per cent. for the best names. Thursday 4@4½ " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Converters Are Cheering Up.

One of the most interesting developments in the cotton goods trade in the last month has been the change of attitude on the part of the converters as to the condition of business. About Dec. 1 these merchants could see nothing in the situation that was not deeply tinged with blue. About the middle of the month the orders picked up a little and the outlook brightened. On the opening of this month the aspect became more favorable, and the faces of the converters began to take on a more cheerful expression. When asked the reason of the last-named change, one of the big men in the trade replied: "It is because we did not lose as much money last year as we thought we were going to. It was a most agreeable surprise."

Some Relief for Mills.

The lifting of the embargo on merino wools from Australia, on the guarantee that they will not be re-exported from this country, has had a reassuring effect on the piece goods market in general. It was feared for a time that England would keep this grade of raw product as well as the lower and medium classes, make up large quantities of cloth and flood this country with merchandise. Those who believed that there was a sinister motive behind the embargo now are ready to admit their mistake. The situation from the standpoint of medium-priced goods has not been benefited by England's action on merino. It is considered extremely doubtful that any similar action will be taken on other grades of wool.

Sheetings Are Going Up.

There was a distinctly firmer tone to sheetings and drills in this market yesterday; one of the most notable incidents of the day being a sizable sale of unbranded, 36-inch, 56-60, four-yard sheetings at 4¼ cents. Thirty-six-inch, 48-52, four-yard goods have sold at 4¼ cents to the bag trade in the last two or three days and, while some of these goods may still be available at 4¼ cents for immediate delivery, it is said to be practically out of the question now to buy them for any sort of forward delivery at this price. There was a firmer tone to forty-inch sheetings also. Thirty and thirty-seven inch drills sold an eighth to a quarter of a cent above the recent low levels in several instances. Thirty-seven-inch, three-yard, 3.25-yard and 3.50-yard drills were strong throughout the market.

Labor Problem Working Out.

There are signs indicating that the labor questions which the Board of Arbitration was called upon to adjust in the coat and suit trade will be worked out to the satisfaction of both the manufacturers and the employes. The problem that is giving the arbitrators most concern is that of the employer's right to discharge. The union officials are willing to admit that, if a decision adverse to the organization is rendered on this point, the prestige of the union will be very seriously affected. On the other hand, the manufacturers believe that they are not asking too much in seeking to have sufficient jurisdiction over their shops to lay off the hands that are not giving satisfaction. From well informed sources it is understood that, where the efficiency of the worker is brought into question by the manufacturer in the future, means will be supplied to determine the justice of the charge.

Foreign Agents Disappear.

During the past few days there has been a remarkable falling off in the activities of the numerous foreign agents who have haunted the selling offices of piece goods mills since the war began. The selling representatives are hard put to it to find a reason for the sudden loss of interest on the part of those who protest that they "know a man who knows a man who has a large army order." As far as the fabric market is concerned, there has been little done during the past week on army contract work. No orders of any importance have been put through. The English commissioners have had several committee meetings on the question to discuss the contract for khaki which will be let out to the domestic mills and manufactured into uniforms in Canada; but so far little headway has been made. The difficulty to be overcome is the high price asked for the finished garments.

Dutiable Silk Imports Decline.

Figures compiled by the Silk Association of America show a sharp decline in imports of dutiable silk at this city last month, as compared with the same month in 1913. The value of last month's silk receipts was only $1,028,084 as against $2,446,239 in December last year, the value of fabrics woven in the piece entering these totals to the extent of $417,421 and $986,328, respectively. Fair gains were shown in imports of cut and hemstitched silk handkerchiefs, thrown silk and sewing silk, but the rest of the items in the list showed marked declines in value. Especially heavy were the declines in the values of imports of velvet and silk ribbons. The receipts of velvets, chenilles and other pile fabrics also fell off noticeably. Imports of silk laces trimmings, and embroideries showed a sharp decline, as did spun silk yarns. Non-dutiable imports also fell off, raw silk imports for the month totaling only $295,600. In December, 1913, these imports reached $1,330,560.

Printcloths Are Firmer.

There was a good enough inquiry for the various constructions of printcloths in this market yesterday for forward deliveries, but buyers and sellers were largely kept apart by the price situation. Prices seemed even firmer than on Thursday, and among the bids refused was one of 3⅝ cents for a substantial quantity of 38½-inch 64-56s for delivery in March, April, and May. A bid of 3⅝ cents for a good-sized lot of 38½-inch [illegible]

[illegible]

Rumanian Commission Personnel.

The Rumanian purchasing commission sent to this country to buy arms, ammunition, cotton, and sanitary supplies amounting to at least $10,000,000 has completed its preliminary plans and is now ready to transact business with American manufacturers. According to information from Secretary of State [illegible] business men may communicate with [illegible] through E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 409, Custom House, where the headquarters of the visiting commission are located. The commission is composed of the following delegates: M. C. Danielopol, Director of the National Bank of Rumania, and [illegible] Popescu, engineers; Capt. Bucsa and Major Demetre Popescu, technical delegates. [illegible] business of the commission handled through the Government bureau here [illegible] the commission from irresponsible bidders.

Fleeced Underwear Prices Drop.

Lines of fleeced underwear for the Fall season that have been opened in this market show reductions averaging around 25 cents a dozen from the opening prices named on these goods a year ago. Some standard, thirteen-pound New York State goods are offered this season at $3.50, against $3.75 last year, though at least one prominent New York State line of this weight can be had at $3.42½. Some fourteen-pound goods are also said to be offered at the last-named price, but they are said to have more weight than quality. In some quarters of the market it is not thought that the recent advance in cotton will be maintained, and for that reason no need of advancing prices later in the season is anticipated at this time. The reason why fleeced goods have not declined as sharply as ribbed is said to be that the materials which enter the fleece itself are relatively higher this year than cotton. The late opening this year is attributed to the good export demand for fleeced underwear and the fact that the jobbers did not seem ready to buy as early as usual. Good business is anticipated next week, when the jobbers will be in the city to attend the meeting of the knit goods branch of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Soda Not Entitled to Free Entry as "Rescue Apparatus."

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company convinced the Board of General Appraisers yesterday that an error had been made in the classification of earthenware imported under the Tariff act of 1913. The Collector at Baltimore returned the merchandise for duty at 55 per cent. ad valorem as decorated chinaware. The railroad company produced evidence to show that the merchandise is decorated earthenware properly dutiable at 50 per cent. Judge Hay reversed the customs men and ordered a reliquidation of the entries at the lower rate.

Gallagher & Ascher, Chicago, lost in a protest relating to the classification of caustic soda imported under the present law, and used in connection with miners' rescue appliances. The Collector taxed the soda at one-fourth of 1 per cent. per pound under the specific provision for the commodity. The importers contended that free entry should be given the soda as rescue apparatus.

The Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Company, Cleveland, was overruled in protests relating to merchandise returned by the Appraiser as sels de tartre. It was classified as calcium tartrate or a chemical compound under the Act of 1909, at 25 per cent. ad valorem. It was claimed to be duty free as a crude chemical or a fertilizer or for other reasons. None of the claims was held by the board to be applicable.

Eimer & Amend were sustained in a claim that glass tubing used in chemical or scientific research work imported under the Act of 1897 should be admitted at 45 per cent. as manufactures of glass. The action of the Collector in returning the goods as blown glassware was reversed.

T. D. Downing & Co. won a 45 per cent. rate on medallions with metal frames, imported under the Act of 1909. The Collector taxed the articles at 60 per cent. as beaded goods.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1500 Bryant.

ATLANTA, Ga.—W. H. Moor, clothing; Churchill.
BALTIMORE—Phillips Bros. & Co.; H. D. Phillips, domestics, dress goods; Aberdeen.
BOSTON—W. Berger & Son; S. Berger, hosiery; Hermitage.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; G. P. Leo, laces, dress trimmings, hdkfs.; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—Fuller & Sullivan; J. A. Sullivan, duck clothing; Broadway Central.
BOSTON—Sullivan Bros.; J. J. Sullivan, woolens; Brostell.
BOSTON—M. J. Collins, clothing; Broadway Central.
BOSTON—J. R. Ainsley & Co.; J. G. Porter, hdkfs.; Remington.
BOSTON—Brown-Durrell Co.; J. W. Hammond, hdkfs.; 19 W. 19th.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; T. S. B. Runyan, books; 470 4th Av.
BUFFALO—B. Harris, clothing; New Victoria.
BUFFALO—E. A. Popper, millinery; Albert.
CHICAGO—Edgar Holt & Co.; E. Holt, white goods, laces; Longacre.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; L. B. Lehman, gloves; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Leiser Co.; Miss A. O'Donnell, skirts; 1,261 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—Clawson & Wilson Co.; A. E. Force, furs; 38 W. 32d.
DAYTON—Elder & Johnston Co.; F. Fleischader, books; 2 Walker.
FREEPORT, Ill.—Williams & Beckmere; A. F. Williams, ladies', children's wear; Broadway Central.
HAMILTON, Ohio—Mathes-Sohngen Co.; C. Sohngen, dry goods; 320 Church.
HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger & Co.; H. G. Munger, carpets; 320 Church.
HOUSTON, Texas—Foley Bros. D. G. Co.; J. Van Buren, jobs coats, suits; 13 East 22d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; J. E. Keller, books, stationery; 2 Walker.
LANCASTER, Penn.—M. T. Garvin & Co.; L. R. Diller, upholstery goods; York.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; W. C. Hill, domestics, blankets; 22 East 17th.
MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Patridge & Co.; H. C. Read, hosiery, gloves; 43 Leonard.
MONTREAL, Quebec—Seidman Brothers & Co.; M. Seidman, men's, boys' clothing; 21 East 16th; Broadway Central.
MONTREAL, Quebec—Farrell, Belisle & Co.; J. W. Belisle, millinery; Murray Hill.
NORFOLK, Va.—Ames, Brownley & Hornthal; D. B. Ames, notions, furn. goods; 315 4th Av.
NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; A. Sharpe, ready-to-wear petticoats; 75 Spring; Navarre.
OMAHA—M. Spiesberger & Son Co.; N. A. Spiesberger, laces, millinery; 581 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Fickler & Co.; J. Fickler, waists, dresses; Albert.
PHILADELPHIA—J. J. Potter & Son; J. J. Potter, straw hats; Navarre.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; R. K. McQuiston, furn. goods, gloves, sweaters; 43 Leonard.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Hickey-Freeman Co.; J. L. Freeman, trimmings; 200 5th Av.
SALT LAKE CITY—Walker Bros. D. G. Co.; E. Dauquin, dress goods, silks; 320 Church.
SAN FRANCISCO—Moore-Watson D. G. Co.; M. O'Shaughnessy, hosiery, underwear, men's gloves; 72 Leonard.
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Bee Hive Co.; C. M. Rohde, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
SOUTH MANCHESTER, Conn.—Watkins Brothers Co.; C. E. Watkins, furniture; Murray Hill.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Whaples-Olsey Millinery Co.; W. N. Jones, notions, hosiery, women's furnishing goods; Miss Roberts, millinery; Navarre.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Co.; W. Wheeler, hosiery; H. W. Walker, sweaters, underwear; 320 B'way.
ST. JOSEPH—Tootle-Campbell D. G. Co.; H. J. Smith, carpets, rugs; 75 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; J. W. Boston, housefurn. goods; 37 W. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; M. H. Jolly, millinery; 621 Broadway.
SYRACUSE—Woodhull, Goodale & Bull; W. H. Woodhull, clothing; 200 5th Av.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—A. Herz; Miss J. Hill, millinery; 116 W. 32d; Grand.
TOLEDO—Thompson-Hudson Co.; H. J. Mason, dress goods, silks; 50 Union Square; Flanders.
WESTERLY, R. I.—Miss A. A. Reynolds, millinery; Algonquin.

IMPORTS RULE LOW.

Those Last Week of This Port Were Less Than $10,000,000.

Imports of general merchandise were in the week ended Jan. 2, while somewhat heavier than in the preceding week, continued to reflect the difficulty in getting goods abroad and finding ships to bring them over. The total imports for last week as reported by the Custom House authorities had a value of $9,992,[illegible], compared with $8,777,[illegible] in the week before, and $11,[illegible] in the week before that. A few weeks ago imports here were ranging as high as $15,000,000.

Indigo, so badly wanted in this country, had a value last week of only $[illegible]. Aniline colors are set down at $[illegible], with no alizarine entries. Argols were entered to the value of $[illegible], while dyewood extract was worth $[illegible]. Importations of precious stones, jewelry and watches were returned at $[illegible]. Coffee entries were [illegible] bags, valued at $[illegible], and [illegible] worth $[illegible]. [illegible] amounted to [illegible] pounds [illegible] India rubber, [illegible] were appraised at [illegible] rubber manufactures, [illegible] a value of $[illegible].

Imports of dry goods for consumption totaled $[illegible], with entries being appraised at $[illegible]. The week before these entries were appraised at $1,[illegible], and at $[illegible] in the same week last year. Withdrawals of dry goods from bonded warehouses last week amounted to $[illegible], and those entered for warehouse had a value of $[illegible]. Withdrawals the corresponding week last year amounted to $2,422,[illegible], while the entries were $632,[illegible].

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Forecasts:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun., with gentle n. and n. e. winds.

Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle winds, mostly n. e.

La. and East. Texas—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle n. e. to e. winds.

West. Tex., Ark., Okla., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Utah—Unsettled Sat., probably snow. Sun. fair.

Ohio—Fair Sat. Sun. fair, slightly warmer; gentle to moderate shifting winds, becoming s.

Ind.—Fair Sat. Sun. fair and warmer.

Ill.—Fair Sat., somewhat warmer in n. and cen. Sun. fair; gentle winds, becoming s.

Lower Mich.—Fair Sat. Sun. fair and warmer; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Sat.; warmer in s. Sun. fair.

Wis.—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun., with gentle to moderate s. winds.

Minn., Iowa, and N. Dak.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. fair.

Mo.—Fair Sat., slightly warmer in n. Sun. fair.

S. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Neb.—Fair Sat.; warmer in e. Sun. fair.

Kan.—Fair Sat.; slightly warmer in n. and w. Sun. fair.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

LOFTS BARGAIN RENTALS

Don't sign your lease until you consult us. Here are a few of our attractive offerings:

28-30 WEST 25th LOFTS, 50x100. Exceptionally fine loft building, 3 elevators, automatic sprinklers.

108 EAST 16th LOFT, 32x103. Between Union Sq. and Irving Place. Exceptionally good light. Reasonable rental.

37-45 W. 20th 1st & 2d LOFTS, 100x100. Exceptional light; excellent service. Modern building of the highest type.

9 EAST 4th LOFTS, 3,300 Square Ft. Fine manufacturing quarters. Live steam, elevator; very good light.

130-134 West 17th LOFTS, 50x100. Splendid, light lofts in modern building. Exceptional manufacturing location.

Send for our complete list.

SPEAR & CO., 840 B'way
(cor. 13th St.) Phone Stuyvesant 417.

Two-year sublet
Madison Av. & 33rd St.
2nd Floor, 25 by 50.
Large Display Windows.
Entire Floor or Part.
Well Fitted Up.
Phone Murray Hill 3615.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

J. H. MAYERS, Auctioneer
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
for the benefit of the creditors of the
Broadway Millinery Supply Co.,
Today, Jan. 9th, 1915,
at 10 o'Clock A. M., at
68 WEST 125TH ST.,
Extraordinary Large Stock of
MILLINERY
Velvets, Ribbons, Plumes, Flowers, Jets, Ornaments, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats for Women, Misses and Children.
THIS IS ONE OF THE FINEST STOCKS EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION, AND YOU SHOULD NOT MISS LOOKING IT OVER.
ELEGANT FIXTURES,
COUNTERS, SHOWCASES, WALLCASES, WINDOW AND ELECTRICAL FIXTURES.
By order of **Theodore Barnett, Assignee.**
ABRAHAM WIELAR, Attorney for Assignee.
261 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Superb Quality, Up-to-date Stock of
MILLINERY
SILKS, VELVETS, RIBBONS, Etc.,
AND ELEGANT FIXTURES
Of the Well-known Millinery House of
T. M. COYNE, (Retiring from Business,)
504 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers,
Will Sell on Above Premises
On Monday, Jan. 11, 1915, at 10:30 A. M.
ALSO 100 TRIMMED HATS.
Auctioneers' Office 15-17 Greene St. Tel. 1058 Spring

1,000 dozen men's union label overalls and jumpers, $4.25 per dozen. A. Schaap & Son, auctioneers, 394 Broadway.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

JAMES J. DONOVAN, AUCTIONEER.
Office, 385 Brook Av.,
Bronx, New York City.

Saturday, January 23d, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales Room, Nos. 14 & 16 Vesey St.

Bond and Mortgage executed by Isabella Hannan and John M. Hannan, her husband, for $4,000; bearing date July 7th, 1914, covering all those lots, tracts, or parcels of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying, and being in the Town of Union, in the County of Hudson and State of New Jersey, and which on a map entitled "Map of the property belonging to the Hudson County Real Estate Company, situate near Weehawken Village, Hudson County, New Jersey, surveyed and laid out into lots by William Hexamer, 1852" and filed in the Clerk's (now Register's) office of the County of Hudson on the fifteenth day of March, 1853, are designated, known and distinguished as lots numbered eighty-eight (88), eighty-nine (89), ninety (90), ninety-one (91), and ninety-two (92), each lot being twenty-five (25) feet wide in front and rear and one hundred (100) feet deep on each side, except so much, if any, as has been taken for the widening of Bulls Ferry Road, which said mortgage was received in the Register's Office of the County of Hudson, N. J., on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1914, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and recorded in Book 831 of Mortgages for said County, on Pages 126, &c. The above-described mortgage is a second mortgage subordinate to a past due first mortgage for $18,000.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13TH, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
For Account of Whom It May Concern:
50 shs. Aeolian Weber Piano Pianola Co. Pfd.
25 shs. New Yorker Staats-Zeitung
20 shs. The Saratogian
250 shs. Shannon Manufacturing Co.
40 shs. National Incinerator Co. Pfd.
50 shs. National Incinerator Co. Common
700 shs. International Nickel Co. Com [illegible]

DENIES THAT JAPAN WANTS PHILIPPINES

W. Morgan Shuster Tells Senate Committee She Would Guard Islands from Other Nations.

URGES THEIR INDEPENDENCE

Need Not Govern Themselves by Our Standards—Root's Instructions for Taft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—W. Morgan Shuster of New York, once a member of the Philippine Committee and subsequently Financial Adviser to the Persian Government, today told the Senate Committee on the Philippines that his experiences in Persia, where he had seen the real power divided between Great Britain and Russia, had convinced him that no country should attempt to hold another country against its will. Applying the generalization to the Philippine Islands, he admitted that the Filipinos were incapable of governing themselves, according to American standards, but he said that should not be required of them.

Mr. Shuster's position was contested by Newton W. Gilbert, who was Vice Governor of the islands before Gov. Harrison assumed control. He favored a greater degree of self-government for the islands but a permanent American protectorate. The preamble to the Jones bill, which he said would be construed as a promise of independence, should be stricken from the bill, while its affirmative provisions were retained.

"Japan does not want the islands for climatic and economic reasons, but she would permit no other nation to take them if the United States should leave," said Mr. Shuster.

"Why not?" asked Senator Weeks.

"Because," said Mr. Shuster, "Japan has a Monroe Doctrine of the East. She would not permit them to be taken by any foreign power for the same reason that we would not permit Mexico to be taken by a foreign power. It would be too close for comfort, strategically."

To Senator Lippitt, who asked why he had changed his views since 1910 with respect to the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government, Mr. Shuster said:

"Since that time I have lived in another country, which was virtually controlled by two other countries. From what I saw there of what the governing nations were willing to do in the name of government, the cant and hypocrisy of the whole thing, I have come to doubt whether it is ever wise for one people to govern another."

Mr. Shuster said he thought the Filipinos were not capable of self-government, according to American standards.

"Neither have we," he added, "the ability to govern ourselves according to German standards. Yet I think our people would be very unwilling to adopt German standards and are much happier under ours."

"You mean we have not the inclinations for German standards?" said Mr. Weeks.

"I mean we have not the ability," replied Mr. Shuster. "We cannot, for example, govern our cities in the way Germany does. Municipal government in this country is a sore spot. Filipino police are far from ideal, as our police are far from ideal, and that was one of my criticisms in 1910."

Mr. Shuster said that ex-President Taft had changed his view regarding Philippine dependency since he had been Governor of the islands.

"He declared," Mr. Shuster said, "it was the Government's policy at that time to make the Filipinos think they were going to have independence when they were fitted for it, and this impression prevailed generally throughout the islands."

Members of the committee suggested that the instructions given Mr. Taft bound him against his personal views. These instructions, commented Mr. Shuster, were the "most wonderful" ever drawn.

"Do you know who drew them?" asked Mr. Lippitt.

"I have always understood that Senator Root drew them."

"I think that is correct," agreed Mr. Lippitt.

"It is wicked," said Mr. Gilbert, referring to the Jones bill, "to pass such a preamble. It is misleading. The Filipinos will regard it as a promise, and it is not. There is already agitation in Minila to have this promise carried out."

Mr. Gilbert suggested there was much difference between self-government and independence and that the Filipinos themselves would prefer to remain under the sovereignty of the United States if independence were offered them. "As long as the United States has the sovereignty," he said, "and the responsibility before the world, we must retain control."

TO RE-ENACT GAS RATE LAWS

Jersey Senator Has Franchise Bills to Meet Court Decision.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 8.—Three measures meant to modify the effect of the ninety-cent gas decision of the Court of Errors and Appeals have been prepared by Senator Carlton B. Pierce, Republican, of Union County, for introduction at the coming session of the Legislature. The bills are thus summarized by Mr. Pierce:

1. Amend the present franchise act by substituting the indeterminate franchise.

The Senator believes this would overcome the court decision as to franchises hereafter granted.

2. Pass a ninety-cent gas law covering both the district involved in the decision and the larger district investigated, and for which the Board of Public Utility Commissioners recommended the same rate.

Mr. Pierce says this would settle the practical point involved in the pending suit and would only anticipate by six months the gas company's original offer of a ninety cent rate by Jan. 1, 1916.

3. Adopt the Ohio and Wisconsin law, declaring in terms that the property value of a franchise shall not be considered in rate making.

Should the conference of Mayors at Newark next week decide to support a measure similar to the Ford franchise act, now in effect in New York State, Senator Pierce will also introduce that bill for them.

To Resume Trans-Pacific Sailings.

MONTREAL, Jan. 8.—Evidence of more settled conditions on the Pacific is shown by the announcement that the Canadian Pacific will resume its trans-Pacific service with the steamship Monteagle, which has been released by the British Admiralty. The first sailing from Vancouver will be in March.

CAN'T TAX ESTATE TWICE.

Massachusetts Court Rules in Favor of Cornelius N. Bliss's Heirs.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—The State lost an important succession tax case today when Probate Judge Grant decided that only the excess of the tax imposed in New York on the estate of Cornelius N. Bliss could be collected in Massachusetts. The excess tax is estimated at only $81.

The State Commissioner claimed a tax of $48,662 on property appraised at $2,333,972, belonging to Mr. Bliss as a member of the Boston firm of Bliss, Fabyan & Co. The executors have already paid a succession tax in New York.

As many similar cases are pending in the State, the commissioner will carry the Bliss case to the Supreme Court.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Incorporated today:

Transport Tractor Co., Queens, motor vehicles, engineering appliances, $100,000; A. W. Moffat, F. J. and F. B. Stimson, 109 E. 71 St.

Rothstein, Rosenberg & Salany, coats, $100,000; Morris Rosenberg, Fannie and Samuel Rothstein, 783 Beck St.

Corrugated Container Corp., $100,000; W. D. Bush, Jerome Cohn, M. H. Burnstine, 115 B'way.

Thomas Keery Co., Hancock, acetate of lime, formaldehyde acetone byproducts, $200,000; Martha and Hazel Keery and W. J. Merwin, Hancock.

Cariati's Art Editions Co., letters patent, art goods, hardware, brokers, $30,000; G. H. Hinnan, Alexander Irvine, Giovanni Cariati, 1,695 B'way.

Eastern Dirigold Co., letters patent, metals, hardware, cutlery, tools, $30,000; Alexander Irvine, Alice Dickerson, J. R. Williams, 43 E 25 St.

Hempstead Park Co., realty, $100,000; Margaret McKibbin, N. Selig, W. R. Jackson, 391 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Au-Mi Realty Co., $10,000; G. H. Benson, Amy H. and J. C. Lewis, 299 B'way.

Stanley E. Hawkins & Co., Buffalo, brokers, commodities, $15,000; G. M. Rogers, J. M. O. and S. E. Hawkins, Buffalo.

Multi Needle Quilting Co., B'klyn, $50,000; Henry N. Hulander, F. H. Piotrowski, G. A. Boettcher, 374 Palisade Av., Jersey City.

Scott-Coppage Co., stationery, $25,000; Stephen Yates, Laura R. Coppage, F. L. Scott, Akron, Ohio.

Meyer Mayers, Inc., women's apparel, $20,000; Samuel Robbins, Annie and Meyer Mayers, 1,332 Madison Av.

Iroquois Coal & Coke Co., Buffalo, $20,000; J. E. Barry, T. J. McNamara, G. M. Wolfe.

Crane & Bullwinkel, oil, cotton, grain, produce, metals, minerals, realty, $10,000; C. V. Paterno, R. E. Crane, E. J. Bullwinkel, 42 B'way.

Schlansky, Kupfer & Co., ladies', children's coats, $50,000; William Schlansky, Joseph Kupfer, Jacob Meyers, 1,978 Vyse Av.

Long Island Packing Box Co., Queens, $5,000; Meyer Kranshaar, S. L. Goodman, B. K. Baruth, 398 Sterling Pl., B'klyn.

Roosevelt Board of Trade Realty Co., Roosevelt, $5,000; F. B. Bergen, Charles Edwards, Sr., Samuel Nathan.

St. Clair & Newcombe, pure food, hygienic exhibitions, publishers, $5,000; Joseph St. Clair, A. B. Newcombe, Albert Seistac, 71 West 23 St.

Stettiner Bros., printers, stationers, $100,000; J. M. Martin and Louis Stettiner, 311 W. 101 St.

Jacobs Laboratory, capital no par value; C. E. Weston, C. B. Jacobs, H. R. Bishop, 105 W. 40 St.

Reliable Bedding Co., $5,000; Hyman Meyer, Max and Isaac Bromet, 281 Alabama Av., B'klyn.

Famous Players-Mary Pickford Co., $20,000; R. A. Kohn, E. S. Porter, Adolph Zukor, 213 W. 26 St.

Bearfort Corpn., real and personal property agents, $20,000; J. D. Peabody, Ethel Clearwater, Eliot Cross, 10 E. 47 St.

S. B. Teall & Sons Co., Sodus, department store, $18,000; M. C. Howard, S. Seely, B. Teall.

Safety Machine Guard Co., appliances to prevent accidents, $10,000; Samuel Schneider, Charles Grosenstock, Tilden Falk, 12 E. 22 St.

Ocean & Bay Realty Corpn., $10,000; Lillian, Max, and Louise Bache, 2,504 7 Av.

Knickerbocker Typewriter Co., $10,000; G. B. Samuel, E. P. McMurray, E. J. Hogerty, 140 Remsen St., B'klyn.

Economical Garage, $10,000; C. A. and H. B. Miller, P. J. Holdsworth, 252 W. 69 St.

Advertising Brush Co., brushes, post cards, novelties, $5,000; Louis Schoenberg, Isaac Kahn, Josef Aaron, 37 Maiden Lane.

Inland Road Realty Co.; Leo Rudolph, Morris Feinstein, Samuel Davidson, 1,598 Pitkin Av., B'klyn.

Acme Shade Fixture Co., Walton, $50,000; M. C. Johnston, John and Georgiana P. Knapp, Walton.

Polish Printing House, $10,000; Louis Wojtusiak, Julian Francis, X. Wazeter, 346 B'way.

Authorizations: C. M. Shay Fertilizer Co., Groton, Conn., $50,000; rep., Julie F. Kellogg, 25 W. 42 St. Manila Commercial Co., Manila, Philippine Islands, cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, 250,000 pesos; rep., Adolf Determann, 76 William St.

Capital increases: Rochester Labor Temple Assn., Rochester, $20,000 to $50,000; Frank & Gutmann, N. Y., $10,000 to $25,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Manhattan Market, Jamaica; Irish & English, Buffalo; G. G. Chemical Corpn., N. Y.; Empire Jack Co., Auburn; Keyes Products Co., N. Y.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 8.—Charters filed today:

Trenton Smelting & Refining Co., Trenton, $10,000; Charles H. Cunningham, John H. Hamilton, Dennis S. Brusnahan, Trenton.

Kleenwell Laundry Co., Paterson, capital, $125,000; Gustav A. Hunziker, Morris Kushner, Emma C. Fuchs, Paterson.

Brewster Cocoa Manufacturing Co. of New Jersey, Jersey City, $10,000; James Thompson, Warren Hantsch, G. L. Fibel, Jersey City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Jan. 8.—Charters filed today:

Standard Concrete Unit Equipment Co., New York, $1,250,000, to manufacture, sell, and deal in concrete units from cement, sand, &c. Lewis A. Rice, E. M. Kolstab, both of Brooklyn; Walter R. Darby, Westfield.

Madison Zinc Lands Co., New York, $400,000. Albert C. Markle, Brooklyn; George E. Pettit, Far Rockaway; Edna J. Sees, Hackensack.

TRACE ROADS' RESOURCES.

Enginemen Say They Have $50,000,000 Applicable to Wages.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The first stage of the arbitration under the Newlands act of the wage demands of engineers, firemen, and hostlers of ninety-eight Western railroads is nearing its close. Testimony for the men, it is expected, will be finished next week, and the presentation of the railroad side of the case will begin.

What from the standpoint of the men is regarded as one of the most important pieces of evidence presented since the hearings began more than a month ago was introduced today by W. J. Lauck, a statistician. The testimony bore on the ability of the railroads to pay the increase asked by the men. Mr. Lauck asserted that they were abundantly able to do so, basing his statement on railroad reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. Lauck asserted that forty-three representative railroads could deduct a proper profit on their investment in locomotives and cars, reduced curves and grades and the like, and still have left $50,000,000 each year to pay the men for the share they have had in heaping up earnings and for an emergency reserve fund. The ratio, he said, would hold good for all the railroads involved.

On this basis it was calculated in round numbers that all the railroads involved in the hearing were earning $100,000,000 a year on increased efficiency of equipment, roadbed, grades, and labor. Accepting the estimate of the railroad managers that the advances would cost them annually $30,000,000, Mr. Lauck figured that the advance could be met and a handsome margin left over for an emergency fund.

Mr. Lauck placed in evidence an approximation of the cost to the railroads if the wage demands were granted. Although Mr. Stone said that the incrases asked did not amount to 25 per cent., Mr. Lauck figured that this percentage would cost eighty-one railroads $19,442,000, or 1.34 per cent. of their operating revenue; 1.99 per cent. of their operating expenses, or 2.9025 per cent. of their aggregate surplus.

Mr. Lauck referred to undeveloped resources of some of the roads. The Southern Pacific, he said, had timberlands. "The Santa Fé road and the Northern Pacific," he continued, "are holding oil and timberlands the size of England, contrary to law. They are worth hundreds of millions, but only a nominal value appears in their books."

HAMILTON ESTATE SUIT.

Deeds to Statesman's Grand Nephew Set Aside by Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Jan. 8.—At the trial of the suit of Mrs. Mabel Hamilton Delanoy of Tarrytown, against Emily C. Bodine, Henry B. Hamilton and Edward R. Vollmer, executors of the estate of Henry H. Hamilton, Justice Keogh in the Supreme Court today ordered deeds conveying property in Tarrytown worth $25,000, set aside. Charles D. Millard, who appeared for the plaintiff, told the Court that the ground for annulling deeds purporting to be executed by Sarah E. Hamilton to her husband, Alexander Hamilton, deceased, grand nephew of Alexander Hamilton, who fought a duel with Aaron Burr, was because Hamilton had forged the signature of Mrs. Hamilton to the deeds which conveyed the property to himself.

The deeds were alleged to have been signed in 1900, and Mr. Millard said that the signatures of Mrs. Hamilton had been affixed without her knowledge. Under the will of Sarah Hamilton the plaintiff inherits all the property.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

ABRAHAM RICHARD.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Richard, clothing dealer, 511 Eighth Avenue, by these creditors: Abraham Zuckerman, $690; Finkelstein & Pinefsky, $35, and Samuel Gutman, $151. Liabilities are said to be about $3,000.

EDWARD I. WORMSER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Edward I. Wormser, who had a family wine and liquor store at 101 and 103 Avenue C, by S. Kraus & Brother, creditors for $6,052. He made an assignment on Thursday to Marcus Helfand. Liabilities are $18,000 and assets $5,000.

HENRY UNGAR, ladies' tailor of 41 West Thirty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $4,661 and assets $1,089.

JOHNSON & FARRELL.—Edward J. Johnson and Arthur J. Farrell, who composed the firm of Johnson & Farrell, lunch room, 61 East Fifty-ninth Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,005 and assets $200.

FRANK P. COAKLEY, clerk, residing at 473 Central Park West, formerly a liquor dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $6,190 and no assets. Among the creditors are the J. Chris G. Hupfel Brewing Company, $4,500, and Fishel & Levy, $700.

BELL ART EMBROIDERY.—Philip Engel and Louis Engel, residing at 332 East Seventy-sixth Street, and Edward Sinberg, residing at 316 East Eighty-fourth Street, who formerly did business as the Bell Art Embroidery, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,853 and no assets.

GLEN ISLAND REALTY DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Glen Island Realty Development Company show liabilities of $47,324 and assets of $51,515. The company owes $15,000 for taxes to New Rochelle and $1,000 wharfage to New York City. Among the creditors are the John H. Starin estate, $10,000, interest on mortgage; F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, $9,600; New Rochelle Coal and Lumber Company, $1,940, and Gloucester Ferry Company, $1,100.

PHILIP TERRY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Philip Terry, manufacturer of dresses and shirts, 510 Sixth Avenue, show liabilities of $21,622 and assets of $11,153. Among the creditors are the Nassau Finance Company, $3,508, secured, and Jacob Terry, $7,500.

CHARLES WIENER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Charles Wiener, tailor, 11 Cortlandt Street and 539 Broadway, show liabilities of $15,609 and assets of $7,550.

S. BECKERMAN & SON.—Schedules in bankruptcy of S. Beckerman & Son, furs, 99 West Twenty-ninth Street, show liabilities of $5,906 and assets of $1,102.

JOSEPH SHEIMAN.—Schedules of Joseph Sheiman, shoe dealer, 142 Orchard Street, show liabilities, of $1,720 and assets of $300.

HUDSON METALLIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Schedules of the Hudson Metallic Manufacturing Company of Ossining show liabilities of $14,450 and assets of $9,833. Arthur T. Rutter of 256 Broadway, who went into bankruptcy on Jan. 5, was President of the company.

SILVERMAN BROTHERS.—Judge Hand has appointed John R. Eckert of Kingston receiver for Silverman Brothers, dealers in men's and women's furnishing goods, Olive Bridge, N. Y. Liabilities are $8,000 and assets $1,500.

AARON KOSOFSKY.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Dec. 23 against Aaron Kosofsky, dealer in women's apparel, 25 and 27 West Forty-second Street, on a settlement with creditors at 100 cents on the dollar, payable 10 cents cash and 10 cents monthly thereafter. Ten creditors, whose claims amounted to $3,300, signed the consent.

DALE-MORTON COMPANY, INCORPORATED, mail-order business, 1,328 Broadway, has made an assignment to David I. Shapiro.

MALKAN FURNITURE COMPANY, dealer in furniture, 607 Ninth Avenue, has made an assignment to Max E. Levine.

WEST SIDE GLASS COMPANY.—Philip Strochak, trading as the West Side Glass Company, 562 Hudson Street, retail dealer in glassware, has made an assignment to Maxwell Arent.

WILLIAM ALBERS, confectioner, 639 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to John T. J. McLaughlin.

638 Business Failures This Week.

Bradstreet's reports 638 business failures in the United States during the week, against 511 for the previous week and 406, 378, 421, and 353 for the corresponding weeks of 1914 to 1911. The Middle States had 171, New England 73, Southern 219, Western 105, Northwestern 26, and Far Western 44. Canada had 84, against 68 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had less than $5,000 capital and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Andrews, Daisy, and Valy Bly, or Mary Vely or Mary Sturgis—P. Klopper et al., $225.
Alco Film Corp.—Apeda Studio, Inc., $396.
Archer, Samuel B.—Wm. R. Gregory Co., $135.
Arlington Costume Co., Inc.—H. Falk et al., $2,686.
Bonacci, Dominick—Broadway Trust Co., $14,922.
Bolit, Jennie—H. Hochman, $424.
Brush, William and Jane W.—J. K. Wheeler, $647.
Berkowitz, Hyman—M. Genodman et al., $106.
Burnside, Mary T.—Mitchell Vance Co., $100.
Baldwin, John A.—M. M. Craig, $181.
Bey, Sidky, and Charles Melichras—D. J. Faour et al., $181.
Buerrnfiend, Louis—United Wine and Trading Co., $129.
Barrows, Florence D.—V. McVine, $272.
Cloak, Mabel W.—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs, $112.
Casey, Joseph—J. Kemp, $250.
Cohen, Max L.—E. P. Frank, $124.
Campbell, Judson D.—F. Celestino et al., $112.
Childs Co.—P. H. McNulty et al., costs, $201.
Cohn, Charles—H. J. Cohen, $112.
Doane, Albert C.—Z. Lesovsky, $150.
Davison, Samuel—H. N. Goodstein, $810.
De Riso, Dominick, Joseph Gervassi, and Joseph Coniglio—P. Alvino, $1,948.
Davidson, Simon—W. J. Sweeney, $9,414.
D'Andrea Construction Co.—Richard E. Thibaut, Inc., $249.
Egan & Leake—J. F. Morgan, $165.
Eastern Paving Co. and Aztec Asphalt Co.—J. Moshkowitz, $200.
Enright, Wm. J.—F. F. Aldridge, $256.
Frankenstein, Dora, adm.—H. Rosenbloom, $686.
Farley, Francis, by gdn.—Inter. Rapid Transit Co., costs, $107.
Freiman, Israel, and Louis Vlasky—H. Kempler, $989.
Same—M. Hochberg, $100.
Freidman, Joseph—H. Sussman, $136.
Friedlander, Wolff W., Angelo de Villeneuve, Edward Pohl, and Villeneuve-Pohl Corp.—Passaic Falls Throwing Co., $4,501.
Farber, Louis—Acme Metal Ceiling Co., $534.
Same—Same, $124.
Famous Machinery Co. and Sigmund Moretzky—National Nassau Bank, $1,728.
Geiger, Nathan—B. Fried, $529.
Gower, George, Jr.—H. B. Petersen, $152.
Gerstel, Alexander—German Exchange Bank, $1,675.
Huebner, Martha—L. Cohn, $389.
Hanley, Kate F.—James Butler, Inc., costs, $112.
Horowitz, David—M. E. Spaziante, $511.
Haigh, Henry B.—H. O. Dummer, $1,121.
Herbert, Robertson & Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $253.
Henninger, Albert—W. Gottlieb Co., $106.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—E. McGuire, costs, $111.
Ireland, Richard S.—W. G. H. Randolph, $775.
Joslin, Ivan—I. Heinman, $239.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co., Manhattan Ry Co., and N. Y. Elevated R. R. Co.—Crex Realty Co., $683.
Katz, Sarah and Leo—W. H. Beam, $2,052.
Leonard, Chas. P.—Inter. Rapid Transit Co., costs, $107.
Leonard, Edythe C.—Same, costs, $112.
Levy, Rose—H. Hoops, costs, $107.
McKenna, Henry A.—J. F. O'Neill, $309.
Midwest Realty Co. and U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co.—Grassi Bros., Inc., $8,318.
Midwest Realty Co. and U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co.—Herrman & Grace Co., $750.
McPherson, Rose—J. Cleary, $1,636.
McLoughlin, Wm. F.—F. C. Edgerton, $269.
Morris, William—Carey Show Print, $1,945.
Mogilersky, Aron and Max—B. Skolkin, $209.
Marono, Frank—M. Marrone, $396.
Same—Same, $370.
McNally, Harry—N. Dardis, $300.
Morse-Broughton Co.—E. G. McClelland, $184.
Milano, Sylvester—M. A. Rofrano, $718.
Nestor, Aloysius P.—City of New York, costs, $198.
Novelly, Egon V.—G. R. Bristor, $113.
O'Flynn, Edward H.—G. F. Handel, $416.
Progressive Motion Picture Corp., Inc.—Film Stock Co., Inc., $849.
Polsky, Paul—National Thread Co., $121.
Parisian Novelty Mfg. Co.—Rudolph Saenger Co., $556.
Pederson, Jacob O.—H. Gold et al., $127.
Poshinsky, Louis—M. J. Harrison, $112.
Perez, Gervasio—F. Holman, Jr., $798.
Pistelli, Free—Richard E. Thibaut, Inc., $230.
Peterson, Harriet E.—M. E. Snedeker, $176.
Pritchard, Ella V.—A. S. Place, $228.
Roos, Peter A.—State Bank of Syracuse, $255.
Rhodes, Fred D.—Staunton Military Academy, $241.
Rose, Maurice—H. Rosenblum, $831.
Schnoering, Josephine E.—Mercantile National Bank, $13,369.
Stoltz, Frank J.—North American Audit Co., $127.
Sanborn, Caroline V.—Metropolitan Art Association, costs, $134.
Sears, Richard H.—R. P. Rumsey, $165.
Selig, Barnet—M. Blum, $198.
Van Wyck, Fred—N. Y. & Brooklyn Casket Co., $358.
V. J. Hedden & Sons Co.—R. I. W. Damp Resisting Paint Co., $732.
Tortora, Gaetano and Concetta.—D. Pansa, $726.
Thompson, Harry B.—S. L. Munson Co., $220.
Warren, Paul—H. Tepe, $393.
Wolensky, Isaac—Knit Goods Exchange, Inc., $1,489.
Yorkville Pickle Works—I. H. Perrine et al., $113.
Egerton, Towing Co.—City of N. Y., $223.
Engineering Electric Mfg. Co.—Same, $228.
Irving K. Farrington & Co.—Same, $123.
P. L. Favale & Co.—Same, $123.
Shellhoos, Elizabeth—G. W. Martin & Bro., $200.

In Bronx County.

Brescia, Maria L., Vincenzo Brescia, and Renato Mevoglioni—V. Cuiti, $171.
Cannizzaro, Domenico—P. Bressi, $453.
Campbell, William F.—Zurich General Accident Co., Ltd., and Liability Insurance, $285.
Goldson, Jacob W.—S. P. Tull, $528.
Hroch, Mary, as trustee—F. De Canio, $104.
Jacob Doll & Sons, Inc.—M. Nyboe, $500.
Martin, Denis A.—H. F. Doris, $1,018.
Platzman, Israel—N. Summergrade, $148.
Rose, Maurice—H. Rosenblum, $831.
Trocchio, Frank—R. Nathan et al., $289.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

Lichter, Benjamin—N. Goldstein, Oct. 19, 1914, $185.
Richards, Charles E.—F. Eckenroth & Son, Inc., April 17, 1914, $177.
Same—Byron W. Green Jr. Co., April 17, 1914, $223.
Anderson, Hallie, and Southwestern Surety Insurance Co.—People, &c., Jan. 2, 1915, (vacated,) $500.
Brandt, John—M. Wolf, Nov. 25, 1914, $377.
Castle, Samuel N.—H. O. Mitchell, March 25, 1914, $2,330.
Conner, Halstead A.—E. D. Lochner, Dec. 29, 1914, $116.
Fox-Stiefel Co.—Fifth Avenue Shop, Inc., July 6, 1914, $1,165.
Swersky, Max—P. J. Munter, June 17, 1914, $481.
Southern Pacific Co.—G. Kaskell, Nov. 18, 1914, $3,668.
Troiano, Andro, and Andro Defina—C. Vanderhaege Wyckhuyse, June 30, 1914, $595.
Runkle, Maurice—Twenty-third Ward Bank, April 17, 1893, (canceled,) $198.
Same—Same, April 17, 1893, (canceled,) $190.
Hertz, Rosa and Julius J.—M. Weiss, Jan. 6, 1915, $276.

Bronx County.

Koslow Iron Works—American Iron Supply Co., Dec. 18, 1914, $141.

COURT CALENDARS.

Supreme Court.

104—Maryland Steel Co. of Balto. County v. U. S.—Mandate granted.
630—U. S. v. C., B. & Q. R. R.—Argument continued.
423—Ill. Cent. R. R. v. C. L. Defuentes, &c.—Argument commenced.
628—U. S. v. Clara Holte.—Argued. Adjourned until Monday.
Call for Jan. 11—648, 493 (and 494,) 112 (and 362 and 363,) 117, 331, (and 616,) 118, 120, 121, (and 122,) 123, and 124.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

Re Douglas A. Levien.—Respondent disbarred.

Re Richard Krauss.—Respondent suspended for one year, with leave to apply for reinstatement at the end of such period as stated in opinion.

Re Robert C. Burlando.—Respondent disbarred.

James C. Bushby v. Lancelot M. Berkeley and another.—Order resettled and time extended as stated in memo. per curiam.

DAY CALENDARS.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part II., Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Met Life Ins Co<Fred'k S Pinkus—Harold C Mitchell. Grace F Lester<Abraham H Sarasohn—Archibald H Wahn. Mary F H Bremer<Abraham H Sarasohn—Archibald H Wahn. Sidney Levy<Russia Transf & Ins Co—Chas H Murray.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Batterson<Raymond—Francis W Pollock. Keiser<Dwyer—Max Perlman. Smith<432 Convent Av Co—John H Rogan. Mann M't'g Co<Edwina Co—Frank Moss.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Mathews<Finney—Walker L Otis. Innis<McGarvan—Morgan J O'Brien, Jr. Forbes<Edelson—Robt M Miller. Hebron<Ginto—Abraham Oberstein. Blauner<Wallack Realty Co—Louis L Levy.

SUPREME COURT—Lebman, J.—Gray<Hemenway—Chas F Brown.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

Mary Casey, &c., rspdt., v. Morse Dry Dock & R. Co., applt.—Motion denied without costs.

Gaetano D'Amato et al., rspdts., v. Annie V. Elkema and Albert Harrsch, &c., applts.—Motion denied without costs.

Re application of Samuel B. Cachrane for admission to the bar.—Application granted and order signed.

Re application of Francis H. J. Maxwell for admission to the bar.—Application granted.

Re application of Frank J. McEwen for admission to the bar.—Application granted.

Re judicial settlement of the account of Frederick A. Southworth and Silas Snow, as executors, &c.—Motion denied without costs.

Clement S. Jacobs, rspdt., v. William H. Colegate, applt.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals granted, and questions certified.

Michael J. Kennedy, as exr., &c., plff., v. Patrick H. Flynn et al., defts.; Charles E. Teale and Joseph F. Coffey, &c., applts.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Timothy McAuliffe, rspdt., v. N. Y. C. & H. RR., applt.—Motion granted without costs.

Mamie Mills, rspdt., v. Maurice Beck, applt.—Motion denied without costs.

Lewis H. Nash, &c., applt., v. Kate Moore, rspdt.—Motion granted without costs.

Lewis H. Nash, &c., applt., v. John Zimmer, rspdt.—Motion granted without costs.

Gladys Oussaini, rspdt., v. Joseph Oussani, applt.—Motion for stay granted on consent.

People ex rel. Franklin P. Noble, relt., v. John F. Remsen et al., &c., rspdts.—Motion in so far as they seek a reargument denied. Motions in so far as they seek leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied. Motion to resettle granted, and order amended so that it shall appear that the decision was as a matter of law and not a matter of discretion.

Frederick H. Stillwell, rspdt., v. Alma B. Stillwell, applt.—Motion granted without costs.

Anna F. Burmester, indiv. and as extcx., &c., rspdt., v. Charles T. M. O'Brien applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Gertrude Brauchle, rspdt., v. Rudolph H. E. Gudewill, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Mathilde V. Campau, applt., v. Barnabe Campau, rspdt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, upon the ground that further evidence, offered by plaintiff, upon the subject of collusion should have been received.

Carpenter Motor Vehicle Co., rspdt., v. Raymond W. Marshall, applt.—Order of the County Court of Kings Co. affirmed, by default, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Josephine M. Fairchild, applt., v. Scarsdale Estates, rspdt.; White Plains Dev. Co. and Guardian Trust Co., etc., applts., et al., defts.—Order modified by providing that the deposition be printed as an appendix to the case if appellants prefer; and as so modified affirmed, without costs.

Re application of Clarence W. Platt for writ of mandamus, etc.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re application of James J. O'Brien for writ of mandamus, etc.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Mamie Mills, rspdt., v. Maurice Beck, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Ella B. Olmsted, applt., v. F. W. Woolworth Co., rspdt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

Ossining National Bank, rspdt., v. Sterling Smelting Co., et al, defts., Louis Schoolhouse, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People, rspdts., v. Andrew Kubils, applt.—Judgment of conviction of the Court of Special Sessions reversed and new trial ordered.

People v. Joseph Rocco, applt.—Judgment of conviction of the County Court of Kings affirmed.

People ex rel John E. Finch, Jr., rspdt., v. William Williams, etc., applt.—Order reversed, without costs, in accord with the terms of opinion per curiam.

People ex rel Charles M. Nash, rspdt., v. William Williams, etc., applt.—Order reversed, without costs.

People ex rel Townsend Wright, rspdt., v. William Williams, etc., applt.—Order reversed without costs.

People ex rel Joseph Schutz, rspdt., v. William Williams, applt.—Order reversed, without costs.

People ex rel Clarence E. Noon, rspdt., v. William Williams, etc., applt.—Order reversed, without costs.

People ex rel Charles F. White, rspdt., v. William A. Prendergast, etc., & ano., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Minnie E. Randall, rspdt., v. Oren M. Beach, Jr., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

Max Rosenthal, rspdt., v. Isidor Solotorefsky, et al, applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

John G. Stack, etc., applt., v. Edward Williams, etc., rspdt.—Judgment and order of the City Court of Yonkers affirmed, with costs.

Hans Thompson, etc., rspdt., v. Bellas Hess & Co., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed by default, with costs.

Ernest Zwirz, rspdt., v. John R. Mitchell and J. Randolph Mitchell, applts.—Judgment and order of the County Court of Kings Co. unanimously affirmed, with costs.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Popper<Devaney—Daniel B. Murray.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:20|Sun sets..4:51|Moon rises..12:54

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:21	1:37	7:47	7:56
Governors Island	1:31	1:43	8:20	8:25
Hell Gate	3:21	3:33	10:00	10:05

Arrived—Friday, Jan. 8.

SS Niagara, Havre, Dec. 26.
SS New York City, Swansea, Dec. 6.
SS Mexico, Havana, Jan. 5.
SS Earl of Elgin, Philadelphia, Jan. 7.
SS Colon, Colon, Jan. 2.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, Jan. 2.
SS Manuel Calvo, Havana, Dec. 31.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Dec. 30
Zyldyk	Rotterdam	Dec. 18
Athinai	Patras	Dec. 19
Megantic	Liverpool	Dec. 30
Mayaro	Grenada	Jan. 1
Colon	Cristobal	Jan. 3
Concho	Galveston	Jan. 2
Trondhjemsfjord	Hull	Dec. 24
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Jan. 6
City of Columbus	Savannah	Jan. 6
Matanzas	Rotterdam	Dec. 24
DUE TOMORROW.		
Minnetonka	London	Dec. 30
Sergipe	Pernambuco	Dec. 28
Venezia	Marseilles	Dec. 22
Sosua	Immingham	Dec. 24
Hudson	Bordeaux	Dec. 25
Perugia	St. John's	Jan. 6
DUE MONDAY.		
Philadelphia	Liverpool	Jan. 2
Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Dec. 30
Marquette	London	Dec. 30
Coamo	San Juan	Jan. 6
Yaguez	Mayaguez	Jan. 6
Tropea	London	Jan. 1
Bermudian	Bermuda	Jan. 9
Tenadores	Cristobal	Jan. 4
Sixaola	Belize	Dec. 28
El Sud	Galveston	Jan. 5
Verona	Palermo	Jan. 1
El Occidente	New Orleans	Jan. 6
Sabine	Mobile	Jan. 5
Oceanos	Gibraltar	Dec. 31
San Guglielmo	Naples	Dec. 28

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Oceana, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vasari, Rio Janeiro	11:00 A.M.	2:30 P.M.
Soestdyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Borinquen, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Franconia, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Minnehaha, London	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Carpathia, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL TUESDAY.		
Finland, Naples	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Niagara, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JAN. 8.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam to New York, was 1,080 miles E. at noon; due 11th, forenoon. Holland-America Line.

SS Megantic, Liverpool to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 9th, forenoon. White Star Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Occidente, New Orleans to New York, was 206 miles S. E. of Mississippi Bar at noon.
SS Rio Grande, Galveston to New York, was 173 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 37 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 686 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Dakotan, Honolulu to New York, was 120 miles N. E. of Colon at 7 P. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 70 miles S. of Egmont Key at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 21 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 10 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 157 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Pleiades, San Francisco to New York, was 1,627 miles S. of San Pedro at 8 P. M.
SS Evelyn, San Francisco to New York, was 1,745 miles S. of San Pedro at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Skipton Castle, at Auckland, Jan. 7.
SS Wascara, at Rio Janeiro, Jan. 8.
SS Kansas City, at Bristol, Jan. 7.
SS San Hilario, at London, Jan. 7.
SS Tibagy, at Pernambuco, Jan. 7.

Sailed.

SS Rotterdam, from Naples, Jan. 8.
SS Crofton Hall, from Callao, Jan. 7.
SS Californian, from Rio Janeiro, Jan. 7.
SS Ancona, from Messina, Jan. 5.
SS Buenos Aires, from Cadiz, Dec. 31.

Passed.

SS Merak, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point.
SS Ryndam, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru .... Jan. 11
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West) and New Zealand (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventura .... Jan. 14
Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Antilochus...Jan. 14
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa...Jan. 14

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Belgium—Service suspended.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Jan. 13, SS Athinai.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Jan. 11, SS Memmon.
Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 15, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Nagasaki, Dec. 14; Kobe, Dec. 15, and Yokohama, Dec. 16—which arrived per steamer Yokohama, were dispatched east from Seattle on Jan. 1, and mails dated—Manila, Dec. 6; Hongkong, Dec. 9; Shanghai, Dec. 11; Yokohama, Dec. 19, and Honolulu, Dec. 29—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Shinyo Maru, were dispatched east on Jan. 4. These mails are due in New York today.

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LA TOURAINE . Jan. 23, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . . Jan. 30, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
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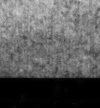
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New Triple-Screw Turbine, 15,500 Tons.
Transylvania..Sat., Jan. 23, 10 A.M.
New Twin-Screw Geared Turbine, 15,000 Tons.
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FRANCONIA.........Sat., Feb. 6, 10 A.M.
ORDUNA............Sat., Feb. 13, 10 A.M.
SPAIN THE RIVIERA
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The Azores, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Piraeus
Carpathia, Jan. 11 AT NOON
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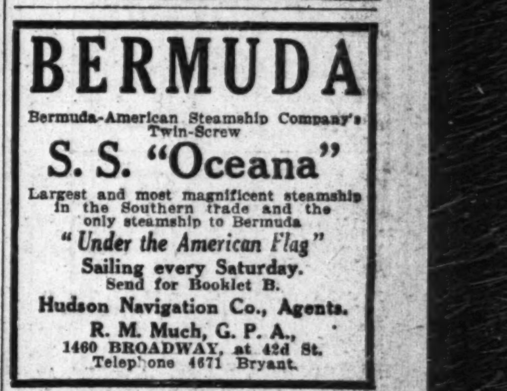
New York—London. Pier 58, N. R.
Minnehaha, Jan. 10, noon | Minnetonka, Jan. 16

White Star Line
New York—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R.
Megantic, Jan. 13, n'n | Lapland, Jan. 20, n'n
N. Y.—Azores—Gibraltar
Naples—Genoa
Under the
AMERICAN FLAG
FINLAND..JAN. 12, NOON
N. Y.—Azores—Gibraltar—Italy
Canopic, Jan. 26, 10 A.M. | Cretic, Feb. 16
Company's Office, 9 Broadway, New York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SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES, Eight o'clock sharp.
PASTOR H. CLAY ROCKWELL.
Topic: THE CHURCH MILITANT AND TRIUMPHANT.
NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, W. 63d St., nr. B'way, (Subway Col. Circle.)

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 13, 15, 17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge. 3 P. M.—Discourse by Pastor F. F. Cook. 7 P. M.—Praise Service. 7:30 P. M.—Bible Study.
SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH. Union Services. 125 West 57th Street. Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D. Pastor preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45; Bible Classes, 9:40 A. M. Friday, Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11, "Salvation by Grace." 8, Lantern Lecture, Second in new series, on The Nations at War, and Why They Are Fighting—"France and Her Hopes."

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Avs. Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. Pastor I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. Dr. HALDEMAN, having recovered from his recent illness, will again occupy his pulpit, morning and evening. He will preach on the following subjects:
11 A. M.—"THE CHURCH IN SMYRNA; OR, JUDAIZED CHRISTIANITY. WHY DID OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST ALLOW THE MARTYRS TO DIE? WHAT IS THE CROWN OF LIFE THEY ARE TO WEAR?"
8 P. M.—"THE FOUR-SQUARE CITY IN HEAVEN, INTO WHICH CHRISTIANS ASCEND AT DEATH? THEIR DWELLING PLACE IN THE PARADISE OF GOD TILL THE MORNING OF THE FIRST RESURRECTION. THE PRESENT OCCUPATION AND HOPE OF THE CHRISTIAN DEAD."
All those who desire to be comforted concerning the dead who have left them are cordially invited.

FORT WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH, 600 West 181st St. Rev. Enos J. Bosworth. 11 A. M.—"A WORLD SEEKING JESUS." 8 P. M.—"WILD BEASTS TAMED."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.—JAMES M. BRUCE, Acting Pastor, 11, 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Union Bible Class, 9:45, Dr. B. S. Dunn, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., near 127th St. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, D. D. 11 A. M.—"ALL THINGS WORK FOR GOOD." 8 P. M.—Interpretative Reading of Chas. Rann Kennedy's "THE TERRIBLE MEEK," in series on "War and Peace Dramas."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—"Following the Leader." 8 P. M.—"Open Windows."

Christian Science.
Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES SUNDAYS, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Chuch, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St.
Fifth Church, Madison Av. & 38th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.
NEW CHURCH. (Swedenborgian) 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Sunday School, 10 A. M. Service, 11 A. M. The Pastor will preach. Pastor's Class, 12:20, open to all. Topic, "The Church and the Bible."

Congregational.
BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th Street. Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor, Preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 8 P. M.—LESSONS OF THE WAR—"Some Men Never Learn Anything." Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH, Clinton and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn. 10:30 A. M.—"A Layman in Action." 7:45 P. M.—Sermons for Folks Who Care. 11—"The Wrestle with the Age Temptation." Dr. NEHEMIAH BOYNTON preaches at both services.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St. Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D. 11 A. M.—"The Holy Spirit." 8 P. M.—"The Lord's Prayer."

Disciples of Christ (Christian).
CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. 11 A. M.—Public Worship. Sermon by Rev. JAMES M. PHILPUTT, D. D. Sunday School, 10 A. M. Chinese School, 5 P. M.

Ethical Culture.
THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876. Meeting House Central Park West & 64th St. 11 A. M., DR. FELIX ADLER, Speaker. Subject:—"THE ILLUSIONS OF LIFE." 8 P. M., MR. ALFRED W. MARTIN, Speaker. Subject:—"The Causes of Modern Occultism."

Evangelical.
SPANISH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, Madison Sq. and 24th St., (24th St. entrance.) Sundays, 3 P. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. All welcome.

Jewish.
BETH-EL TEMPLE, Fifth Av. and 76th St. Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN. Sunday morning at 11, "The Jewish Ideal and Humanity's Need."

FREE SYNAGOGUE. CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 11: DR. WISE: "GANGMEN AND GUNMEN: HOW SUPPRESS THEM?" ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Martin A. Meyer of San Francisco on "Goods versus Good." Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "Polygamy a National Menace." Daily Noon Service, 12:30. All are welcome.

Lutheran.
Church of the Advent. Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 and 8.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d.—Dr. Remensnyder. Service 11.

Methodist Episcopal.
MADISON AVENUE, Madison Av., cor. 60th St. Preaching 11 A. M., 8 P. M., by the Rev. William North Rice, D. D., of Wesleyan University. Graduates of Wesleyan are especially welcome.

PARK AV. CHURCH, cor. 86 St.—Serv. 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Lecture 10 A. M., Samuel McC. Lindsay, LL. D., "Social Ideals of Forward Looking Men."

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., west of Col. Av.—FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, 11 and 8.

UNION CHURCH, 48th St. at Broadway, Dr. J. LEWIS HARTSOCK, Minister.—11 A. M., 8 P. M. The Church of the "White Way."

New Thought.
AEOLIAN HALL, 32 WEST 43D ST. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays, 11 A. M., F. W. Sears, Speaker. Finest Pipe Organ in the World. Special Organ Recital, 10:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST. LAUREL ROOM, HOTEL ASTOR, SUNDAY, 11, Pastor, Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY. Subject, "Personal Efficiency." Afternoon service, 3:30, Masonic Temple, Brooklyn.

HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 73d St., Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Healing meetings Tuesday, 3 P. M.; Friday, 8 P. M.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE. Brooklyn Masonic Temple, cor. Clermont, Lafayette Avs. Sundays, 11. Subject, Jan. 10, "Poise—None of These Things Move Me." Classes Tuesday evenings, 8:15. Fridays, 3:15 at study, 34 Gramercy Park.

NEW THOUGHT FRATERNITY, (Inc.) MARIE ALICE CLARK, SPEAKER. Lectures Tuesdays, 8 P. M. Fridays, 3 P. M. Public invited. Interviews Studio daily, 10 to 5. 122 WEST 95TH ST.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

Presbyterian.
BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., bet. B'way and 7TH AV., Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Afternoon Subject: "DRIFTING."

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at both services. Offering for Session's Expense Fund. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The Mid-Week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St., near Broadway. Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. DR. WORK, 11. REV. P. E. ERICKSON, 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. The Rev. ARTHUR J. BROWN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor. Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Minister. 11 A. M.—Rev. S. Hall Young, D. D., of Alaska will preach. 8 P. M.—Choral service and sermon by Dr. Montgomery.

Northminster Presbyterian Church, 141 W. 115th St. Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, Minister. Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street. Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D., Preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH. Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY. DR. MERRILL preaches at 11 and 4 o'clock. Bible School at 9:40 A. M. General Bible Discussion Class at 10 A. M. Prof. C. T. Terry, leader. Midweek Service, Wednesday, at 8:15 P. M. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Prof. ARTHUR CUSHMAN McGIFFERT, D. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. 10th St. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastors. Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. EVANS at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.
CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Henry M. Barbour. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Frank M. Townley. 8 P. M.—Organ Recital. Daily services, 7:30 A. M.; 12 M.; 5 P. M., (choral except Monday and Saturday.) Tuesday, Jan. 12, 10:30 A. M.—Consecration of Rev. H. R. Hulse as Missionary Bishop of Cuba.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral Evensong at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AT 71ST St., the Rev. Edwin J. van Etten, Rector. Services 8 and 11, (Rector.) 4:30, (Rev. William A. Lawrence.) 8, (Rev. Frank Heartfield.) 9:45 A. M., Children's Service, (Rector.)

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass, Procession and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Epiphany, Carol Service with Sermon, 4.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St. The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. 8 A.M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning service, sermon, (Rector.) 8, Evening Prayer, sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Rector—Preacher.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
3:15 P. M.—French Service.
8:00 P. M.—Rector—Preacher.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. REV. H. C. ROBBINS, RECTOR. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, sermon, (rector.) 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer, address, (rector.)

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rector—Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L.
Holy Communion .... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer: Preacher, The Rector .... 11 A. M.
Evening Prayer .... 4:15 P. M.
Organ and Harp Recital .... 7:30 P. M.
Special Service: Preacher, The Rector .... 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 et 8. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; and 11, (Rector.) 4 (Mr. Groton,) 8 (Mr. Edwards.)

GUILD OF INTERCESSION, (Emmanuel Movement,) ST. MARK'S IN THE BOUWERIE, New York City. A CHURCH ORGANIZATION for intercessory prayer and counsel in the conduct of life, under direction of Rev. Samuel McComb, Emmanuel Church, Boston. REV. THOMAS ELLIOT CALVERT, PRIEST IN CHARGE. Requests for prayers for the sick and depressed, as well as for the advice of a psychologically trained clergyman, will receive immediate attention. INTERVIEWS BY APPOINTMENT. CORPORATE COMMUNION IN THE LITTLE CHAPEL ON THE FIRST FRIDAY OF THE MONTH AT 11 O'CLOCK.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, St. Ann's Av. and 140th St., Rev. W. Bertrand Stevens, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion; 11 A. M., (Rector;) 8 P. M.—Oratorio, "The Messiah."

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rector will preach at both services. Organ Recital at 5:15 P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th Street, east of Third Avenue. Services at 8, 11, and 8. ALL SEATS FREE.

SAINT IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Avenue and 87th Street. Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Sunday masses at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Daily mass at 7. Friday and holy days at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. Holy Communion, 8; Children's Service, 9:45; Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Bishop COURTNEY,) 11; Evening Prayer and Sermon, (Mr. BACHMAN,) 4.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE. Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M. Holy Communion. 11, Morning Service and Sermon (Rector.) 4, Evensong and Address (Rector.) 8 P. M. Hour of Organ Music.

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV., 10TH ST. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11—Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rector.) 4—Evensong, Bach's "Christmas Oratorio." 8—Mr. Charles Stelzle, "Unemployment; What the Church Is Doing."

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. Communions: 7, 8, and 9 o'clock; 10:30, SERMON and MOIR'S MASS. Vespers 4 o'clock. Sermon, 8 P. M., by Rev. W. W. Davis, A. M.

Reformed.
GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. 54th St. Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. The Minister, Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., will officiate.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and W. 149th St., (near Amsterdam Av.)—PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—"The Christ We Confess." 8 P. M.—"The Peril of the Unusual."

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Madison Av., corner of 57th St. 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M. HUGH BLACK.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH. 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH. 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—"Armageddon." 8 P. M.—"Honor Bright."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS. 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening Subject: "Some Things That Make Us Unhappy." Church School and Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M. Quartet, accompanied by Organ, Harp, and Violin.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH. West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. The Rev. V. Alberto Costabel of Milan, Italy, will preach at 11 A. M. At 4:30 P. M. Dr. Cobb will preach. The choir will sing selections from the works of Charles Gounod, including "By Babylon's Wave."

Society of Friends.
RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings for Worship, 11 o'clock, 80 Gramercy Park, Manhattan; Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn. Men's Meeting, Manhattan, 9 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Socialism.
CHURCH OF THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION, Bryant Hall, 6th Av. at 42d. Sundays 3:30. BOUCK WHITE, Leader. Courtliness to all, malice toward none.

Spiritualist.
FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English. Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

SPIRITUALIST MEETINGS, Saturday, (tonight,) 8 P. M., Tollner Bldg., 1,166 Bedford Av., Bklyn., (Madison St. entrance,) Christensen and Rev. White. Sunday, 3 & 8, Monday & Thursday, 8, Wednesday 3 P. M., Tuxedo Bldg., (corner 59th St.) & Madison Av., Christensen. Tuesday, Jan. 12, 8 P. M., Universal Spiritualist Church, 165 W. 131st St., Christensen, Danish Trance Psychic.

Theosophy.
THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Evolution and the Present War," Miss Edith Houston.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 West 45th St.—Public lecture Sunday Evening, 8:15, "Messenger of the New Cycle," Mr. Prater.

Unitarian.
ALL SOULS' UNITARIAN, Fourth Av. and 20th St. Rev. Dr. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister. Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate, will preach. Subject: "THE UNKNOWN GOD—OF THE ATHENIANS AND OF OURSELVES." Services 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

Church of the Messiah, Park Av. at 34th. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES will preach, at 11 A. M.—Second of series on "FORCE vs. NON-RESISTANCE." Subject: "THE LOGIC OF FORCE." 8:15 P. M.—AMOS PINCHOT on "CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven. "SOCIAL STOCK-TAKING." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

Universalist.
THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St. Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., "IS THIS A GOOD WORLD?" and at 4:30 P. M., "HARD TIMES."

Y. M. C. A.
Dr. J. HERMAN RANDALL. "JESUS or NIETZSCHE." West Side Y. M. C. A., 57 St. & 8 Av. 4 P. M.

Other Services.
A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., preaches at WEST END, Amsterdam, cor. 105th, both 11 and 8. Subj., Eve., "What IS Christianity?" 1st Series, "Everybody's" question.

BIBLE STUDIES FOR BIBLE STUDENTS every Sunday at 11 A. M.—Entering upon the 7th year. Things taught: Conditional Immortality, Second Advent Imminent, Anglo-Israel Truth, &c. 151 West 125th St.

COSMOLOGICAL meetings are held at 600 West 181st every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock; music; all welcome. Dr. RIVERO.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor.—Preaching 10:30 A. M. by the pastor, followed by Communion Services; 8 P. M., preaching by the pastor on a series of sermons on prophecy. Subject, "Coming to Judgment."

REV. DR. KENNETH SYLVAN GUTHRIE ON "THE GREAT AMERICAN INSANITY," CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28TH ST. AND 9TH AV., 8 P. M. Angel Agne Chopourian, famous Armenian soprano, will sing.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 West 80th. Swami Bodhananda, "That Thou Art," 3 P. M.

"When I survey the wondrous cross
On which the Prince of Glory died,
Love so amazing, so divine,
Demands my soul, my life, my all."
McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION. Meetings nightly, 7:45; Sunday, 3. Drunkards especially invited. 316 Water St. Via all L Lines.

8TH AV. MISSION, 290 8th Av.—S. Wray, Supt. Meetings every night. WELCOME.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.
PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Dr. Hillis will preach at both services. In the evening he will continue the series on "Success Through Self-Help."

Presbyterian.
LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of South Oxford St.—Dr. ALBERTSON preaches at 10:30 and 7:45.

Unitarian.
CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian.) Pierrepont and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway station. Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP.—Services at 11.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—THOMAS C. WYNNE, Plaintiff, against THE VALLEY BANK OF PHOENIX, ARIZONA, Defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.
To the above-named Defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer Judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated, November 19, 1914.
BREED, ABBOTT & MORGAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
To the above-named Defendant:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to order of Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 18th, 1914, and filed in the office of the clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1914, with the summons and complaint in this action, which were filed in said office on the 19th day of November, 1914.
Dated, December 19, 1914.
BREED, ABBOTT & MORGAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.
United States District Court, Southern District of New York—John C. Eames, Complainant, against The H. B. Claflin Company, Defendant.
Pursuant to decree of said Court, dated December 28th, 1914, the entire personal assets and properties of The H. B. Claflin Company and of Joseph B. Martindale and Frederic A. Juilliard, as its Receivers and Ancillary Receivers, including cash, merchandise, stocks, securities, bills and accounts receivable, rights, claims, demands, choses in action, good-will, trademarks and trade names, as of the time of such sale, or the net proceeds of any thereof if sold in other jurisdictions, and together with the net proceeds of real estate and leaseholds, which are to be separately sold, subject to changes occasioned by the conduct of the business, or the administration of the Estate by the Receivers, will be offered for sale at Room 235, U. S. Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on January 14th, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, under the direction of Honorable G. C. Holt, appointed Special Master by said decree. Copies of the decree and information concerning terms and conditions of sale, manner of bidding, and properties offered for sale, may be had at the office of the Receivers, No. 224 Church Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
G. C. HOLT, Special Master, New York City.
JOSEPH B. MARTINDALE and FREDERIC A. JUILLIARD, Receivers, 224 Church Street, New York City.
RUSHMORE, BISBEE & STERN, Solicitors for Receivers, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Old Weber Theatre Property on Broadway Offered for $345,000 Less Than Its Assessed Valuation—Another Block Front on Washington Heights Sold to a Builder—Many Small Mortgage Loans Placed.

In connection with recent deals affecting the old Wallack's and Bijou theatres it was learned yesterday that another big corner nearby has recently been put in the market. This is the northwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, now occupied by the old Weber's Theatre. The frontage on Broadway is 119.9 by 140.5 on the street and its assessed valuation last year was $1,195,000.

The property is owned by the White estate and it is significant in showing the great deterioration of prices in that locality from the days when it was the amusement section of the city that the property has been put in the market on a cash basis of $850,000. This shows that the owners are willing to sell for $345,000 less than the City's valuation in 1914 for taxes. An unexpired lease for a few years is still held on the property by the theatre interests at the rate of about $38,000 a year and taxes.

Another Fort Washington Block Front Sold.

Another block front sale, the second this week in the Fort Washington section, was reported yesterday by John R. and Oscar L. Foley, who sold for William B. Sommerville the block front on the west side of Northern Avenue between 178th and 179th Streets.

The plot, which fronts 185 feet on the avenue and 125 feet on each street, was purchased by the Dayton Realty Company, who will break ground at once for the erection of three five-story "walkup" flat houses.

About $375,000 is involved in the transaction, which completes the sale of the entire block bounded by Haven and Northern Avenue, 178th and 179th Streets.

On Monday last Mr. Sommerville sold to Meyer Solomon the other half of the block fronting 185 feet on Haven Avenue and 147 feet on each street. This plot will also be improved with five-story flats at once.

Two Uptown Sales.

Duff & Brown Co. have sold for John P. Leo to W. W. Thompson the four-story dwelling, 427 West 146th Street, on a lot 14 by 100.

The Fred W. Beinhauer estate sold to Tommaso Naclerio and others, 228 East 127th Street, a four-story building, on lot 25 by 99.11, between Second and Third Avenues.

Syndicate Buys Uptown Site for Private School.

A syndicate of business men have purchased from the Mutual Life Insurance Company a plot of ground on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, as a site for St. Bernard's School, now located in East Sixtieth Street.

Plans for the new building, which will be three stories high and only cover a portion of the plot, are now being prepared by Delano and Aldrich. It is understood that the property was held at about $70,000. When completed the structure will be turned over to the school under a lease.

Ola Estate Sold to Builder.

A builder has purchased for development the C. F. Gennerich property, having a frontage of about 250 feet along the Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, a 100-foot avenue, and the principal automobile thoroughfare of the region.

The tract contains about twenty-seven lots and comprises the southerly two-thirds of the block bounded by the Parkway, Independence Avenue, 230th and 231st Streets.

There is a fine old two and one-half-story brick and frame mansion in the centre of the plot, and various outbuildings. The parcel was held at $50,000.

Bronx.

Byron A. Beal sold to the Benenson Realty Company the plot 40.5 by 130 by 139 by 68 feet in the rear on Crotona Park East, 175 feet south of the corner of Crotona Park East and directly in the rear of the 174th Street Subway station. The buyers will erect an apartment house similar to the one recently sold by them on Crotona Park North. William J. Gabel negotiated both transactions.

Grosman & Phillips sold for the Angel Construction Company, to a client, 993 and 995 Intervale Avenue, a five-story, new law house, on plot 50 by 100, near Westchester Avenue.

Brooklyn.

Martin Taendler sold the four-story brick flat with stores, 78 Meeker Avenue. The buyer gave in part payment a 150-acre farm with stock, in Wayne County, Penn.

James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, sold his former residence at 249 Garfield Place, corner of Fiske Place, Brooklyn, to Mrs. John Coughlin. Pease & Son negotiated the sale.

Building at Jamaica, L. I.

Shampan & Shampan have filed plans for four residences to be erected upon a plot of 100 by 100 on Hoffman Boulevard, between Jamaica Avenue and Hillside Avenue, Jamaica, L. I. This is the main road for automobiles traveling to all parts of Long Island. The Esor Realty Corporation are the owners.

Staten Island.

Harry W. Putnam has purchased through D. T. Cornell, a number of lots on Beach Avenue and Ninth and Tenth Streets, New Dorp, upon which he will erect stucco houses. The same broker also sold a plot to Catharine Elliott on Cunard Place and Ridgefield Avenue, for improvement.

New Jersey.

The old Piercy homestead at Glenwood Avenue and the Boulevard, Jersey City, for two years past the home of Jersey City Lodge, No. 226, Loyal Order of Moose, has been sold to the Zerman Construction Company, who will shortly tear it down and erect an apartment house.

The price paid is said to have been in the neighborhood of $40,000. The deal for the transfer was arranged through the Erwin Company and George J. Stillman.

The Hiram Bennett house at 110 Gifford Avenue, Jersey City, has been bought by Herman Seydel of 182 Harrison Avenue, for $20,000 and taxes.

New Yorker Sells Farm.

Earl H. Tiffany of Manhattan has sold to Paul Pierce of Amsterdam, N. Y., a 75-acre farm situated near Amsterdam, N. Y. The deal was consummated by H. L. Reed of Amsterdam, Secretary of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York.

Many Small Loans Placed.

David Lion has placed the following mortgage loans, aggregating $432,000, the majority of which are at 5 per cent. for five years: $60,000, northwest corner 130th Street and Lenox Avenue; $40,000, 135-137 East 113th Street; $46,000, 901 East 167th Street; $33,000, 304 Stanton Street; $35,000, 342 East 112th Street; $21,500, 596 West End Avenue; $20,000 2,161 First Avenue; $16,500, 324 East 109th Street; $19,500, 2,044 First Avenue; $16,000, 2,055 First Avenue; $12,000, 60 West Ninety-fifth Street; $16,000, 68 West Eighty-fifth Street; $15,000, 314 West Forty-ninth Street; $10,000, 519 West 142d Street; $19,000, 946 Columbus Avenue; $8,000, 248 East Sixty-eighth Street; $14,500, 1,315 Second Avenue; $4,500, 409 Pleasant Avenue; $9,000, 214 West Sixty-first Street; $4,500, 1,999 Bryant Avenue; $12,000, southeast corner 175th Street and Jerome Avenue.

Wetmore & Atwood have placed the following loans: $30,000 on No. 25 West Eighty-fourth Street, for Agnes Boyd; $21,000 on No. 3,057 Bailey Avenue, for the Bertelson Realty Company; $32,000 on No. 46 West Thirty-sixth Street, for the Collingwood Realty Company; $27,000 on the new building at 178th Street near Boston Road, for the Hull Building Company; $36,000 on the southwest corner of Hoe Avenue and 174th Street, for the Trask Building Company; $58,500 on No. 54 West 111th Street, new building with stores near Lenox Avenue, for the 111th Street Construction Company.

Richard Dickson has placed the following amounts on first mortgage on the following properties: $4,000 at 5 per cent., three years, to Katherina Welty, on 1,338 Webster Avenue, lot 25 by 90, improved; $3,500 at 6 per cent. for three years, to Julia Martin, on property known as No. 3,212 Wallace Avenue, Williamsbridge, lot 25 by 100, improved by two-family house; for John McSweeney, $2,800 at 6 per cent., on premises known as No. 2,261 Prospect Avenue, lot 23.40 front and rear by 97.75 in depth, improved with two-family house; and for Max Klienmann, $9,000 at 5½ per cent. for three years, on premises 3,479 Third Avenue, lot 25 by 120, improved with two-story frame building.

Commercial Leases

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for the Henry Phipps estates the northwest corner of Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, a four-story and basement store and apartment building, to John R. Blair. This property faces 100 feet on Madison Avenue and 20 feet on Forty-fifth Street, and is part of the large plot owned by this estate.

John Peters has leased for Mary C. Therry to Weiss & Levy the large double store at 216 East Fourteenth Street, recently remodeled, for a term of years, as a clothing establishment.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

18th St, 116 East, s s, 125 ft w of Irving Place, 25x92, four-story dwelling; F. S. Dow against J. M. Motley et al.; L. R. Conklin, attorney; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $31,834.15; taxes, &c., $712; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

Cherry St, 444, n s, 50 ft e of Jackson, 25x100, two-story tenement and three-story rear tenement; tax lien; Rudolph Wallac Co. against Johanna Griffin et al.; August Weyman, attorney; Isidore Cohen, referee; due, $2,156.15; taxes, &c., $651.78; to Lavina Leitch for $4,300.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Kelly St, 997 to 1,005, w s, 35.11 ft n of Westchester Av, 150x100, three five-story tenements; North American Wall Paper Co. against Jackson Construction Co. et al.; J. G. Abramson, attorney; H. N. Wessell, referee; due, $1,434.95; taxes, &c., $628.40; adjourned sine die.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 8.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, s w corner of Washington St, 20x60; William McQuade to Grace A. McQuade, 472 Washington St, Jan. 7, (mtg $15,000;) attorney, I. Neuwirth, 261 Broadway.$1
COLUMBUS AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 100th St, 25x100; Columbus Av, w s, 100.10 ft s of 101st St, 0.6½x68.2; Simon Rauner to Benjamin Rauner, 7 West 101st St, Sept 10, 1912, (mtg $17,000;) attorney, Lewis Scheuer, 87 Nassau St..........$100
JAMES ST, w s, 49.6 ft s of Batavia St, 25x65.1; Sadie Davis to Carucci Holding Co., 641 East 183d St, Jan. 8, (mtg $30,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway..........$1
LENOX AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 132d St, 25x75; Nellie L. Archer to 132d Street Realty Corporation, 100 West 132d St, Jan. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$1
LEXINGTON AV, 186, w s, 65.4 ft n of 31st St, 22.6x100x irregular, (foreclosure Dec. 31;) Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Samuel Stern, 518 West 143d St, Jan. 7; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 170 Broadway......$25,000
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 101st St, 27.7x —; Douglas Realty Co. to Gramercy Freehold Co., 26 Liberty St, Jan. 8; attorney, George Finck, 26 Liberty St.......$100
WATER ST, 336 and 338, n s, 37.9x —; Sadie Davis to Carucci Holding Co., 641 East 183d St, Jan. 8, (mtg $13,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway........$1
1ST AV, 356, s e corner of 21st St, 23x69; 21st St, 404 East, s s, 69 ft e of 1st Av, 27x69; Anna Lutz to George Lutz, 222 Garrison Av, Maspeth, Borough of Queens, all liens, Jan. 7; address George Lutz, 367 1st Av..........$100
4TH AV, 86, w s, 19.9 ft n of land of Maltby G. Lane, runs w 76.10 to e s of property of Grace Church x s 19.8x e 76.5 to avenue x n 19.9 to beginning; George C. Graves to rector, &c., of Grace Church, 804 Broadway, all liens, Dec. 7; attorney, Huntington Rhinelander, 54 William St..........$100
21ST ST, 137 East, n s, 210.6 ft w of 3d Av, 20.6x98.9, (foreclosure Jan. 6;) Cornelius Huth, referee, to Union Trust Co. of New York, 80 Broadway, plaintiff, Jan. 7; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & T., 80 Broadway..........$29,000
24TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of 7th Av, 20x90; Annie M. Rohe to Charles E. Diefenthaler, 330 West 91st St, ¼ part; George T. Diefenthaler, 620 Riverside Drive, ¼ part; George E. Diefenthaler, Chatham, N. Y., ⅛ part, and Grace E. McCully, 140 Clermont Av, ⅛ part, in all ¾ interest, B & S, all liens, Dec. 25; attorneys, Sackett & L., 99 Nassau St..........$1
49TH ST, 512 West, s s, 217 ft w of 10th Av, 26.4x100.5; Louis Lowenfels to Nathan Rosenau, 2,473 7th Av, (mtg $21,000,) ½ part, all liens, Jan. 5; attorney, L. Hubner, 5 Beekman St..........$1
75TH ST, 234 East, s s, 199.2 ft w of 2d Av, 20.1x102.2x20.11x102; Paolo Torregrosso to Salvatrice Ricotta, 422 East 80th St, ½ R., T. and I., (mtg $13,500,) Jan. 5; attorney, David Sternlieht, 230 6th St..........$1
97TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Paolo Torregrosso to Rosario Lavanco, 102 East 90th St, 1-3 R., T. and I., (mtg $10,000,) Jan. 5; attorney, David Sternlieht, 230 East 6th St..........$1
104TH ST, s s, 460 ft w of Columbus Av, 34.6x100.11; Max Geiler et al. to Aug E. Uihlem, 600 West End Av, correction deed, all liens, Dec. 12; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av..........$100
115TH ST, 215 West, n s, 265 ft w of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Anita H. Trop to Max Cedarbaum of Bridgeport, Conn., quitclaim, Dec. 23, 1914; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..........$1
SAME PROPERTY; Max Cedarbaum to Bessie Duke, 18 East 111th St, (mtg $15,750,) Dec. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..........$1
126TH ST, n s, 328.9 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11; Augusta Filer to Rachel, Louis, Maurice, and Joseph Hyman, executors, &c., Gerson Hyman, Far Rockaway, L. I., (mtg $12,000;) address Maurice Hyman, 135 Broadway..........$100
126TH ST, n s, 328.9 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11; Rachel Hyman et al., executors, &c., of Gerson Hyman, to Euriva Realty Corporation, 135 Broadway, (mtg $12,000,) Dec. 17; attorney, Maurice Hyman, 135 Broadway..........$100
136TH ST, 614-616 West, s s, 179.6 ft w of Broadway, 54x99.11; Louis A. Rodenstein to Arthur C. Jones, 182d St and 3d Av, Jan. 7; attorney, William C. Daly, 128 Broadway..........$100
SAME PROPERTY; Arthur C. Jones to Louis A. Rodenstein and Sarah C., his wife, 790 Riverside Drive, Jan. 7; same attorney..$100
142D ST, n s, 195 ft e of Broadway, 30x —; William Gamble to William Gamble Realty Co., 292 Washington St, Jan. 5, (mtg $12,000;) attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway..........$100
146TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 40x99.11; William Gamble to William Gamble Realty Co., 292 Washington St, Jan. 5; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway...$100
146TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Broadway, 58.10x —; William Gamble to William Gamble Realty Co., 292 Washington St, Jan. 5, (mtg $9,000;) attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway..........$100
184TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 50x99.11; Aldus Construction Co. to Corporal Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, (mtg $40,000,) Jan. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..........$100
SAME PROPERTY; Corporal Realty Co. to George H. Budke, 190 Belmont Av, Jersey City, N. J., (mtg $40,000,) Jan. 7; same attorney..........$100

Bronx.

ARTHUR ST, n e corner of Tilden Av, 25x100; Anna Lutz to George Lutz, 222 Garrison Av, Maspeth, L. I., Jan. 7; attorney, George Lutz, 367 1st Av..........$100
CHATTERTON AV, s s, 240.5 ft w of Zerega Av, 50x irregular; Emma L. Hendricks to Madelene Murray, 1,072 Dean St, Brooklyn, Jan. 7; attorney, George P. Breckenridge, 115 Broadway..........$1
DECATUR AV, 2,641, w s, 50x164; Mary Annaw to Helen Strauss, 396 East 170th St, (mtg $5,000,) Dec. 31, 1914; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St..........$100
FINDLAY AV, 1,114, e s, 38.4x100; A. J. Schwarzler Co. to Minnie Horing, 1,170 Clay Av, (mtg $4,500,) Jan. 1; attorney, G. A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av..........$100
FORDHAM AV, w s, 100 ft s of 12th St, 100x128.8; Henaima Realty Co. to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, (mtg $40,000,) Jan. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$100
JENNINGS ST, n w corner of Prospect Av, 67.7x90.10; Julius A. Schulze to Samuel Teishoff, 77 East 113th St, (mtg $35,000,) Jan. 7; attorneys, Schlesinger & L., 10 Wall St..........$1
LOT 492, map of Lohbauer Park; Fred M. Weiss to Isaac Eichenbaum, 237 East 115th St, Dec. 30, 1914; attorney, F. M. Weiss & Co., 120 Westchester Square..........$1
LOTS 1 & 2, Parcel 15, Map William B. Ogden; William Gamble to William Gamble Realty Co., Inc., 292 Washington St, Jan. 5; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway..$100
MARCHER AV, n w s, at e s Boscobel Av, 129.8x irregular, Jan. 5; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway..........$100
NELSON AV, w s, 112.6 ft s of Brandt Place, 37.6x100; Florence I. Squires to William H. McIntyre, 128 West 11th St, (mtg $23,000,) Dec. 31; attorney, Max Stern, 64 Wall St..........$100
NORTH ½ of Lot 83, map of Olinville, 50x100; Charles E. Moore to Emily M. Garside, 304 East 162d St, Jan. 5; attorneys, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av..........$1,050
STEBBINS AV, n s, 128.4 ft n e of Lyman Place, 53.6x irregular; Peter Radicchi to Asher Cohen, 111 Concord St, Brooklyn, (mtg $1,500,) Dec. 28, 1914; attorney, Samuel Bitterman, 309 Broadway..........$1
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n e corner of Walkley Place, 75x95.9; Louis Barnett and another to Augusta Miller, 16 West 111th St, Jan. 4; attorney, Augusta Miller, 16 West 111th St..........$1
3D AV, s w corner of 188th St, 58.3x104.3; Peter Otten to Charles Weber, 19 Peck Slip, (mtg $33,000,) Jan. 7; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$1
18TH AV, n s, 405 ft e of 5th Av (Wakefield,) 50x114; Maiche Marino to Filomena Mercadante, 2,391 Hoffman St, Dec. 21, 1914; attorney, Thomas W. Baker, 60 Wall St..........$100
135TH ST, s s, 133.11 ft w of 3d Av, 45x irregular; Benamin F. Gerding, (referee,) to Leo Schloss, 109 W. 113th St, (mtg $4,036,) Jan. 8; attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway..........$1,500
SAME PROPERTY; Leo Schloss to Bronx Investment Co., 100 Broadway, (mtg $6,236,) Jan. 8; attorney, same..........$1
138TH ST, s s, 900 ft w of Home Av, 37.6x100; William H. Schaefer to Josephine F. Burghard, 129 3d St, Dec. 14, 1914; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway......$1
145TH ST, n s, 265 ft w of Brook Av, 36x99.11; Sinai Corporation of the Bronx to Beth Hamedosh Hagodel Adath Jeshurin of the Bronx, (mtg $11,500,) Jan. 6; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$17,500
180TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Webster Av, 95x irregular; Morris H. Mann to Progressive Investment Co., 800 Broad St, Newark, N. J., (mtg $19,000,) Jan. 6; attorney, M. Steiner, 35 Nassau St..........$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CHARLTON ST, n s, 110.8 ft e of Varick St, 21.3x100; Avis S. Birdsall to Samuel Baumohl, 392 3d Av, Brooklyn, Dec. 1, 1914, due as per bond..........$1,100
LENOX AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 132d St, 25x75; 132d Street Realty Corporation to Nellie L. Archer, 14 West 52d St, Jan. 7, due Jan. 1, 1920; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..........$8,000
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 65.4 ft n of 31st St, 22.6x—; Samuel Stern to Maimie E. Cohn and another, 316 Central Park West, Jan. 7, 3 years; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 170 Broadway..........$26,000
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 65.4 ft n of 31st St, 22.6x—; Samuel Stern to Kovacs Construction Co., 293 Alexander Av, Jan. 7, prior mtg $26,000, due as per bond; attorney, New York Title Co., 135 Broadway..........$500
52D ST, s s, 425 ft w of 6th Av, 25x80.10; Annie Bonner to American Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St, Jan. 8, 5 years; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St..........$20,000
78TH ST, n s, 144 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Stephan Kaldrovics et al. to Ernst Koch, 781 East 176th St, Jan. 2, due as per bond; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St..........$13,500
93D ST, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x75; Mary Roden to N. Henry W. Schutt, Weehawken, N. J., Jan. 7, (prior mtg $13,000,) due Jan. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; address, N. Henry W. Schutt, 30 Church St..........$2,400
96TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Selian Neuhof to Olga G. Neuhof, 157 East 81st St, Jan. 5, due April 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Bruno Lewinson, 119 Nassau St..........$2,500
115TH ST, n s, 265 ft w of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Bessie Duke to Max Cederbaum, Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 31, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 B'way...$1,750
125TH ST, n s, 322.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 38.9x99.11; the Reid Ice Cream Co. to Clara Kinkeldey, 1,041 Fallo St, Dec. 31, (prior mtg $117,500,) due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..........$9,500
184TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 50x99.11; Corporal Realty Co. to Aldus Construction Co., 1,509 St. Nicholas Av, (prior mtg $34,000,) Jan. 7, due June 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..........$6,000

Bronx.

DECATUR AV, 2,641, w s, 50x164; Helen Strauss to Mary Annan, 2,545 Webster Av, Dec. 31, 1914, due as per bond; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St..........$2,000
FINDLAY AV, 1,114, e s, 38.4x100; Minnie Hornig to A. J. Schwarzler Co., 369 East 167th St, July 1, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. J. Krug, Jr., 150 Nassau St..........$4,500
LOT 20, block G of map of Dore Lyon; Alice V. Conklin to William H. Weygandt, 1,050 Greene Av, Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av..........$1,000
LOT 442, map of Lohbauer Park; Isaac Eichenbaum to Herbert W. Buehrie, 1,741 Taylor Av, Dec. 30, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, H. W. Buehrie, 120 Westchester Square..........$350
LOTS 337 to 346, Map Adee Park; John Knewitz to Fred Rohl, Cuba, N. Y., Jan. 7, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$4,000
MOSHOLU PARKWAY NORTH, n e s, 312.1 ft e of Gun Hill Road, 56.5x irregular; John C. Fisher to Edward A. Acker, 776 Forest Av, prior mtg $5,600, Jan. 4, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Edward A. Acker, 776 Forest Av..........$2,000
NORTH ½ of Lot 83, map of Olinville, 50x100; Emily M. Garside to Smith Williamson, White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 7, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av..........$1,000
PLOT begins 630.11 ft n of Eastern Boulevard and 330 ft e of land of New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 100x130; Factory Sites, Inc., to East Bay Land and Improvement Co., 25 Pine St, Oct. 28, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. E. Dorsett, 25 Pine St..........$15,000
PROSPECT AV, n w corner Jennings St, 67.7x90.10; Samuel Teishoff to Julius A. Schulze, 1,312 Chisolm St, prior mtg $35,000, Jan. 7, due as per bond; attorney, Julius A. Schulze, 1,312 Chisolm St..........$1,000
SAME PROPERTY; same to Abraham Garfunkel, 540 W. 144th St, and another, prior mtg $41,000, Jan. 7, due as per bond; attorney, Abraham Garfunkel, 540 W. 144th St..........$3,000
STEBBINS AV, n s, 128.4 ft n e of Lyman Place, runs n e 69.4 x w 44.11 x s 53.6 to beginning; Asher Cohen to Peter Radicchi, 2,525 Amsterdam Av, Dec. 28, due May 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Antonio Ferine, 192 Broadway..........$1,500
WALES AV, 600 and 602; also n ½ of Lot 235, map of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania; Mary E. Hoar to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, Jan. 7, installs 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 258 East 138th St..........$270
WILLIS AV, e s, 110 ft n of 142d St, 20x100; Frederick Kroepke and another to Augusta Kroepke, 413 E. 146th St, prior mtg $7,000, May 2, 1914, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. A. Weber, 406 E. 149th St..$1,500
4TH ST, s s, 299 ft w of Avenue C (Unionport,) 50x103; Lina Hoffman to Dina Conrad, 917 Olmstead Av, Jan. 7, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc, 2,215 Westchester Av..........$1,000
135TH ST, s s, 133.11 ft w of 3d Av, 45x irregular; Leo Schloss to Margaret A. Demarest, 189 Claremont Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg $4,036, Jan. 6, 3 years; attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway..........$2,200
145TH ST, n s, 265 ft w of Brook Av, 36x99.11; Beth Hamedrosch Hagodel Adath Jeshurin of the Bronx, Inc., 463 East 145th St, to Sinai Congregation of the Bronx, 809 Westchester Av, Jan. 6, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Harry L. Horwitz, 291 Broadway..........$4,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

LENOX AV, s w corner of 116th St, part second floor; S. Jonas Co. to Gustav Wurzburger, 68 West 117th St, 10 years, from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Wurzburger & S., 115 Lenox Av..........$2,200
THOMAS ST, 79, store and basement; Charles A. Briggs to Wendelin Hoeppel, 416 West 53d St, or 150 West Broadway, 3 years, from March 1, 1915..........$1,100
1ST AV, 17, store and basement; B. Kaplan to Ignatz Szathmary, on premises, 2 years, from Jan. 15, 1915; attorney, Isidor R. Kaplan, 575 Westchester Av..........$720
3D AV, 1,857, n store; William Shretski to Morris Alter, 1,857 3d Av, 5 years, from June 1, 1914..........$840
28TH ST, 117 West, all; Morris B. Baer to Denison P. Chesebro, 8 Fountain Place, New Rochelle, N. Y., 21 years, from Dec. 7, 1914; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..........$1,375
30TH ST, 365 West, the land; Marie M. I. De Courval to Livingston Middleditch, Highlands, N. J., 21 years, from Dec. 1, 1913; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..........$210
54TH ST, 142 West, all; Carrie B. Colby to Emma De Winter, 39 West 61st St, 3 years, from Jan. 25, 1915; attorneys, Spitz & B., 35 Nassau St..........$1,800
150TH ST, 301-303 West, all; Ma-rt Realty Co. to Pincus Cohen, 941 Avenue St. John, 1 year, from Jan. 1, 1915; attorney, Cohen Brothers, 157 Manhattan Av..........$12,500

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, 2,328, store; Thomas Amabile to Pasquale Acciaro, 2,328 Arthur Av, and another, 5 years, from Jan. 1, 1915; attorney, John B. Pennetto, 618 Crescent St..........$420 to $780
BROOK AV, 192, n e corner of 136th St, corner store; Anna M. Sotting to George I. Robinson, 3 years, from Dec. 1, 1915; attorney, S. Honig, 280 Broadway..........$900
BRONXDALE AV, 1,879, store floor; Mariane Scandura and another to Francesco Paranzino, 1,879 Bronxdale Av, 4 years and 7 months from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, Francesco Paranzino, 1,879 Bronxdale Av..........$480 to $720

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, w s, whole front between 51st and 52d Sts, —x—; Lawrence Straus against Girard Trust Co., owner, (renewal)....$117
LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 85th St, —x—; Max Rothbart against Amde Realty Co., owner; Excelsior Metal Ceiling Co., contractor..........$135
PARK AV, 1,024; Henry H. Meise & Son against Ramsey Hoguet, owner; Joe B. Acken, contractor, (renewal)..........$190
PARK AV, 1,022; same against J. De Milhau, owner; Joe B. Acken, contractor, (renewal)..........$270
PARK AV, 1,022 and 1,024; Isidore Schwartz against Louis J. De Milhaus and Christine Hoguet, owners; Joseph B. Acken, contractor, (renewal)..........$85
81ST ST, 105 East; Henry H. Meise & Son against Frank Ludlam, owner; Joe B. Acken, contractor, (renewal)..........$190
104TH ST, 209 and 213 West; Donald Fraser against Frank and Margaret Demuth, owners and contractors..........$71
120TH ST, 308 East; Lords-De Respiris Construction Co. against Robert I. Brown, owner; Levine & Levine Contracting Co., contractor, (renewal)..........$454
142D ST, 146 West; Albert Schalle against 146 West 142d St Co., Inc., owner and contractor, (renewal)..........$2,210

Bronx.

PARK AV, e s, 102.2 ft n of 167th St, 38.8x90; Evans & Kaestner against Maicke Building Corporation, owners and contractors.$440
WESTCHESTER AV, 620 to 628; Salvatore Naccarato against Elizabeth Wright, owner; Fred Carl, contractor..........$26
178TH ST, n s, 98 ft w of Boston Road, 87.6x100; Noonan Building Material Co., Inc., against Hull Building Co., owner and contractor..........$2,377
246TH ST West, n s, 100 ft w of Livingston Av, 70x130.3; T. H. Fraser Co. against George D. Strayer, owner and contractor..$3,922

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

52D ST, 443 East; Isidor Goldman against Moses Mendelsohn et al., July 31, 1913..........$1,792
113TH ST, 501 West; Theodore Thylstrup against Hanna Elias et al., Nov. 30, 1914..........$173
185TH ST, 507 West; Caldi & Colombi against Nellie Duggan et al., June 23, 1914..........$105

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, 2,003; John Manuvel against Charles Meyer et al., Oct. 13, 1914.....$200
KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, e s, 1,508.4 ft n of Kingsbridge Road, 75x100; Builders' Brick and Supply Co. against Arlington Construction Co. et al., Dec. 16, 1914..$329
176TH ST, s s, corner of Trafalgar Av, 74x63; Louis Kramer against Matthew P. Doyle et al., July 3, 1914..........$63

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 96th St, 100.11x200; Essie Construction Co. against Estate of Charles F. Hoffman et al., (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, J. I. Berman.
GRAND ST, n w corner of Attorney St, 25x100; Anita Bliss against Mary McG. Murray et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. T. Hill.
LEROY ST, 19; Theodore C. Wood against Michele Brescia et al., (counter-claim;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.
99TH ST, n s, 207 ft w of Columbus Av, 42x100.11; David Levine against Luciano Giuliani et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. H. Arnold.
107TH ST, n s, 185 ft w of 3d Av, 34x100.11; Anna M. Taylor against Alice T. O'Brien, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Neu, Gilchrist & Spedick.
145TH ST, 406 West; Julia Coddington et al. against Rose Leavitt et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.
132D ST, 122 West; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Margaret E. Napier et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins.
158TH ST, 522 to 528 West, two actions; Samuel Wacht against Rose Simon et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Wacht, Jr.
177TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 100.2x115.9; New York Life Insurance Co. et al. against Howard O. Weaver et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

Bronx.

COURTLANDT AV, 910; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Union Street Railway Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins.
PLEASANT AV, e s, 366.8 ft s of 2d St, 33.4x100; Foster L. Haviland et al., as trustees, against James J. Doherty et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke, Hoch & Reidy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York—In the matter of DELTA THEATRE CORPORATION, Bankrupt.
Take notice that the undersigned, trustee of the estate of the said bankrupt, offers for sale the property described below, and will receive sealed bids therefor, at his office, No. 19 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 19th day of January, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M. on said day, at which time and place said bids will be opened by the trustee and creditors are invited to attend at said time and consider the bid. Bids must be accompanied by certified check for ten per cent. of the amount thereof, the balance of the purchase price to be paid to the trustee within two days after the acceptance of the bid. The trustee reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and the sale will be made subject to the approval of the court. Separate bids or a combined bid for any two or more of the parcels of property below set forth can be submitted. The property to be sold consists of the following:
Parcel No. 1. All the right, title and interest of the trustee in and to all the fittings, furnishings and equipment, chinaware, glassware, kitchen utensils, tables, chairs and chattels of every kind, nature and description, excluding food supplies, contained in the premises above mentioned.
Parcel No. 2. All the right, title and interest of the trustee in and to the stock of wines, liquors, beer, food supplies, cigars, cigarettes and tobacco contained in said premises.
Parcel No. 3. All the right, title and interest of the trustee in and to the liquor license pertaining to said business.
Creditors and others will please take notice that if the trustee shall reject any and all of the bids submitted to him, the property remaining unsold will be offered for sale at public auction on the premises, No. 1680 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of January, 1915, at 10.30 o'clock A. M. Inspection of the property described above may be had on the premises on any day between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Dated New York, January 8th, 1915.
ABNER S. WERBLIN, Trustee.
YANKAUER and DAVIDSON, and PRINCE and NATHAN, Attorneys for Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARY VELY BEY, doing business under the firm name and style of "DESTI," Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Jan. 14th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 347 Fifth Ave., 8th floor, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of perfumeries, domestic and imported glass bottles, powders, soap, bath salt, creams, incense, showcases, tables, office furniture, fixtures, &c. Inspection Jan. 12th and 13th between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
WALTER J. EICHBAUER, Receiver, 20 Broad St., Room 1,811, N. Y. C.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of LOUIS PELLMAN and SAMUEL L. PELLMAN, individually and composing the firm of PELLMAN BROS. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Tuesday, the 19th day of January, 1915, at 1 P. M., at 19 West 24th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of coats, suits, piece goods, trimmings, machinery, safe, office furniture and fixtures, factory furniture and fixtures, etc. SAMUEL WALKOF, Assignee.
EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Assignee, 366 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of GINGOLD & SHEFFER. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, the 20th day of January, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 147 W. 24th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of furs, fur coats, scarfs, muffs, fixtures, &c.
MARCUS HELFAND, Assignee.
ROSENTHAL & HEERMANCE, Attorneys for Assignee, 2 Rector St., New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of SARAH MORRIS.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, the 20th day of January, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 100 Hester St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of ladies' and children's cloaks, suits, dresses, fixtures, &c.
SAMUEL GOLDBERG, Assignee.
MEYER MIHALOWITZ, Attorney for Assignee, 302 B'way, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL STERN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Jan. 14th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 11 A. M., at 108 North Main St., Port Chester, N. Y., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of jewelry, cut glass, safe, fixtures, &c. Inspection Jan. 12th and 13th between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver.
H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 B'way, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of S. HEILMAN & Co., Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 20786.
A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against S. Heilman & Co., and a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider an offer of composition, at which meeting said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated January 8th, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

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476 Hosiery, underwear, glove and shirt district. 50 ft. on Broadway, running through, 25 ft. on Crosby; 4 elevators; light 4 sides.
491 Hosiery, underwear, notion district. 32 ft. on B'way; 2 elevators; freight entrance on Broome; light 3 sides.
596 Centre millinery, shirt trade. 44x200. Excellent light; 4 elevators; live steam.
Possession immediate. Rent reasonable. Full Commission to Brokers.
E. S. Willard & Co. Phone 5989 Hanover 52 William St.

71 WORTH ST. STORE, BASEMENT and SUB-BASEMENT, 25x100, for rent; also TOP LOFT, 50x100. Elevators and steam heat. HERBERT A. SHERMAN, 20 Nassau St., or 41 East 41st St.

77 MURRAY ST. ENTIRE BUILDING TO LET. Five stories and basement, size 25x100. Electric light and elevator. Possession at once; low rent. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE CORONET 57 West 58th Street. SMALL APARTMENTS Housekeeping and Non-housekeeping. 2-3-4 or More Rooms and Bath. Rental $600 to $1,200. Meal service if desired. Apply on premises or to Harris & Vaughan, Inc., 569 5th Ave. Telephone 31 Murray Hill.

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27th, 142-144-146 East High-class elevator Apartments, 2, 4, 7 large, sunny rooms; open plumbing, baths, electric lights, hardwood floors, &c. Liberal concessions. Superintendent on premises.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 20,159.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of STEPHEN H. P. PELL, HOWLAND H. PELL, and CHARLES A. KITTLE, copartners doing business under the firm name and style of S. H. P. PELL & COMPANY, Bankrupts. To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that Stephen H. P. Pell, Howland H. Pell, and Charles A. Kittle, copartners doing business under the firm name and style of S. H. P. Pell & Company, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 8th, 1915, praying that the composition heretofore offered by them to their creditors and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors whose claims have been allowed and filed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the Court at the hearing upon said petition before the United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 18th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 8th, 1915.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—JOHN C. EAMES, Complainant, against THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY, Defendant.—In Equity, 11-268.
Now on this 29th day of December, 1914, came Joseph B. Martindale and Frederic A. Juilliard, as Receivers of the defendant, The H. B. Claflin Company, in the above entitled suit and present their petition, verified the 29th day of December, 1914, praying that the Court grant an order in respect of the filing of proofs or statements of claim by those claiming to be creditors and / or otherwise against the defendant, The H. B. Claflin Company.
Whereupon on reading and filing said petition, together with the consents of all the parties appearing in the above entitled suit, and the Court being fully advised in the premises, it is, on motion of Rushmore, Bisbee & Stern, solicitors for the aforesaid Receivers,
Ordered that an order of this Court made November 27th, 1914, requiring the filing on or before December 28th, 1914, of duly verified written statements or proofs of claim against The H. B. Claflin Company be and it hereby is amended nunc pro tunc as of the 27th day of November, 1914, so as to provide that the time on or before which any and all creditors or claimants against The H. B. Claflin Company, who claim that The H. B. Claflin Company is indebted to them, or that they possess a cause of action against it, and all other persons whomsoever who assert any claim against it, are required to assert their said claims, be the 11th day of January, 1915, with like force and effect as if the said 11th day of January, 1915, had been stated in said order in the place and stead of the 28th day of December, 1914; all other provisions in said order, however, to remain in full force and effect.
LEARNED HAND, United States District Judge.

FOR STUDENTS AND POST-GRADUATES.

The Annalist is the only weekly magazine which discusses financial, industrial, and commercial topics from a true economical standpoint. By mail 10c. a copy. Every Monday.—Advt.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Pressure is generally high east of the Rocky Mountains, and there was no precipitation except some light local showers in the Lake region. West of the mountains there were quite general rains and snows with substantial rains in California.

Temperatures have fallen somewhat from the upper Mississippi Valley northeastward and eastward and have risen in the West, although they do not differ much from the seasonal average in any locality.

Rains will continue Saturday in the Pacific States and rains and snows over the middle and north plateau, followed by generally fair weather Sunday. Elsewhere fair weather will prevail Saturday and Sunday.

It will be somewhat warmer in the Missouri and upper Mississippi Valley and the upper Lake region, but over the remainder of the country temperature changes will not be of consequence.

Winds along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate west Saturday and Sunday; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate north and northeast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania — Fair Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	33	34	4 P. M.	37	41
6 A. M.	34	33	6 P. M.	37	39
9 A. M.	35	32	9 P. M.	38	37
12 M.	37	39	11 P. M.	37	36

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was [illegible]; for the corresponding date last year it was 36; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 32; at 8 P. M. it was 37. Maximum temperature, 43 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 32 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.07 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.19 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.
12:59—311 W. 28 St.; Henry Ziscardi..Slight
1:25—272 Rivington St.; Sam'l Lichenstein ....Slight
1:25—253 W. 111 St.; Abram B. Platt..None
10:05—Columbia St.; Jas. Anzarone.....Slight
P.M.
4:10—1,066 Southern Bvd.; Wm. Pell..Slight
4:30—638 E. 137 St.; Isaac Dankerm..Slight
5:30—733 E. 175 St.; Isidor Kaplan..Slight
6:05—211 Av. A.; Julius Rubin.......Slight
6:20—491 B'way; Subin Bros.........Slight
7:10—92 Ridge St.; Harry Farner....Slight
8:50—99 Liberty St.; Robt. E. Smith..Slight
10:20—1,351 B'way; Hotel Marlborough..Slight
10:30—199 E. 109 St.; Sam'l Nierman..Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. J. F. Curley, 81, to bicycle duty at police booth, Mariners' Harbor, for 10 days from 8 A. M., Jan. 11. To Det. Bu. from prects. indicated for 10 days from 4 P. M., Jan. 11: J. D. Kiley, 2; Henry Barth, 4; John Cassetti, 7; J. C. Sterett, 16; P. J. Walsh, 32; J. J. Wilson, 39; Michael Santaniello, 18; V. W. Corell, 36; J. F. Fennelly, 147.

Leave without pay: Patrol. David Levy, 87, 1 day from 8 A. M., Jan. 10.

The following applications for pay while sick are approved: Patrol. W. J. Murray, 25, from 12.35 A. M., July 23, to 12 P. M., Aug. 24; E. J. Sullivan, 42, from 1:25 A. M., Oct. 23, during disability.

Fined: Sergt. E. J. Patterson, 274, absent from patrol; 3 days.

Patrol.: J. S. Whelan, 10, absent from post, 3 days; G. I. Goldberg, 15, improper patrol, 2 days; W. J. Dempsey, 21, absent from post, 3 days; J. J. Ryan, 25, same, 3 days; August Kunze, 28, same, 5 days; T. J. Cassidy, 28, same, 5 days; Michael Moran, 28, (2 charges,) same, 5 days; Charles Nagel, 28, absent from reserve, 1 day; H. A. M. Vincenot, 29, absent without leave, 1 day; J. J. Dunn, 31, absent from post, 1 day; Ulrich Essig, 36, same, 5 days; A. H. Hausmann, 36, improper patrol, 2 days; James Steinbeck, 37, absent from post, 5 days; E. D. Potter, 37, same, 1 day; J. E. Nolan, 38, (2 charges,) (1) absent from post; in saloon, 5 days; (2) absent from post, 1 day.

Lawrence English, 42, absent from post, 3 days; James Corry, 42, same, 3 days; V. F. Vocke, 48, same, 3 days; John Ryan, 43, same, 3 days; Samuel Brandwein, 63, improper patrol, 2 days; M. H. O'Brien, 65, absent without leave, 2 days; A. H. Troll, 66, absent from post, 4 days; F. J. Sheehan, 68, improper patrol, 2 days; H. C. Slott, 143, improper patrol, 2 days; F. J. Mang, 146, absent from residence without permission while on sick report, 2 days; M. A. Loughran, 148, absent without leave, ½ day; W. A. Grace, 156, (2 charges,) absent from special post, 6 days, improper patrol, 4 days; L. P. O'Brien, 156, (2 charges,) absent from post, 4 days, improper patrol, 4 days; J. A. Pankanin, 157, absent from post, 3 days.

T. J. Kilmartin, 158, loitering, ½ day; J. E. Walsh, 158, improper patrol, 2 days; J. T. Fagan, 158, (2 charges,) absent from post, 5 days, and improper patrol, 1 day; W. A. Carey, 163, apparently intoxicated; discharged revolver, 5 days; I. B. Reeder, 167, (2 charges,) absent from post, 5 days, and absent from his residence while on sick report, 1 day; Donald MacLean, 167, (2 charges,) improper patrol, 3 days, and absent from post, 3 days; R. S. Dunham, 276, sitting, 3 days; Michael Cahill, Traf. E, failed to promptly proceed to post, 2 days; J. P. L. Klintworth, 171, absent from post, 3 days; H. D. Minner, 171, same, 5 days; Thos. Bohan, 174, same, 5 days; T. J. Brady, 171, 5 days; T. E. Bohan, 174, same, 1 day.

Suspended from duty: Patrol. W. A. Grace, 156, to take effect 9:30 A. M., Jan. 8.

Fire Department.

The instructions at the Fire College will be resumed Monday, Jan. 11. The following company officers will report at Fire College, at date and time specified.

First and Second Sections, to consist of the following officers, will report at 10 A. M. on days designated, beginning Jan. 11, for class period of six weeks. First Section to report on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Second Section on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays:

First Section—Capts.: Stephen McKenna, Eng. 72; Alfred W. Welsh, Eng. 236. Lieuts.: Wm. Ross, (No. 2,) Eng. 7; Philip Blush, Eng. 15; James Tierney, Eng. 18; Michael J. Stephens, Eng. 22; John Woods, Eng. 25; Philip W. Hublitz, Eng. 30; Thomas J. Corbally, Eng. 41; Michael Nugent, Eng. 59; John Ferguson, Eng. 75; Timothy Dufficy, Eng. 76; Vincent A. Coffill, Eng. 206; Charles Rieth, Eng. 94; James J. Coyle, H. & L. 7; Michael J. McCarty, H. & L. 22; Bernard Conlon, H. & L. 34; James T. Keeling, H. & L. 29; John J. Power, H. & L. 76; Frank Golden, H. & L. 104.

Second Section—Capts.: James P. Doonan, H. & L. 37; Frank H. McGinniss, Hose 6. Lieuts.: William T. Hanna, Eng. 5; Daniel B. Mahoney, Eng. 23; Frank Surerus, Eng. 28; Louis Semansky, Eng. 31; Thomas Harding, Eng. 35; Clatus J. Nelson, Eng. 39; Joseph P. Riddle, Eng. 51; Joseph O'Hanlon, Eng. 55; James T. Brown, Eng. 76; Eusebius Murphy, Eng. 90; Bernard F. Rasmussen, Eng. 236; Wallace R. Pelham, Eng. 157; Michael F. McCaffrey, H. & L. 5; Dorcey Burns, H. & L. 38; Charles J. Duane, H. & L. 18; George J. Volze, H. & L. 28; James M. Redden, H. & L. 44; Frank J. Wolff, Hose 5.

Detail, to take effect at 8 A. M., Jan. 9: Chief of Batn. Christian C. Schlottmann, 45 Batn., in charge Division of Apparatus, Bureau of Repairs, Brooklyn.

Capt. Charles M. Jensen, Eng. 259, Acting Chief of Batn., will assume command of the 45 Batn., at 8 A. M., Jan. 9, 1915, until further orders.

John J. McLoughlin is appointed as an ununiformed fireman, for a probationary period of three months and assigned to H. & L. 24.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BRITTON, JANE E., (no petition;) to husband, William Britton, $5,000; daughter, Amanda B. Manee, and granddaughter, Isabelle Britton, share equally in personalty and in investments; descendants contingent.

HARRIS, FANNIE, (Dec. 25;) realty more than $5,000; personalty same; to Joseph M. Harris, Martha Hoffmann, Emma Sampson, Jeannette Harris, Morris Sampson, value unknown; Mortimer I. Harris, $5,000 and unknown; Charles Hoffmann, $8,000; Harold H. Hoffmann, $2,000; Dave Solomon, $1,000.

JUDGE, WINIFRED E., (Dec. 18;) realty $64,750, subject to $18,000 mortgages; personalty $1,000; to Victor H. Stockwell, $5,000 and unknown; Winifred E. Goldsmith, $1,000 and unknown; Alice M. Judge, Morgan J. Goldsmith, Anna L. Rosen, Florence Sage, Kate Lurch, and John H. Judge, value unknown; Julius A. Heard, $1,000, and Margaret Jenkins, $250.

KNABE, HENRY, (no petition;) Charles Frenzer, $1,500; any daughter marrying to receive $2,000.

KOOB, FRANK, (no petition;) to daughter, Anna Weis, $2,000; balance to children, Anna Weis, Joseph, Edward, Louis, and Philip Koob.

SAMPSON, EMMA, (Dec. 17;) no realty; personalty under $5,000; all to George H. Sampson.

SCHULZ, EMILIE, (Dec. 14;) realty over $5,000; personalty over $100,000; to Ella Masemann, $10,000; Josie and Louis F. Herwig jointly, $10,000; Gretchen Zoellner, $25,000; Theodore E. Schulz, over $5,000; Theodore E. Schulz, Jr., $10,000; Clara Zoellner over $25,000; in trust for Theodore E. Schulz over $25,000.

INFORMATION TO DATE.

Every occurrence in the world's history chronicled in the newspapers found in The New York Times Index. Found easily. Bound in cloth, price $2 a volume, by mail.—Advt.

LICENSED TO TEACH.

Successful Candidates for Elementary School Positions.

The following eligible lists are announced by City Superintendent Maxwell:

License No. 1.

PLACEMENT AS OF JULY 24, 1914.—Mary H. Seton, 76.216; Harriet M. Skeel, 73.366; Leah H. Dinenberg, 73.283; Virginia Gaw, 72; Gertrude U. McNickle, 72; Beatrice G. Wolfe, 72; Thomas J. Abrahams, 72; Manuel Margolin, 72.

PLACEMENT AS OF DEC. 1, 1914.—Edna F. Holding, 72.913; Helen E. Ellard, 72.3; Leonora A. Ward, 72.

PLACEMENT AS OF DEC. 31, 1914.—Mrs. Lena C. Herman, 86; Helen Wicks, 82.583; Olga Geibin, 82.016; Leonora C. Wenigmann, 81.95; Katherine Kieran, 80.833; Jennie L. Van Wyck, 78.6; Leon S. Kaiser, 77; Rita C. Prummer, 76.05; Sarah C. Donegan, 72.35; Ethel Abraham, 72; Mary R. Farrelly, 72; Mildred A. Richter, 72; Sarah F. Curry, 70; Anna C. McCann, Mrs. Carrie G. Bunzl, Naomi E. Craig, Mrs. Emma B. Holcombe, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Thompson, Mrs. Marion S. Webb.

Elementary Schools.

TEACHER OF AN UNGRADED CLASS—Maud Keator, 87.4; Helen M. Griffith, 75.9; Katharine H. T. Bosworth, 71.85.

TEACHER OF COOKING—Fannie L. Goldsmith, 77.125.

Substitute licenses for service in the elementary schools have been granted as follows:

Day Schools.

GARMENT DESIGNING—Charles Kaplan.
PLUMBING—John P. Murtha.
DRESSMAKING—Harriet E. Basch, Marie C. Schulz, Victoria Wexler, Clara Whelpley.
MILLINERY—Ella B. Cassidy.
NOVELTY WORK—Dora N. Varin.

Evening Schools

SUPERVISORS OF DAY CONTINUATION CLASSES—Jessie B. Adams, Sarah Elkus.

SUPERVISORS OF STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING—Rose A. Dennor, Harold F. Duncan, Hazel L. Porter.

SUBSTITUTE TEACHER OF SEWING AND DRESSMAKING—Victoria G. Bishop, Emma L. Dawson, Ida M. Ericksen, Louise F. Garvey, Margaret A. Kelly, Mrs. Mary E. Kraus, Elizabeth A. McCann, Helen Meehan, Elizabeth C. Williams.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The schedules of teachers adopted by its Executive Committee will be presented at the general meeting of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers at the Metropolitan Life Building, 1 Madison Avenue, on the evening of Jan. 15.

A number of ladies, including President May Riley Smith of Sorosis, have written protests to the Board of Education against what they deem the want of proper recognition of women in the Board of Superintendent's list of names for the public schools.

The Schoolmasters' Association of New York City and vicinity will hold its two hundredth meeting at the University Club on next Friday evening. Among the speakers will be President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, State Commissioner of Education Finley, President Mezes of the City College, President Butler of Columbia University, and Prof. Julius Sachs. Dr. James G. Crosswell will be toastmaster.

The Additional Teachers' Association will hold a meeting in the Martha Washington Hotel at 10:30 A. M. today.

The election of members of the Executive Committee will take place at the meeting of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers next Friday evening.

City Paymaster Timmerman announces that the teachers' salaries for December will be paid on Monday.

The graduates of Public School 28, the Bronx, will hold their annual reunion in that building on Jan. 15.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Changes in stations and duties of medical officers: Capt. C. E. Freeman, Letterman Hosp., San Fran., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., relieving Capt. G. V. Rurke, who will proceed to Ft. Bliss, Tex., for duty and by letter to Comdg. General Southern Dept.; Capt. J. T. Aydleotte, after arrival in U. S., and on expiration of leave, to Letterman Hosp., San Fran.; Capt. E. M. Welles, Jr., on arrival in U. S. and after leave, to Army & Navy Hosp., Hot Springs, Ark., relieving Capt. E. G. Huber, who will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for duty, with station at Ft. Riley, Kan.; 1st Lt. L. R. Poust will report April 26 to Examining Board at Letterman Hosp., San Fran., for examination for fitness for promotion, after which he will stand relieved from duty at the hosp., Ft. Bayard, N. M., and sail about May 5 for the Phpns. for duty; Capt. T. H. Johnson, after arrival in U. S. and after leave, to Ft. Bayard, N. M., for duty at General Hosp.; Capt. E. L. Napier, after arrival in U. S. and after leave, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for duty with station at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Capt. T. J. Flynn, after arrival in U. S. and after leave, to Ft. Miley, Cal., and by letter to Comdg. Gen. Western Dept., relieving 1st Lt. V. E. Putnam, M. R. C.; Capt. W. H. Richardson, from temp. in Southern Dept. and Ft. Miley, Cal., to Ft. Bayard, N. M., for duty at Gen. Hosp.; 1st Lt. J. M. Hewitt, M. R. C., after arrival in U. S. and after leave, to Ft. Logan, H. Roots, Ark., and by letter to Comdg. General Eastern Dept., relieving 1st Lt. J. V. Falisi, M. R. C.; 1st Lt. A. McD. Coffey, M. R. C., after arrival in U. S. and after leave, to Ft. Crook, Neb., and by letter to Comdg. Officer, Central Dept., relieving 1st Lt. E. L. Delaney, M. R. C.; 1st Lt. R. W. Newton, M. R. C., after arrival in U. S. and after leave, to Ft. Missoula, Mont., and by letter to Comdg. Officer, Central Dept., relieving 1st Lt. W. E. Shae, M. R. C.

Changes in the Q. M. C.: Capt. S. S. Ross, upon arrival in the U. S., to Alcatraz, Cal., report to Comdt. Pacific Branch, U. S. Military Prison, for duty as Q. M., and in addition will assume charge, under the instructions of the Q. M. Gen. of Army, of construction work at that prison, relieving Maj. S. F. Dutton and temp. relieving Capt. F. W. Griffin; Maj. Dutton will retain station at Alcatraz; Capt. Griffin, on being relieved, will return to his station at San Fran.

Changes in S. C.: Capt. E. G. Abbott, from hqts., Eastern Dept., about Jan. 20, to Ft. Leavenworth Army Service Schools for duty as instructor at signal school; 1st Lt. J. G. Taylor, from Ft. Wood, N. Y., about Jan. 27, then report to Comdg. Gen., Eastern Dept., for duty as asst. to signal officer of that dept.

1st Lt. C. T. Richardson, O. D., will make the semi-annual inspection of the seacoast armament in coast defenses of Galveston, then to his station.

1st Lt. R. H. Leavitt, 6 Inf., to Presidio office, San Fran., for treatment at Letterman Hosp.

1st Lt. J. W. Stewart, C. E., take station at New York City for duty under Dist. Engr. officer, 2 Dist., in connection with land defense of New York.

1st Lt. E. L. Gruber, 5 F. A., now on leave in this city, from duty at Mounted Service School, Ft. Riley, Kan., Jan. 14, then to join his regt.

Leaves: Capt. R. B. McBride, C. A. C., 25 days, and 1st Lt. J. F. Cottrell, C. A. C., 2 months.

Navy Orders.

Comdr. J. M. Poyer, retired, from Navy Dept., to commandant Naval Station, Samoa.

Lt. Comdrs.: W. B. Wells, the Georgia, to comd. the Celtic, and H. E. Lackey, Norfolk Yard to the Georgia.

Lt. H. R. Stark, from comd. of the Patterson, to engr. office of the Brooklyn.

Ens. O. L. Wolfard, Minnesota, to the Hancock; G. W. Hewlett, to the Dixie; L. F. Reifsnider, the Ozark, to the Severn; H. M. S. Clay, the Des Moines, to temp. duty the Brooklyn, and G. Hulings, to the Severn.

P. A. Surgns.: C. L. Moran, the South Dakota, to the Buffalo; W. S. Pugh, the Buffalo, to the South Dakota, and W. H. Halsey, the Tonopah, to home wait orders.

A. Surgn. J. F. Riordan, the Chester, to the Tonopah.

Bosn. A. N. Anderson, to recvg. ship at Puget Sound.

Chief Mach. H. E. White, to New York Yard.

Machsts.: J. Donaldson, recvg. ship at Norfolk to the Neptune; W. S. Holloway, recvg. ship at Norfolk to the New Hampshire; A. A. Hooper, recvg. ship at Boston, granted 3 months leave; F. Flaherty, recvg. ship at Norfolk to the Patapsco; W. H. Meulhause, the New Hampshire, home wait orders, and Le Roy O'Neil, the Patapsco, home wait orders.

Chf. Carp. J. A. Lord, New York Yard to the Baltimore.

Machst. S. Koslec, the Washington to the South Carolina.

Lt. Comdr. O. G. Murfin, to the Monterey.

Lts. L. E. Morgan, to treatment Yokohama Naval Hosp.; F. Rorschach, from command of the Palos to treatment Yokohama Hosp., and S. W. Cake, the Monterey to comd. the Palos.

Ens. H. W. Kingman, the Chauncey to the Monadnock and H. W. Pillsbury the Monadnock to the Chauncey.

P. A. Paymaster D. J. Bright, the Saratoga, to home, wait orders.

Chf. Bosns. D. White, Cavite station, to home, wait orders; J. Glass, to Olongapo station, and O. T. Hurdle, to Cavite station.

Pay Clerk J. C. Waters, appointment revoked, to home.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Pontiac at New York Yard; Rhode Island at New Orleans, Uncas at Philadelphia, Maryland at San Diego, Orion at Norfolk Yard, and the Tennessee at Jaffa.

Sailed: Jason, Piraeus for Beirut; Cleveland, San Diego for West Coast of Mexico; Raleigh, Mazatlan for San Blas, and the Mars, Honolulu for Guam.

The tugs Arapaho and Tillamook, now at Puget Sound Yard, proceed about Jan. 15 to Mare Island, where they will be stationed.

The Baltimore ordered placed in full commission at Charleston (S. C.) Yard as soon as practicable after Feb. 1.

The G-1 and G-2 ordered placed in full commission at New York Yard on Feb. 6.

The Marietta and Machias ordered placed in reserve at New York Yard on Feb. 1.

SURROGATE CITATION.

OPPENHEIM, ALBERT D.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to SADIE SAXE, Charles J. Oppenheim, Henrietta Cohen, Mathilde Caro, Caroline Fould, Samuel L. Goldenberg, the heirs and next of kin of ALBERT D. OPPENHEIM, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Albert Saxe, who resides at No. 525 West End Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Albert D. Oppenheim, who was at the time of his death a resident of the County of New York, deceased.

Therefore, you and each of you are cited to show cause before the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1915, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, why the said will and testament should not be admitted to probate as a will of real and personal property.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 31st day of December, in the year one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ENGELHARD & POLLAK, Attorneys for Petitioner, 111 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible list for Coroner's physician is announced: Benjamin M. Vance, 86.40; Benjamin Schwartz, 85.80; William W. Hala, 84.20; Leon H. Cornwall, 82.40; Ray S. Nelson, 82.20; Thomas A. Gonzales, 81.80; Carl Boettiger, 81.40; Morris Maslon, 81; Attilio Gaccini, 80.60; Karl S. Kennard, 79.40; William I. Reardon, 78.40; Thomas F. Lancer, 78.20; Max Lederer, 78; Benjamin Salzer, 76.60.

This list for farm Superintendent is also made public: Robert Rosenbluth, 90.60; George L. Barrus, 79.80; Howard A. Julie, 74.40; Louis Dicker, 71.60.

United States.

The commission announces for Jan. 12 a competitive examination for telegraph and telephone inspector, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Interstate Commerce Commission under the act providing for the valuation of the property of common carriers. As a result of this examination three registers of eligibles will be established, the salaries in each case ranging from $1,200 to $1,800 per annum, with necessary expenses when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, preliminary experience, telegraph-telephone general responsible experience, telegraph-telephone.

It is desired to obtain eligibles having general experience in the construction, maintenance, and operation of telegraph and telephone plants who are qualified to enumerate and to determine the quantities and the class or grade of materials used in such construction and the quantity, character, and cost of the labor required in the installation thereof. Applicants must show at least seven years of practical and general experience to be eligible for examination. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fifty-fifth birthday on the date of examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

$200,000 to loan on first mortgage, Manhattan Borough preferred. Owners and brokers may apply; reasonable rates. Myron Sulzburger, Attorney-at-law, 38 Park Row, N. Y. City.

Money advanced on Rents; First and Second Mortgage Money. R. M. De Leeuw, 15 Broad.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

REAL ESTATE
FOR SAFE INVESTMENT.
Several good tenement properties taken in foreclosure by first mortgage; reconstructed, cleaned and put on paying basis.
SELL AT COST
$3,000 to $5,000 cash; balance first mortgage at 5% 5 years; no cost to borrower.
COMMISSION TO BROKERS.
JOHN W. AHERN, LOAN OFFICER, 59 Liberty St.

Will exchange for Manhattan or Bronx income-producing property, one 3-family, one 4-family, and one 6-family house in finest section Jersey City Heights; corner on Palisades; pays 10 per cent. net on equity; investigation courted. Michel & Moore Co., 107 Sip Av., Jersey City.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Brick, 1-Fam., $4,700; 2-Fam., $6,200. Easy terms; write or call. Fleer Bros., 350 Enfield St., (Elderts Lane,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Real Estate.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co. move Feb. 15 to 51 East 42d St.

To Let—Furnished.

Private house, 510 West 149th; 10 rooms, 2 baths; furnished or unfurnished; reasonable rent. Phone 6470 Morningside.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

OFFICES TO SUBLET for unexpired terms of three months to three years; ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent, 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished; single offices and suites. OFFICE SUBLETTING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (corner 42d.) Bryant 5786.

To let, great sacrifice, store, lofts and basement, 50x100, equipped, sprinkler, Holmes wiring, low insurance, store contains office partitions and shelving; suitable for dry goods. 96-98 Grand St.

Large, airy office, 5th Av. Building, to sublease at a big reduction, furnished or unfurnished. Apply Room 557, 200 5th Av.

Lofts, new fireproof, 22 cents sq. ft.; with rail and water facilities, 25 cents; make bid. Galbreath, 319 West 95th.

COLWELL BUILDING.
107 Lafayette St., loft 60x80, light three sides, low cnt, low insurance.

Lofts, 59-61 Orchard St., electric elevator; basement, 59-63 Allen St. Ridley, 59 Allen. Telephone Orchard 5318.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

WHITEHALL BUILDING, 2,840.—Desk room in modern office. Phone Rector 1676.

38th St., 36 West.—Parlor floor, any business, $75; hallrooms, $3 up, heated.

35th, 20 East.—Parlor floor for doctor; furnished or unfurnished.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Properties of the better class; sale and rent. O'CONNOR & McCANN, New Rochelle, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A farm of one acre at Glen Rock, New Jersey, adjacent Ridgewood, half mile from station; 20-mile view; street all improved; new house, 6 rooms and bath; oak floors, steam heat; exceptional country home; $5,000. Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.

BARGAIN, $6,000; terms, 8 rooms, plot 50x180; 35 min. to N. Y. Lackawanna. M. J., Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or To Let

EXCHANGE YOUR NEW HAVEN STOCK for a fine home in Nyack, N. Y. Communicate with J. B. Lawrence, So. Norwalk, Conn.

Ossining country family houses to let; $10-$20 monthly. Address, 50 West 12th.

To Let—Furnished.

Bermuda.—For rent, bungalow, completely furnished, 6 rooms and bath; electric lights; banana and flower gardens; 10 minutes' walk from Hamilton. Mrs. G. B. Zuill, Cozy Knoll, Pembroke, Bermuda.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty Cents a Line.

West Side.

176TH, WEST, (214 Audubon Av.)—Four handsome, large light rooms, closets, bath; elevator; ideally furnished; complete housekeeping; pretty apartment; immediate possession. Markham, Audubon 3610.

Elegant six-room elevator apartment to sublet, furnished, $150; unfurnished, $135 per month. Apt. 122, Cleburne Apartment, 924 West End Av.

Riverside Drive, corner 119th St.—Handsomely furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths; sublet reasonable until Summer or longer. 468 Riverside. Apt. 43.

Riverside Drive, 450, 7-room apartment; lady alone will share with couple, lady. Apply 10-12 A. M. Apt. 22. Morningside 4208.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

East Side.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ, 127 East 72d St.
Select family and transient hotel; excellent location; large, airy, comfortably furnished apartments of 2 to 6 rooms; reasonable rates by day or week; restaurant in building.

To Sublet Furnished.—Unusually attractive suite, three rooms and bath; rent, $65; can be seen between 12 and 1 or by appointment. E. McClure, 122 East 24th St. Telephone Gramercy 1866.

Apartments, furnished, full hotel service, restaurant; two roms and bath; $40 up. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Furnished apartment, moderate rental; any term; gentlewomen; unquestionable references. Worthy, Box 49 Times.

Wanted.—7-room furnished apartment, uptown, until June. Phone Beekman 2792.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Three-room apartment; might be used in connection with small business; just west of 5th Av. Apply 4 West 29th St. or Carstein & Linniken, 221 4th Av.

SUBLET. Three rooms and bath. HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

East Side.

7 ROOMS AND BATH, $35-$40. Steam heat and hot water. Excellent block, quiet house, well kept. 48 EAST 129TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV. See janitor on premises, or J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.

At 939 Madison Av., between 74th and 75th Sts., non-housekeeping apartments of one and two rooms and bath, with service, at very reasonable rentals. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

36 East 49th St.—1, 2, and 3 rooms and bath; service; all improvements. Herbert A. Sherman, 41 East 41st St., or premises.

Brooklyn.

11 Monroe Place, 3 minutes Brooklyn Bridge, 5 Borough Hall Subway; room and bath; telephone; excellent service; $22.50.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

53D STREET, EAST, 37 AND 52.

73D ST., 12 EAST—Two large rooms, running water, excellent table, also limited number of table boarders; references.

93D, 31 EAST.—Private house; select neighborhood; two very attractive rooms; suitable couple, gentlemen; all conveniences; meals served; references.

MADISON AV., 436.—Third floor, front alcove room, large closets; reduced rates; telephone.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Small room, handsomely furnished; excellent table; elegant surrounding; telephone.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms; private baths; electricity; table guests.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; good board; telephone; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Sunny front hall rooms; running water; excellent table; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large room, suitable two or three; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished large room; electricity; private bath; suit particular people desiring accommodations with family owning beautiful home; Southern cooking; foreigners preferred.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms, bath, continuous hot water; private house.

70TH, 62-64 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished, large, small rooms; conveniences; parlor dining; excellent cuisine optional; table guests.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; LARGE FRONT ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM HEAT, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Mrs. Ida Marks of Far Rockaway offers beautifully furnished room, three windows; southern exposure.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Comfortable large and small rooms; every convenience; superior table; Subway and L.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome, large room; private bathroom; well-appointed house; references.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; elevated and Subway express; references; table board.

73D, 136 WEST.—Attractive rooms; good table; homelike; parlor dining room; references.

73D, 118 WEST.—Small room; vacant; excellent table; Subway, "L," surface cars.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Sunny front room, with board; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension; double and single rooms; modernly furnished; superior table; electricity; phone.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Well-heated, large room; lavatory; unusual house; reference; reasonable.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Heated, sunny, single room; connecting shower; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable rooms; continuous hot water; well heated; excellent Southern cooking; convenient elevated, Subway; reasonable; references.

81ST, 143 WEST.—Lady having large, comfortable home, is desirous of caring for baby or child; excellent references.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large room, next bath; small; excellent English cooking; references.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; table guests.

82D, 68 WEST.—Double, single rooms; unsurpassed table; moderate rates; table guests.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Large room, dressing room; excellent table; refined location; references.

87TH, 129 WEST.—Two large and small rooms; all food, pastry home made.

130TH, 144 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room; excellent table; telephone; convenient; reasonable.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; large closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

227TH ST., (Spuyten Duyvil.)—Restful, parklike neighborhood; 9 cts. commutation Grand Central; 231st St. Subway convenient; $8, $12. Misses Lesley.

GENTLEMAN may have ideal home life, cultured family; exclusive surroundings. W 166 Times.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $8-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Steam-heated room; excellent table; convenient Borough Hall.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

BOARD wanted with private family, city or within easy commuting distance, by married couple; Christian; one six-year-old girl and governess; state full particulars and price. W 172 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Elegant, modern home, small family; quiet, refined surroundings; service excellent; easy commutation. 153 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon.

New Jersey.

Orange, N. J.—Nice, bright, warm rooms; six minutes from Highland station; reference. Address X 293 Times Annex.

Pennsylvania.

Woodleigh, Towanda, Penn. Refined Winter home for comfort or recuperation; owner trained nurse. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST, Near 5th.—Attractive large, small rooms; clean, quiet. Telephone.

29TH, 112 EAST.—Back parlor, nicely furnished; very light; heated; smaller rooms; $2.75 up.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Small, newly furnished room in private house.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

31ST ST., 112 EAST. Cosey front room; $5; private house.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Attractive large, small rooms; parlor suite; newly opened house.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; well-kept house; all conveniences; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Suite with private bath; private house; references.

56TH, 83 EAST.—In French teacher's residence; chance for few select couples. Call, or phone 7983 Plaza.

62D, 168 EAST.—Finely furnished room; private house; heated; all conveniences; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house, charming accommodations for bachelors; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Pleasant, clean, single room; private house; telephone; references.

13TH, 131 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, heated rooms; clean locality; $2 to $5; also connecting.

37TH ST., 27, 37, and 45 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double rooms; private baths; electricity; telephone; $5; $6; $9; $10.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, fine room, private bath, electricity, steam, telephone; select.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Splendid front room; private bath; electricity; steam; select.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Sunny, comfortable, single room, with bath adjoining. Plaza 6296.

51ST, 335 WEST.—Beautiful large room; all conveniences; suitable for couple; other rooms.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor, doctor's office, large, small rooms, private bath.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Small room; steam heat, electric light; gentleman; reference.

56TH, 347 WEST.—Desirable rooms, well heated; running water; shower baths; telephone.

57TH, 352 WEST.—Large, choice, desirable rooms; light housekeeping; house just opening.

57TH ST., 260 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms; fifth floor.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable furnished room; modern conveniences; private home; telephone.

58TH ST., 21 and 23 WEST.—Elegant double, single rooms; private bath, electricity, telephone; $7; $8; $10.

64TH, 153 WEST.—Parlor, $7.50; private bath; running water; telephone; near Subway, elevated.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, with, without private bath.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Large room, bath; continuous hot water; private house.

65 WEST 70TH.
Medium-size, well-furnished room in private apartment.

70TH, 48 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished, well-heated room; telephone; reasonable.

71ST, 351 WEST.—Sunny front room; running water; beautiful; light housekeeping; also one on ground floor; private bath; suitable gentleman; high-class, well-appointed house.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; suitable one, two; running water; references.

71ST, 165 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; heat; hot water; telephone.

72D, 147 WEST, near Broadway.—Large, beautifully furnished rooms, with tiled private bath, continuous hot water, surplus heat.

73D, 162 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, southern exposure; running water; telephone; Subway express.

73D, 255 WEST.—Select house; large room; private bath; also smaller room.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Private house; large, medium, small rooms, private baths; telephone; breakfast.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Private house; parlor floor, private bath, suitable light housekeeping.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Two outside rooms, elevator, running water; gentlemen. Henderson.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Front room; private bath; electricity; also single room; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive large, single rooms for gentlemen; also physician's office.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; private bath; twin beds; smaller rooms.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large front room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private bath; steam, electricity; single, medium rooms.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Unusually desirable and well-furnished single room, man or business woman; high-class elevator apartment.

82D, 109 WEST.—Neatly furnished, warm rooms; all conveniences; reasonable. Koenig.

82D, 140 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; large, small; southern exposure; convenience, telephone; references.

82D, 184 WEST.—Second floor; private bath; single room, adjoining bath; reasonable.

83D, 142 WEST.—Well furnished, clean room; modern apartment; telephone; references. A. Smith.

85TH, 101 WEST.—Desirable, large, light, outside room; southern exposure; medium room; gentlemen.

85TH, 205 WEST.—Desirable, newly furnished rooms; convenient to bath; telephone; reasonable. Winters.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Twin bedroom; running water; elevator apartment. Schuyler 7235. Curtis.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, private bath; exclusive neighborhood; Riverside; subway.

86TH ST., B'WAY, BRETTON HALL.—Rooms, bath, outside; suitable bachelors; $80 monthly. Apt. 225.

85TH, 252 WEST.—Attractive, double room; southern exposure; references required; women. Miss Porter.

88TH, 259 WEST.—Attractive large room, adjoining bath; water, electricity; board if desired.

91ST, (Between Broadway and West End Av.)—Two connecting rooms, running water between and adjoining bath; newly furnished and just redecorated; no other roomers. L 92 Times.

94TH (702 WEST END AV.)—Parlor and two bedrooms, connecting; comfortably furnished; piano; bath; tel.; no other roomers; references. Petersen.

95TH, 39 WEST.—Splendid parlor floor; electricity, telephone, hot water; suitable doctor, dentist, professional party; Subway express, "L"; reasonable.

95TH, 122 WEST.—ELEGANT FRONT ROOM; $4 WEEKLY; EVERY CONVENIENCE.

95TH, 319 WEST.—Beautiful room, high-class apt., attractively furnished; $5. Noble.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, well-kept rooms; reasonable. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; conveniences. 7296 Riverside.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Elegantly kept apartment, rooms en suite, or single, clubman or bachelors. Apt. 7, Riverside, 4,248.

98TH ST., 243 WEST.—Large, sunny, beautifully furnished, for one, two; twin beds. 7B.

102D ST., near Broadway.—Private family will rent large, comfortable room to American gentleman; $5. Telephone 4,529 Riverside.

106TH, 246 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; all conveniences; baths; private, homelike; reasonable. Apt. R.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Opportunity to rent attractive room, select, elevator apartment, convenient locality, refined neighborhood, gentleman. 4740 Morningside. Brunswick.

112TH, 586 WEST.—Desirable front room; private family; elevator; breakfast if desired. Bridges.

113TH, 536 WEST, (Apt. 82.)—Large front room; Hudson view; elevator; breakfast optional.

113TH, 502 WEST.—Attractive outside room, elevator, private family. Apt. 6E.

116TH, 374 WEST.—Bedroom, sitting room if desired; accommodations; private. Rowan.

118TH, 400 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Three large, beautiful sunny corner rooms, overlooking park; $18; pure food restaurant; references.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Desirable rooms; adjoining baths; modern conveniences. Patterson.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, 423 WEST, (opposite Columbia.)—Rooms, single or en suite; southern exposure.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Front suite; southern exposure; single room; reasonable. Apt. 32.

118TH, 421 WEST.—Sunny front room; one, two ladies, gentlemen; reasonable. Apt. 41.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Apt. 51, large, attractive, sunny, well-furnished; overlooking Morningside Drive.

122D, 212 WEST.—Large front room, outside; one or two; business gentlemen; telephone; references.

122D, 511 WEST.—Unusually large, attractive room, one or two; American family; board optional.

123D, 457 WEST.—Cheerful, well-heated room; all conveniences; private family; reasonable. Apt. 8.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

West Side.

125TH, (355 Lenox Av.)—Newly furnished single, double rooms, $2.50 upward; piano; kitchenette; telephone.

137TH, 612 WEST, (Broadway.)—Pleasant room, top floor; elevator apartment; Subway corner; $4. Skelly.

140TH, 608 WEST, (Apt. 44.)—Front suite or single room; modern conveniences; telephone; Subway.

143D, 511 WEST.—Furnished room, bath adjoining; private family; references. Apt. 51.

148TH, 601 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, fronting Broadway; elevator, electricity. Phone 4266 Audubon. Bradley.

151ST, 504 WEST.—Large, sunny, outside room; elevator service; kitchen privileges. Sommer.

152D, 400 WEST.—Two connecting rooms in exceptional apartment; home privileges; select, refined surroundings; reasonable, modern conveniences. Audubon 716.

158TH, 646 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; first-class, private home; business person preferred; Subway.

181ST ST., 720 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; conveniences; references required. Apply by letter. Apt. 1.

BROADWAY, 2,131, (74th.)—Delightful room, bath adjoining; every modern convenience; exceptional home; gentleman. Potter.

BROADWAY, 2,465, (91st St.)—Attractive, sunny, homelike room; moderate; elevator apartment. Kendall.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment would rent room; private lavatory; adjoining bath. Jackson, Columbus 7915.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 280.—Beautiful large room; bath; one, two; elevator apartment. Audubon 8071.

FOR TWO MONTHS.—Two handsomely furnished rooms, with bath; sixth floor, facing Central Park. Beresford, 1 West 81st St.

NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
VERY desirable large front room, tenth floor; business woman or woman student; $7. L 96 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Eighties.)—Medium-sized, comfortably furnished room, running hot and cold water, in apartment, private family. A 376 Times Downtown.

TWO-ROOM SUITE, suitable three gentlemen, will rent separately. Ideal. Tel. Riverside 6128 J.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful large room; private bath; also medium-sized room; electricity; 91st Subway; private family; references.

Brooklyn.

6TH AV., 151.—Park Slope; second floor of two large rooms; hot and cold water; as suite or singly.

Bronx.

175TH ST, 486 EAST.—Large front room; use bath, kitchen; suitable couple, two; "L."

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Two rooms; sunny; en suite; bath, electricity; private house; references; bachelors.

65 WEST 70TH ST.
Two or three large, pleasant rooms, together or single; high-class apartment.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN desires room in private apartment, West 70's or 80's. L 100 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER for real estate concern; must be experienced in collection business, and preference given to one having been in similar line; only those having best references need apply. Address in own handwriting, giving full particulars as to present or past positions, salary desired, age. Opportunity, W 169 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be thoroughly efficient; state experience and salary desired. Apply by letter only. I. C. Herman & Co., 509 Broadway.

MOTHER'S HELPER, &c.—Two sisters, or mother and daughter, as mother's helper and general houseworker in a fine home, with all modern conveniences. Call Monday morning. L. W. Luellen, 220 West 19th St.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents a line.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; penmanship lessons by appointment, and improvement guaranteed; civil service; see catalogue. WALWORTH INSTITUTE, (Founded 1853.) Broadway, at 72d St.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents a line.

E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE AGENCY, Singer Building.
TYPISTS, (2,) $35 per month.
CLERKS, (2,) good writers, $25 per month. Call this morning.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be thoroughly efficient; state experience and salary desired. Apply by letter only. I. C. Herman & Co., 509 Broadway.

MAN wanted who thoroughly understands the refining of secondary metals and can make copper ingots; must also understand how to operate a reverbatory and blast furnace; state salary. X 373 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Commission salesman wanted for New York City to sell a cleanser to churches, hospitals, superintendents of buildings, painters, and private people; no competition; state particulars as to age, former business, and give references; advancement assured to a successful man. B 205 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Commission salesman wanted for New York City and vicinity to sell jewelry and silverware cases, trays, displays, &c.; must have had experience in this line; please state full particulars as to age, former business connections and experience. Address X 349 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Good prospect for bright young man well acquainted with department store trade to sell ladies' bathing suits on drawing accounts and commission; references required. X362 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Havana cigars; whole or part time; commission. "Liberal," 374 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER in contractor's office; $10 to $12. Address D., 27 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, a German and English stenographer with clerical ability. B 214 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents a line.

E. W. CARPENTER ECHANGE AGENCY, Singer Building.
DRAFTSMAN, structural steel experience, $35 per week.
DRAFTSMAN, lay out factory; machinery and shafting experience; $20.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents a line.

BRUNO BJORNBAK & CO.
COPENHAGEN.
IMPORT & EXPORT,
wish to close connections in all branches for Scandinavian Market.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' experience; knowledge of typewriting; reasonable salary; excellent references. W 104 Times.

FITTER.—Late with Connoly; latest gowns; $3.50 day. McMahon, 223 West 105th.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Experienced colored girl; country preferred. Write G. M., Times Harlem.

GOVERNESS, &c.—Young English lady requires position as governess, tutor, or companion; general subjects, music, sports, riding, and driving; willing to travel. Write X 355 Times.

HAIR TREATMENT.—Glossless, falling hair restored in few treatments at ladies' residences; experienced expert. Call telephone Greeley 6,236.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Frenchwoman, speaking English and German, with nine-year-old boy, wishes position with small family; good cook; best references; salary no object if good home. Mrs. Burckhardt, 83 Essex Av., Bloomfield, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, accurate, educated, (30,) recently commission-brokerage business, solicits suitable opportunity; start $15. Address Miss Barber, 330 Federal St., Greenfield, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Beginner; quick to comprehend; neat appearance; good speller; no agency; $6. Miss H., 342 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents a line.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents a line.

"USED CAR BARGAINS."
Will sacrifice the following in order to make room for new models:
Cadillac, 1914, touring..........$1,100
Fiat, 50 H. P., demi-tonneau..........350
American Tourist, "30," touring..........500
Hupmobile, "32," roadster..........550
Hupmobile, "32," touring car..........550
Pope-Hartford, 1913, touring car..........550
Above cars all in A1 condition.
CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., Inc., 1,690 Broadway, at 53d St.

½-ton electric delivery wagon, Baker make, in first-class condition, 1-ton delivery wagon, (General Vehicle Company.) Owner retiring from business, will be sold cheap. Apply 965 Bushwick Av., corner Menahan St., Brooklyn.

American Underslung, six cylinder, full equipment, electric lighting and starting; only slightly used; original cost $2,800; will sacrifice $1,200. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile 1914 touring car, in excellent condition throughout and guaranteed the same as new; no reasonable offer refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Marion touring car, 1912 model; excellent in both condition and appearance; must be seen to be appreciated; $375. J. Diuguid, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE RUNABOUT, $175.
In fine condition throughout and has every equipment. Private Garage, 902 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Hupmobile, "32," four passenger detachable limousine, full equipment; excellent condition; $575. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Beautiful seven-passenger landaulette. Will sell or rent. Reasonable. Schineller, Plaza 6274.

40 H. P. Buick 1913, good condition. Sell cheap. Croxton, 440 Riverside Drive.

Sacrifice high-grade six-cylinder touring car; complete equipment. Wellner, 1781 Chelsea.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS.
Wanted contracts for Trucks, any size, any style, body suitable for your business, low rates, guaranteed service. If you are renting horses—get our figures and see real economy. If motor trucks, we can surely beat them.
HARRY A. MOSS, 800 EAST 173d St., Tremont 3676. New York City.

TRUCKS. TRUCKS.
Will give profitable contract on three and five ton new trucks I have for sale—only small cash payment required—balance easy terms and covered by profit. See at once.
WHITEFIELD, 8228 Flatbush. 516 East 29th St., Brooklyn.
TRUCKS. TRUCKS.

MOTOR TRUCKS
I can save you money on the purchase of motor trucks, new or second hand. EDWARD HENNEN, 639½ Hudson St., N. Y.

Automobiles for Rent.

For Hire.—Pierce Arrow landaulet; seven passenger; a rare chance one wanting a handsome car. Sears-Aeon Garage, Broadway and 76th St. Tel. Schuyler 1160.

Packard, late model, limousine or landaulet, for hire by the month. Ray Auto Renting Co., 1,482 Broadway. 8303 Bryant.

Packard landaulet to hire, day, week, or month. 139 West 55th St. Arra Garage, C. G.

Beautiful Fiat landaulet rented hourly, monthly; moderate charges. Bord, 114 West 50th.

Pierce, Packard limousine, for hire, by month; reasonable. Cone. Tel. 1160 Schuyler.

For rent, swell limousine town car; best references. Boydell. Telephone 2158 Audubon.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted, late models automobiles, cash or consignment. Scott Motor Co., 226 West 56th St.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL.
Chartered by N. Y. State Board of Regents.
FULL COURSE, $55.
Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST.
225 West 57th Street, (at Broadway.)

Owners' and Chauffeurs' Courses, Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL.
Largest and Best in Brooklyn.
BOOKLET AND VISITOR'S PASS FREE.
Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av., Bklyn.

Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Special class for women.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, systematized; tax reports; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers. Accountant, 35 Nassau, Room 501. Telephone 7958 Cort. Home telephone 9010 Melrose.

ACCOUNTANT—CERTIFIED.
Audits; systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 6970.

AN INTELLIGENT young man of education and culture with knowledge of French, German, Spanish, and with secretarial and commercial experience desires a position with an individual or concern. W 127 Times.

ASSISTANT CUTTER is looking for a position at dresses; salary no object. L. Mager, 358 East 8th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Above average; well experienced modern methods; accurate, speedy; recommended. W 82 Times.

BUTLER.—Young man, three languages, position as butler; perfect in waiting; experienced in traveling; references. Schultz, 1,421 Madison Av.

BUTLER, valet; experienced; Japanese; honest, willing, competent; references. Bun, 102 West 123d.

CHAUFFEUR.—I wish to place my chauffeur in a position with a good person, as I feel sorry to have to part with him; he is a strictly reliable and careful driver, thoroughly familiar with all routes, city and out of town; sober, honest, and an excellent mechanic. J. H. Nassoit, Broadway, corner 105th St. 'Phone 8380—River.

CHAUFFEUR, careful driver, good mechanic, obliging, wishes position, private; moderate wages. Voegtle, 651 Courtlandt Av., Bronx, care Meyer.

CREDIT MAN. — Wide-awake young man, university graduate, seeks a better opportunity as credit manager; also a competent accountant and office manager; last position 4 years; exceptional references. W 75 Times.

CREDIT MAN.—Broad experience handling credits for wholesale meat, grocery, and butter and egg trade; city, country; office manager, bookkeeper; systematizer; references exceptional. P. O. Box 82, Station W, B'klyn.

EXPORT MANAGER.—Fifteen years' experience here and abroad, open for engagement Feb. 1. Address Export, Box 400 Times.

MAN 36 years old, long experience real estate and contracting, seeks connection responsible concern. W 111 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, bookkeeper, cashier; resourceful; 32; A1 references; speaks German, Spanish; twelve years with big corporation in Mexico; desires position promising advancement. W 117 Times.

OFFICE MAN, 28, twelve years' experience; bookkeeper, manager, cashier; highest character; exceptional references. L., 4,207 Broadway.

SECRETARY or confidential man, 35 years old, wants position; fifteen years' experience, both domestic and foreign, with present employer, who will answer as to character and ability. Wm. A. Stone, 10 William St., Worcester, Mass.

SALESMAN or assistant sales manager for printing trade, machinery preferred; thoroughly experienced; good address; age, 27; married; references. Address F. F. H., 107 Elm St., West Haven, Conn.

SALESMAN LIVING IN CHICAGO WANTS LINE IN COATS, SUITS, DRESSES; FORMERLY IN BUSINESS; CAN SHOW GOOD RESULTS; COMMISSION BASIS. L. S., 246 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN KNOWN TO EVERY HANDKERCHIEF BUYER IN THIS COUNTRY WISHES MANUFACTURER'S LINE. X 347 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN; 19 years' experience, all kinds buttons; best references. Sol Lidz, 24 East 99th, care Davis.

SALESMAN desires connection with hosiery concern for road or city; references furnished; experienced. S 1 Times.

SALESMAN of ability; age 25 years; best of references. W 136 Times.

SOUTH AMERICA.
MANUFACTURERS,
ATTENTION!
Do you want a share of Latin America's trade?
The supplies of Europe being cut off, now is the time to enter the arena.
Don't waste time experimenting.
GET IN RIGHT.
Secure the services of an American of the highest standing.
Have for the past ten years traveled and successfully represented American firms in the above republics, and am open for one or two more additional lines.
Highest references.
Address R. W., Room 1,150, 11 Broadway.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents a line. Count six words to a line. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Jan. 6, between 6 and 7 P. M., marten seal scarf containing name "Balch Price," between 72d St. and Broadway and 73d St. and Columbus Av., or on Broadway car. Reward if returned to T. Neal, fourth floor, Aeolian Hall, 29 West 42d St.

LOST.—Large solitaire diamond earring surrounded by small diamonds lost Thursday afternoon, Jan. 7, Park Av., from 77th St. to 67th St., thence 5th Av. to 45th St. Liberal reward if returned to The Lorraine, 2 East 45th St.

LOST—Friday evening, Jan. 1, on a B'way and Lexington car, a brown leather traveling bag. Finder please keep the money and return the personal belongings to M. Gray, 541 East 78th.

LOST—Nov. 27, at Grand Central Station, a two-strand Oriental pearl necklace with 203 pearls; $50 reward; no questions asked. Udall & Ballou, jewelers, 574 5th Av.

LOST—Thursday, Jan. 7, a long diamond pin with pearl centre; finder will receive $100 reward. Call, between 6 and 7 P. M., Anspacher, 2 West 86th St.

LOST—Diamond frog brooch, lost Jan. 5, vicinity Washington Square. Liberal reward if returned to George Sutton, 175 Macdougal Street.

LOST—New Year's Eve, between 92d and Casino Theatre, double string pearls; reward. Return to L. S., 161 West 92d.

LOST—Liberal reward; Tuesday; diamond scarfpin, emerald centre; vicinity 33d. Kornicker, 2,400 7th Av.

LOST—Diamond bracelet, between 42d and 138th Sts.; liberal reward. Fauser, telephone 3642 Madison.

LOST—Thursday night, diamond Zeta Psi Fraternity pin; reward. Room 308, 50 Pine.

LOST—Mink boa at automobile show; liberal reward return. Dunlavy, 76 Warren St.

$150 REWARD
for a large diamond drop of an earring; platinum setting; lost Tuesday, Madison Av. and 67th St. to 72d St., near Broadway, thence to Gimbels and the Pennsylvania R. R. Station. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. at 48th St.

$100 REWARD
for diamond wreath brooch containing several medium-sized diamonds, encircled by smaller stones, lost Jan. 7, between Ardsley, N. Y., and 42d, Fifth Ave., and 59th St. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Ave., 37th St.

$500 REWARD for the return of jewelry missing from private house, East 83d St., Jan. 4; no questions asked. Address J. D. Brinckerhoff, 100 William St.

$50 REWARD—Lost Nov. 2, cat's eye stickpin surrounded by small diamonds. Mrs Wilke, 182 West 58th St.

LIBERAL REWARD.
LARGE DIAMOND; PLATINUM SETTING, MONGRAMED M. E. J.; PART OF EARRING. JONES, ROOM 603, 55 LIBERTY ST.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Black chow dog, Thursday afternoon; "Laifoo," 132 East 19th; suitable reward.

LOST—Jan. 7, gray Maltese cat. Return to 25 Fort Washington Av.; reward.

LOST—Red cocker spaniel, male, short tail; $10 reward. 105 West 76th.

REWARD—Airedale terrier bitch, rough hair, black and tan. 211 Madison Av.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

MISS CLEVELAND or ANY NURSE who had a case at Grand Union Hotel, New York City, in March, 1898, can give information of value if she will communicate with H. R., 26 Beaver St., New York City. 'Phone Broad, 3831.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents a line.

$250,000 will buy a substantial interest in a well-established, well-known corporation doing a national business in an advertised food product; exceptional healthy growth in sales over a period of years; over a half-million dollars in contract orders for 1915 delivery from highly rated merchants now in hand; other impressive facts for prospective investor; complete investigation invited. Address X 350 Times Annex.

ESTABLISHED, SUCCESSFUL motion-picture manufacturer seeks partner with $3,000 to $5,000 who can become actively engaged in enterprise; exceptional opportunity; investigation invited; write, giving full particulars regarding past activities. L 97 Times.

Canadian Importing and Distributing Company, established in TORONTO, desires additional lines; best references. Address "Advance," Box 213 Times.

MOTION PICTURE THEATRE, 600 seats; excellent neighborhood, Brooklyn; rare opportunity; others elsewhere. Call Pitzer & Smith, 1,480 Broadway.

$10,000 wanted, 6%, Manhattan property; security ample; $500 paid annually cancellation mortgage; interview solicited; no brokerage. W 149 Times.

Wanted to negotiate with a man stenographer who can put from $3,000 to $5,000 in a manufacturing agency business. B. M., 340 Times.

A QUARTER INTEREST in new, growing trade paper is offered for sale, $750, to party capable of looking after local business. Unique, W 125 Times.

Analysis of imported substances with view to substitution done quickly and satisfactorily; consulting work; court cases. Lock Box 1,990, New York.

I offer half interest in good Manhattan property; handsome returns; $12,000 required; interview solicited; no brokerage. W 148 Times.

Wanted to borrow $3,000; safe investment; references will be furnished. X 370 Times Annex.

For Sale—Millinery business; reasonable; fine location. X 371 Times Annex.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

BUSY MEN AND WOMEN! Have you time to write letters? It is my specialty. Let me help you. Strictly confidential. Prices reasonable. W 157 Times.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Make loans outstanding accounts, notes, bank books. Security Finance Co., 149 Broadway.

Printing and Multigraphing

Forty-five cents a line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000 $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,005.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents a line.

HIGHEST PRICES for pawn tickets, diamonds, old gold, silver, platinum, antiques, artificial teeth. A. S. Borg, 146 West 23d.

Anything bought in diamonds and jewelry. Krisch, 1,547 Broadway; established 28 yrs.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents a line.

Office and show room fixtures to be sold at a great sacrifice at 14 and 16 West 17th St., Eagle Manufacturing Co.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

STENOGRAPHER, (law;) 20; neat, rapid, accurate; 4 years' legal experience; general or patent law office; best references. W 65 Times.

TRANSLATIONS, commercial correspondence, circulars; Spanish, French, German, Italian; experienced man. W 109 Times.

TYPEWRITER. — Young man, (American;) speaks French, German; desires position; $8. W 164 Times.

WORK WANTED
for office help (male and female) of all kinds; best references; no fees.
WALL STREET EMPLOYEES
RELIEF COMMITTEE,
20 Broad Street. Tel. 3099 Rector.

YOUNG MAN, 21, desires position at anything; having 6 years' experience in dry goods houses; can furnish reference and bonds to any amount. Ben Schops, 426 East 85th St., N. Y. City.

YOUNG MAN, American, high school education, good habits, some office and factory experience, wants opportunity to learn good business. Brundage, 247 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN wants position at anything. Fasio, 32 Willett St.

CITY AID TO JOBLESS ACCEPTED BY BOARD

Estimate Committee Will Go Over Suggestions and Pick Out Winter Work.

CITY CLUB GIVES SANCTION

Proposes a Conference of Mayors to Prevent Influx from Other Cities.

The Board of Estimate considered in executive session yesterday the proposal of Mayor Mitchel to begin at once $5,000,000 worth of city work, to aid the unemployed.

Little information was given out, but it appeared from statements of the Mayor and Pesident McAneny that the proposal met with favor.

By formal vote the Board referred the proposal to the Corporate Stock Committee, with instructions to check up all the work suggested to be undertaken, to ascertain which jobs could best be taken up in Winter.

The letter sent to Mayor Mitchel several days ago by the Citizens' Union was referred to the same committee after Louis Heaton Pink, Chairman of the Union's Welfare Committee, had explained matters to which Comptroller Prendergast had objected.

"While we said in our letter that we understood work worth $178,000,000 was to be done," said Mr. Pink, "we knew, of course, that all of this work could not be started at once. What we ask is that the Board of Estimate authorize all possible work now, while there is an immediate demand for relief from unemployment."

The City Club entered the discussion of the unemployed by sending a letter to Mayor Mitchel urging that all nearby cities be asked to begin municipal improvement simultaneously with New York, so that men would not flock here.

The City Club suggested a conference of Mayors of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and New York cities to agree upon a uniform plan for municipal work.

The club does not favor "made work" just to give employment, but urges the immediate beginning of jobs that must be done ultimately. It says the plan has been tried in European cities under similar conditions, and has proved successful, not only in giving work when urgently needed, but in getting improvements made at low cost.

The club suggests that the work undertaken should be such as can be immediately undertaken and successfully finished by the late Spring or early Summer.

"In the list of authorized improvements for which funds have not yet been voted," it says, "we find at least twenty-two projects which presumably meet this condition. The total authorization for these projects is slightly under $1,000,000. Taking these twenty-two as samples, $1,000,000 devoted to their prosecution in the next few months will alleviate the unemployment problem to a much greater extent than the same $1,000,000 invested in a very much smaller number of larger projects, the completion of which would require one or more years."

Frank Straun Hamilton, who took a prominent part in the Tannenbaum demontractions last year, and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn opened a waterfront office yesterday, and attempted to recruit marine workers and longshoremen for a demonstration.

The Employment Agencies Protective League met last night to consider the future. There have been few jobs to pay commissions for several months, and the agencies have suffered.

Anarchists raided a meeting of the unemployed at the Labor Temple last night, at which persons out of work were to have suggested in two-minute speeches ways in which they thought the Federation of Churches could aid them. The agitators cat-called all speakers but those of their own group, booed Charles Stelzle, Secretary of the Interchurch Bureau on Unemployment, and finally threatened a free fight when ushers attempted to put Jack Cook out of the hall.

Most of the suggestions at the meeting were that the problem of unemployed was industrial and not religious, and could not be met by the churches. The I. W. W. and anarchists urged that the church keep hands off.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall of the Church of the Divine Paternity and other clergymen sat in the gallery, but did not take part in the discussion.

Twenty-five east side young women were selected yesterday by the Council of the Unemployed to go about in wagons on Monday and collect provisions from shop keepers.

Secretary Philip Geliebter said last night that six trucks had been hired, and that Odd Fellows' Hall, 98 Forsyth Street, which has a big kitchen, had been rented as a place to cook the food. He said the council expected to feed 700 there daily and to open other kitchens, if needed.

The Hebrew Shelter and Immigrant Aid Society has opened a kitchen for the unemployed at 229 East Broadway, and is preparing to open others on the east side.

Police Commissioner Woods sent detectives to Bowery saloons and restaurants last night to warn against allowing homeless men to sleep in back rooms and cellars that are not ventilated. The detectives were told to close all places where men were found sleeping.

The work of the police was done in conjunction with the Health Department and the Charities Department, on the theory that it was better to have homeless men in the Municipal Lodging House than in foul cellars and on the floors of saloons.

BULL MOOSE NOT TO QUIT.

Need a State Chairman, but Accept Perkins's Advice to "Stick."

About two dozen prominent Progressives met at the Hotel Manhattan last night and discussed plans for keeping the State organization alive. George W. Perkins presided. Many of those present were of the opinion that the right thing to do was to go back to the Republican Party, but the majority decided it would be better to "stick" and try to make the Bull Moose Party the balance of power in 1916.

There was a long discussion over the selection of a State Chairman to succeed Theodore Douglas Robinson. The consensus of opinion was that the place should be offered to ex-State Chairman William H. Hotchkiss. Mr. Hotchkiss said he would not accept under any condition. Other names discussed were Walter A. Johnson of Westchester, Ernest Cawcroft of Jamestown ,and W. A. E. Cummings, of Essex County. No decision was reached, but it was said tha tif Mr. Hotchkiss declined the job, it would probably be offered next to Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Perkins told the gathering that the Bull Moose influence was by no means dead and that the organization should be kept alive for what it could accomplish in 1916. He suggested that it keep actively at work in demanding a tariff commission as the only way to settle the tariff problem.

Among those present were Frederick M. Davenport, Chauncey J. Hamlin, William M. Chadbourne, Bainbridge Colby, Elon Huntington Hooker, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Monroe Terwilleger, H. S. Johnson, William H. Hotchkiss, Joseph McQuade, August Schwarzler, Robert H. Elder, Henry L. Stoddard, Linden Bates, Jr., William Wirt Mills, Jacob R. Schiff, Judge William L. Ransom, Michael Schaap, Francis W. Bird, William M. Bennett, and Theodore Douglas Robinson.

William H. Childs of Brooklyn, Oscar S. Straus, and Virgil K. Kellogg sent word that they were unable to attend.

LIKE GERMAN NAVAL STAFF.

Daniels Favors the Formation of a New Strategy Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Secretary Daniels said today that he was in favor of the provision in the Naval Appropriation bill organizing and establishing a Bureau of Operations of fifteen officers in the Navy Department, worked out on the lines of the German Admiralty staff. He made it plain that the provision, as he understood it, would make the new bureau responsible, under the Secretary of the Navy, for the readiness of the navy for war and its general direction. The bureau, if established, will be a strategy board, whose time will be devoted exclusively to the consideration of war plans. These plans, when prepared, will be filed for any possible hostile contingency under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

In the form in which it will be presented to the House in the Naval bill the provision for this new system reads as follows:

"There shall be a Chief of Naval Operations, who shall be an officer on the active list of the navy not below the grade of Rear Admiral, appointed for a term of four years by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who, under the Secretary of the Navy, shall be responsible fo rthe readiness of the navy for war and be charged with its general direction. All orders issued by the Chief of Naval Operations in performing the duties assigned to him shall be performed under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and his orders shall be considered as emanating from the Secretary, and shall have full force and effect as such. To assist the Chief of Naval Operations in preparing general and detailed plans of war there shall be assigned for this exclusive duty not less than fifteen officers of and above the rank of Lieutenant Commander of the Navy or Major of the Marine Corps."

It was at the suggestion of Secretary Daniels that the Marine Corps received representation in the proposed new board.

The strongest single battleship formation ever assembled in the American Navy will be commanded by Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, in the manoeuvres and practice to be held toward the end of January in Cuban waters. He will have under his command twenty-one battleships, with a total displacement of 392,290 tons. In this fleet will be eight battleships of the dreadnought class. The dreadnoughts alone will have a displacement of 189,650 tons, nearly half of the displacement of the entire fleet. The fleet will be arranged, as reorganized by Rear Admiral Fletcher, into four divisions of five battleships each, in addition to the battleship New York, which will fly the broad pennant of Admiral Fletcher as flagship of the fleet.

The fleet will sail from Hampton Roads, probably on Jan. 17, in the following formation:

The New York, 27,000 tons, flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher, fleet commander.

First Division, commanded by Rear Admiral Mayo, consisting of the dreadnoughts Wyoming, Texas, Arkansas, Florida, and Utah.

Second Division, commanded by Rear Admiral Boush, consisting of the dreadnoughts North Dakota and Delaware, and the battleships South Carolina, Michigan, and Kansas.

Third Division, commanded by Rear Admiral Coffman, consisting of the battleships Virginia, Georgia, Nebraska, New Jersey, and Rhode Island.

Fourth division, commanded by Rear Admiral McLean, consisting of the battleships Minnesota, Connecticut, Louisiana, New Hampshire and Vermont.

The fleet is scheduled to arrive off Guantanamo on Feb. 2. There will be fleet manoeuvers on the way South from Hampton Roads. After arrival at Guantanamo, elaborate fleet drills and war manoeuvers will be conducted at sea under the semblance of war conditions, according to plans worked out by Admiral Fletcher.

$5,000 TO TEST HIS SON.

On Way He Spends Bequest Will Depend Additional $15,000.

Special to The New York Times.

MONCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 8.—Three trust funds, aggregating $60,000, are provided for in the will of Robert Johnston of this town, which was admitted to probate today. Mr. Johnston died at his home in Upper Mountain Avenue last Fall. One of the trust funds for $25,000 is for the benefit of the widow, Mrs. Anna B. Johnston, who is to get the income for life. At her death the principal is to be divided among her children.

Another fund, for $20,000, is for the benefit of a son, Clayton Johnston, who is to receive the income for two years, at the end of which time he is to get $5,000 from the principal. For the following five years he is to get the income from $15,000, and then, if the trustees deem it advisable, he is to receive the capital. Whether he is to receive the $15,000, the will directs, shall be determined by the way in which he spends the $5,000.

The third fund is for $15,000, and the income of this is to go to a daughter, Mrs. Laura Johnston Davis of Montclair, for three years and then she is to get the principal. Mrs. Davis is also to get 10 0shares of stock in Johnston & Jennings Company of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Mountain Avenue house of the testator. John Stuart Johnston of New York, receives 333 shares of stock in the Cleveland concern, and whatever is left after other small specific bequests are paid.

Federal Medals to Kroonland Crew.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield will arrive in New York this morning from Washington to present the gold watch and chain awarded to Capt. Peter Kreibohm of the Red Star liner Kroonland and the madals to his officers and crew, together with the thanks of Congress, for gallant conduct in rescuing the crew of the steamship Volturno on Oct. 10, 1913. The ceremony will take place in the Officers Club, Pier 60, North River, at 10 A. M.

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—The Rev. Michael Mercolino, who, under adverse circumstances, has just completed the erection of a new Italian church here, has been called back to Italy to take charge of a Catholic university. Bishop O'Connor is making efforts to have him retained here.

PATERSON.—Frightened because they violated the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals laws forbidding the working of worn-out horses, seven farmers of New Foundland killed their horses during the past few days, according to a report made by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Officer Marchal.

PATERSON.—A young man who failed to give his name applied at the recruiting station of the Navy yesterday for an appointment in the Navy Signal Corps, claiming that he was proficient. Seaman Frank Miller gave the applicant some flags to show what he knew. The young man went into the yard of the Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church opposite and started waving the flags. Detective Robert Close, thinking the man demented, arrested him. He was released when the matter was explained by the recruiting officer.

SWARTSWOOD—After John Williams and David Kite had cut ice yesterday in Pauline's Kill, they got into a small boat to guide the course of the ice. The boat capsized and they were carried over the falls, landing fifteen feet below. They were not badly injured.

TRENTON—Meeting in special session here yesterday, the Court of Pardons refused to exercise clemency toward August Martin of Hudson County and Adolph Kubaszewski of Essex County, both of whom were convicted of first degree murder and sentenced to be executed. Martin will be put to death in the week of Feb. 1, and the other man in the week of Jan. 24.

SAYS ARMY IN SIZE IS 'CONTEMPTIBLE'

Major Gen. O'Ryan Urges Larger Armament at Veteran Corps of Artillery's Dinner.

ANSWERS BRYAN ARGUMENT

Col. Bates Admits Million Men Might Enlist in a Day, but Doubts Their Practical Value.

The lack of trained men, of guns, and of other equipment of every sort to defend the country against invasion was the topic of most of the speakers at the dinner of the Veteran Corps of Artillery in observance of Jackson Day at Delmonico's last night. Col. William G. Bates, commanding the Seventy-first Regiment of the National Guard, said:

"Gen. O'Ryan has described the regular army and the militia as 'contemptible' in numbers. He is right. Any one who has followed events in Europe has seen that there have been single days in which the armies on one side or the other have lost in killed and wounded as many men as compose our regular army.

"There is another thing that seems to be generally understood. That is that there is a difference between citizens and soldiers. Many people seem to think that they are synonymous. Mr. Bryan was recently quoted as saying that in time of distress 1,000,000 Americans would fly to arms in twenty-four hours. As I came into this hall tonight somebody said that we could raise 2,000,000 men in twenty-four hours. That is very true. But a man is not a soldier.

"We might raise 1,000,000 or 3,000,000 men in twenty-four hours, but they would not be worth anything until they had been drilled and taught to obey—that is, taught to do what they are told to do, simply because they are told to do it. That is what is needed more than anything else today, and there is a tendency in this country away from discipline and control of every character.

"I read tonight that there is a bill before Congress to increase the army by 25,000 by March 4. That is good, as far as it goes. In such battles as are going on in Europe 25,000 men would be enough to hold a line of trenches, and a very short line at that."

Col. Bates favored a system of military training in this country like that of Switzerland, which combined regular army and National Guard training for citizens without withdrawing them for any long period from their normal life.

"I don't think," he said, "that in time of trouble either the regular army or the National Guard will get a fair deal from this country. They will be thrown into the first line of defense, if there is an invasion, and there will be no second line. They will be made a sacrifice. It is only fair that in time of peace they should be given some security that there will be a second line of defense, so that their sacrifice need not be wholly in vain.

"Suppose that the army of 3,000,000 should arise over night. They would not have the uniforms, the arms, the tentage, the wagons, the horses, the ammunition, the supplies, or the supply trains that would be necessary."

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of New York, said that of the things needed for the equipment of a soldier discipline was the most important.

"Some men," he said, "are born marksmen; others are born riders, and others have other special talents for soldiers, but the thing that no man is bon with and that must be acquired, is discipline. Our chief business in the National Guard is not to establish ideal appearance or precision in the manual of arms or marksmanship, but to produce discipline; to train men so that, when under the stress of fear they temporarily lose volition, they will nevertheless respond to the stimulus of command, their bain service acting automatically through ingrained habit."

The undisciplined or the physically unfit soldier was not only of no value, Gen. O'Ryan said, but a positive detriment, because he cluttered up the order of march or of battle and interfered with manoeuvering. He praised the men in the National Guard and regular army, but said their numbers were "contemptible."

Other speakers were Col. ohn B. Mallory, U. S. A.; Lieut. Ralph P. Craft, on the staff of Rear Admiral Usher; Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, and Major Charles Elliott Warren.

THINK IDA BOWEN INSANE.

Mrs. Twombly Doesn't Know Woman Who Sued Her for $25,000.

No further light was shed yesterday on the identity of Miss Ida Bowen, who said she had received an abusive letter and sued Mrs. Florence Adele Vanderbilt Twombly for $25,000 on account of it. Mrs. Twombly is represented in the matter by Stetson, Jennings & Russell.

Hall Park McCullough of that firm said that his impression was that Miss Bowen was of unsound mind, and called attention to the two letters received by Mrs. Twombly in 1912 signed "Ida Bowen." In one of them the statement was made that the writer had been sent to Blackwell's Island for an offense of which she had no knowledge.

"We have never heard that the woman had been sent to the island," said Mr. McCullough, "and Mrs. Twombly knows nothing about the woman. When she received the letters in 1912 she turned them over to her secretary, R. J. Doherty, who thought they had come from some crank. We never received any intimation that such a suit was contemplated, notwithstanding the affidavit of a process server that on Jan. 4 he had delivered the summons and complaint to Mrs. Twombly. "When an answer to the complaint is filed, which will be a general denial of all the accusations, a request will be made for an opportunity to inspect the letter which Miss Bowen said she received. Only a copy was filed with the complaint.

One of the letters received by Mrs. Twombly, and bearing the name of the plaintiff in the action, said that the writer had been sent to Blackwell's Island on June 1, 1911, for sixty days. Commissioner of Corrections Davis said yesterday that no woman named Bowen or any similar name was sent to either of the Blackwell's Island institutions at that time.

Mr. Doherty said that it would have been a very simple matter for Miss Bowen's lawyer to have asked for a specimen of Mrs. Twombly's writing for purposes of comparison.

"But the first intimation we had of the suit," he said, "was when it was filed in the County Clerk's office."

Benjamin Davidson, Miss Bowen's lawyer, still refused to give any information concerning his client.

OUT BY WINDOWS AT BROADWAY FIRE

300 Guests at Hotel Marlborough Thrown Into Panic by Small Blaze.

ONE ESCAPES LIGHTLY CLAD

Others Climb Out on Big Street Sign—Detective Heads Fire Brigade—None Hurt.

The odor of smoke crept through the hallways and public rooms of the Hotel Marlborough, Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street, at 10 o'clock last night. Men and women sniffed nervously, but there was no sign of smoke or fire. Throughout the hotel, however, there was uneasiness which turned to panic when, so loud that it seemed to have been heard everywhere in the big, remodeled structure, came a yell of "Fire."

Their nerves already on edge, the 300 men and women in the hotel did not wait to investigate. From a window on the second floor a man, clad only in shirt and trousers, climbed out on the top of the big electric sign of a clothing shop on the corner beneath the hotel.

Some one in Broadway saw him and a crowd ran for the corner. As they peered at the building where now the glow of flames showed through a window on the first floor, other men and women also piled out after the first man to the top of the sign.

Windows were flung up on the Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street sides and men and women climbed out on the fire escapes, many of them in dressing gowns and other flimsy attire. All were panic-stricken and intent only on reaching the street.

Policemen Williams and Tierney of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who had already sounded a fire alarm and rapped for assistance, called out to the frightened throng to get back into the rooms. They yelled that there was no danger and threatened with arrest the first man who climbed down the sign. Their orders, at first unheeded, finally quieted the crowd somewhat, and one by one men and women who, an instant before, had been on the point of jumping, climbed back into their apartments.

There employes of the hotel and other policemen marshaled them in the halls and marched them safely down to the lobby through which firemen already had dragged several lengths of hose to Room 31 on the first floor, occupied by Mrs. S. M. Archer. There a brisk fire was burning in the middle of the room. The firemen quenched it quickly, confining it to the one room, but considerable damage was done by the volume of water they poured into the room. Meantime every one who still wanted to leave the hotel had been assisted out, and no one had been hurt.

How the fire started could not be told positively, though the police said the condition of the woodwork of the floor where electric feed wires ran made it seem as if defective insulation had started the blaze.

David Beadle, the house detective, has been among the first to notice the smoke, and it washe who traced it to Mrs. Rrcher's room. He bragged a patent fire extinguished from the wall and flung open the door. A rush of flame met him and, shoking, he dropped to the floor. There, beneath the cloud of smoke which poured from the room, he saw that the fire was burning in the bed and in the carpet beneath it. Prone on the floor he directed his extinguisher toward the flames, at the same time shouting the alarm which threw the hotel into a panic. At the same time, however, it brought him the help of several bell boys, and among them all, with other extinguishers, they had the fire nearly out when the firemen arrived.

ACT ON COMPENSATION LAW.

Civic Federation Announces a Committee of Fifteen.

Louis B. Schram, Chairman of the New York State Workmens' Compensation Committee of the National Civic Federation, announced yesterday the appointment of a Joint Committee of Fifteen to consider amendment to the State compensation law. The committee is made up as follows:

Seth Low, August Belmont, Louis B. Schram, Frank V. Whiting, attorney for the New York Central Lines; William Klein of the Bricklayers' Union, W. H. Marshall of the Chamber of Commerce, Carleton A. Chase, President of the New York State Manufacturers' Association, Syracuse; E. J. Barcalo, President of the Associated Industries of Buffalo; Irving T. Bush of the Merchants' Association, Otto M. Eidlitz of the Building Trades Employers' Association, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Theobald N. Guerin, Homer D. Call, and James Holland, Vice President of the New York State Federation of Labor, and Edward A. Bates, Secretary and Treasurer of the State Federation.

The first meeting will be held on Jan. 21.

ASKED ALMS FOR OTHERS.

Two Young Men Turned Beggars to Aid a Poor Family.

When two respectable looking young men were arraigned in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, yesterday charged with begging a strange little tale out of the life of the city was told. Themselves penniless and hungry, the two, unmindful for the time being of their own plight, had gone out upon the streets to beg that they might relieve the distress of a destitute family, strangers to them. All who heard were deeply interested in the story, which, upon investigation, proved to be true.

The prisoners said they were Walter Wood and Algot Hoagland, each 26 years old. Both are automobile mechanicians. Recently they came to this city from Trenton, N. J., seeking employment. They found lodging with a woman who lived with her four young children in York Street, Brooklyn. The woman depended upon the rent of the room taken by Wood and Hoagland for food for herself and little ones. But no work could be found by the two young men, and soon their slender store of money was exhausted. Then one of the children became ill with diphtheria and was taken to a hospital. The child died there.

Things went from bad to worse in the York Street house. The woman was without money and the lodgers had none to give her. Hearing the three children crying for food, the two young men in desperation took to the streets to beg for them.

In the crowd on Fulton Street Wood and Hoagland fell in with Policeman Valentine O'Toole, who was in civilian garb. He arrested them. An investigator sent to the York Street house by a local charitable organization found that the story told by the young men was true. Food and fuel were sent to the distressed family.

When Wood and Hoagland were called before Magistrate Dodd he permitted them to go. It was said in court that a Manhattan contractor, who had been informed of the case, had promised to give the two young men employment.

FOR WIDOWS' PENSION BILL.

East Side Legislators to Speak in Rivington Street School.

There will be a mass meeting in the auditorium of Public School 4, Rivington and Ridge Streets, at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, to urge the passage of the Widows' Pension bill. All the Senators and Assemblymen of the East Side are expected to be present. This meeting will serve as a nucleus for a larger mass meeting which the East Side Protective Association is arranging for the near future in Carnegie Hall.

Among those expected to speak at the schoolhouse tomorrow are Justice Neil of Chicago, George Gordon Battle, Harry H. Schlaght, Sophie Arline Loeb, Commissioner Hebberd of the State Charities Department, Assemblymen H. Schimmel, Nathan Perlman, Alfred Smith and Walter Friedlander; Senators Christopher D. Sullivan, and H. W. Doll. The Rev. Dr. Louis Michaelson will deliver the invocation, and Aaron J. Levy will preside.

E&W
PORTWOOD

CLOSES 10 A.M. TO-NIGHT 10:30 P.M.
PALACE AUTO SHOW
ADMISSION 50¢ ADMISSION 50¢
LEXINGTON AVENUE 46-47TH STREETS

NOW PLAYING
ADLER'S PEOPLE'S 201 Bowery Orchard 478
SENSATIONAL PLAY.
THIRD MONTH
JACOB P. ADLER
דיא לעבעדיגע יתומים
LEBENDIGE JESOMEM.

BURTON HOLMES CARNEGIE HALL SUNDAY EVE. 8:30. MON. MAT. AT 3. 50c to $1.50.
ENGLAND, Jan. 17 & 18; SCOTLAND, Jan. 24 & 25; IRELAND, Jan. 31 & Feb. 1; GERMANY & AUSTRIA, Feb. 7 & 8; The Allied Powers, Feb. 14&15. COURSE SALE, $5, $4, $3, CLOSES TUESDAY. SINGLES $1.50, $1.00, 75c. READY THURSDAY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS (Century Theatre Lyceum,) Central Park W., 62d St. Phone 8800 Columbus. Mat. Today, 2:30. Tonight, 8:30. YORSKA in "Camille"

Irving Pl. Theatre Every Afternoon, War Pictures. Tonight, "Spanische Fliege." Monday, "Lieb Vaterland."

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD in WAX. 55 West 23d St. DUNNINGER. Wonderful Magician. Makers of History Group. Kinemacolor.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE. Mat. Today. GIRLS FROM HAPPYLAND.

"YELLOW BOOK"

The "Yellow Book" is the official compilation by the French Government of the diplomatic correspondence which passed between it and the other belligerent nations prior to the outbreak of the great war.

The "Yellow Book" is the last of such statements to be made public, the "White Paper" of England, the "White Paper" of Germany, the "Gray Paper" of Belgium, and the "Orange Paper" of Russia having all been published some weeks ago—in this country exclusively by The New York Times.

The "Yellow Book" is published in pamphlet form by The New York Times. Price postpaid, or on news stands, 10c per copy.

The White, Gray, and Orange Papers all in one pamphlet, postpaid or on news stands, 10c per copy.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE Broadway and 40th Street. CLOSED THIS WEEK. NEXT TUESDAY NIGHT. SEATS NOW. 11 NIGHTS & 4 MATINEES. JOHN DREW In His Famous Success, ROSEMARY. MONDAY, JAN. 25—ETHEL BARRYMORE.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:20. ELSIE FERGUSON IN OUTCAST

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. HAZEL DAWN and Company of 100 —in— VICTOR HERBERT'S NEW OPERETTA, The Debutante

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. WATCH YOUR STEP Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney

Ziegfeld Danse De Follies At 12 Nightly except Sunday. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. Tel. 3093 Bryant. ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Dancing from 10:30. Seats at Box Office.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15. RUTH CHATTERTON IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER DADDY LONG-LEGS

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15. OTIS SKINNER In the new 4 Act Play. THE SILENT VOICE

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & WED. at 2:20. THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS. By James Forbes, author of "The Chorus Lady."

FULTON 46th Street, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. MATINEES TODAY & Wed. 2:20. TWIN BEDS

HARRIS West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15. "Miss Illington . . . stirred the audience to its marrow."—Post. MARGARET ILLINGTON in THE LIE By HENRY ARTHUR JONES

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20. Leo Ditrichstein—Phantom Rival

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK, "KICK IN"

Grand O. H. 23d St. & 8th Av. Ev. 25c to $1. Mats. Today 25, 50 & 75c. The Comedy Triumph, "KITTY MACKAY." Next Week—"POTASH & PERLMUTTER."

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. at 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evgs. at 8:30. MATINEE TODAY 2:30. SECRET STRINGS with LOU-TELLEGEN

ASTOR THEATRE, B'way 45 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & TUESDAY 2:15. Begin'g JAN. 12 REGULAR Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:15. YEAR'S BIGGEST HIT "Hello Broadway" with Geo. M. Cohan, Wm. Collier, 100 others.

CANDLER West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Wednesday 2:20. "ON TRIAL" 500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

PARK COLUMBUS CIRCLE, 59TH ST. Phone 9590 Col. Nights 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. Polygamy THE AMAZING LOVE DRAMA.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE 149 St., 3 Av. Mats. TODAY. POTASH & PERLMUTTER. NxtWk—Chauncey Olcott, 'Heart of Paddy Whack'

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Today, 1:30. Siegfried. Gadski, Ober, Schumann; Urlus, Braun, Reiss, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Tonight at 8. Spec'l Perf'ce. Carmen Farrar, Bori, Sparkes, Braslau; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Bada, Leonhardt. Cond., Toscanini.
Sun. at 8:30. Richard Wagner Concert. Gadski; Sembach, Goritz. Entire Orchestra. Cond., Hageman.
Next. Mon. at 8. Boris Godunow. Ober; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 8. Tannhaeuser. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Weil, Braun. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8:15. Madama Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Botta, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8. Gioconda. Destinn, Matzenauer, Duchene; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 2. Manon Lescaut. Bori; Martinelli, Scotti, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8, Spec'l Perf'ce. Euryanthe. Hempel, Ober; Sembach, Weil, Middleton. Cond., Toscanini.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Recital By MR. FRANCIS ROGERS BARITONE, assisted by Miss Hazel Collins, Soprano. Mr. Isadore Luckstone at the Piano. AT THE STUDIO CLUB, 35-37 East 62d Street, Monday Afternoon at 4 o'clock. ADMISSION, $1.00 Reserved Seats, $2.00. Tickets may be obtained from the Studio Club, or at the door.

SYMPHONY Society of New York WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. TOMORROW (SUNDAY) AFT. AT 3. SOLOIST JOSEF HOFMANN TSCHAIKOWSKY'S SYMPHONY NO. 4. Seats at Box Office, AEOLIAN HALL.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE TUES. AFT., JAN'Y 12, AT 2:30. ISADORA DUNCAN Her first appearance here in 5 years. Assisted by Her Wonderful Pupils. Tickets, 50c. to $2.50. Boxes, $20 and $24. Now on sale at Box Office and R. E. Johnston's Office, 1451 Broadway.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. Tomorrow (Sunday) Afternoon at 3. Soloist, OLIVE FREMSTAD Beethoven, Strauss, Wagner, Herbert, Rossini. Carnegie Hall. Tickets 50c. to $1.50 at Box Office.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Jan. 12, at 3. SONG RECITAL—MARCELLA SEMBRICH FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE AMERICAN POLISH RELIEF FUND. FRANK LA FORGE at the Piano (Baldwin). Tickets now at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Carnegie Hall—Tomorrow Eve.—Concert of SCANDINAVIAN MUSIC Auspices American-Scandinavian Society. SCANDINAVIAN SYMPHONY ORCH. Ole Windingstad, Conductor; Julia Claussen, Mezzo-Soprano; Per Bjoern, Basso-Baritone. Tickets 75c. to $2 at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Jan. 16th, at 2:30. GERHARDT Recital of Classical and Modern Songs. KURT SCHINDLER at the Piano (Steinway). Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

CARNEGIE HALL BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA DR. KARL MUCK Conductor THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30. Soloist, FRITZ KREISLER.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon, at 3. Another Recital by HAROLD BAUER Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN WINTER EXHIBITION NOW OPEN—ADM. 50c. FINE ARTS GALLERIES, 215 WEST 57TH ST. 10 A. M. TO 6 P. M. AND 8 TO 10 P. M.

BANDBOX 205-9 EAST 57th 'Phone Plaza 312. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30. "Poor Little Thing," by Jerome K. Jerome.

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Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10c to 50c. "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week, "The Dancing Girl."

HAMMERSTEIN'S—LONG TACK SAM CO., 14 Chinese Marvels, Courtney Sis., Ardath Co., 12 others & the sensational Garden of Passion.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43-44th. Evs. 8. Dly. Mts. 2. Best Seats $1. Last 2 Weeks OF WARS OF THE WORLD In Preparation—A Big Surprise.

39th St. Theatre, near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:30. MARIE DRESSLER "A MIX-UP."

PRINCESS Theatre of Ideas 39th St., near B'way. OPEN TO THE PUBLIC BENNETT in MATERNITY Mat. Today 2:30; Prices $1, $1.50, $2 and $2.50. TONIGHT AT 8:30. Monday, Matinee for Women Only.

Winthrop Ames LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy, A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS All Seats $2.00.

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Today 2:15. LADY LUXURY with INA CLAIRE. Moves to the Comedy Next Monday.

CASINO Next Mon. EXPERIENCE Transferred from the Booth.

48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:15. THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinee Today 2:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30 Good Seats in First Balcony, 50c, 75c & $1.00. EXPERIENCE Most Wonderful Play in New York. Moves to the Casino Theatre Monday. BOOTH, TUESDAY, JAN. 12. Seat Sale Now. Winthrop Ames' American Prize Play, CHILDREN OF EARTH By ALICE BROWN

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20. UNDER COVER

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings at 8. Matinee Today. Best Orch. Seats $1 and $1.50. DANCING AROUND with AL JOLSON And Co. of 125, inc. BERNARD GRANVILLE. Sunday Night Concert—Best Bill in New York.

William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of Broadway. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15. "Another Old Homestead at Last." SINNERS Beautifully Acted by Robert Edeson, Emma Dunn, Alice Brady, Charles Richman, Florence Nash and Others. MATINEE TODAY SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE. Buy now for Lincoln's & Washington's Birthdays.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:00. "A RIPPING SHOW."—Tribune. LONDON GAIETY CO. of 80 in "TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT" 400 GOOD GALLERY SEATS 50c. SPLENDID BALCONY SEATS $1.00.

COMEDY 41st, E. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Tuesday 2:15. MARIE TEMPEST in "THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY" Preceded by "THE DUMB & THE BLIND." NEXT MONDAY LADY LUXURY Transferred from the Casino.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:00. MATINEE TODAY AT 2. LIFE WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. FAVERSHAM in THE HAWK with MLLE. DORZIAT

LYRIC 42d, West of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Today and Wed. 2:15. JOE WEBER offers THE ONLY GIRL By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Phone 7292 Bryant. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20. Evgs. 8:20. THE LILAC DOMINO

Standard B'way & 90 St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mat. Today 25, 50, 75c. LEW FIELDS in "THE HIGH COST OF LOVING." Next Week—Pauline Frederick—"INNOCENT."

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CASTLES IN THE AIR Atop 44th St. Thea. Phone 5985 Bryant. Nightly at 11 P.M. MR. & MRS. Vernon Castle Adm. $1. EVENTS: Matinee teas at 5 Monday, Tues, Thursday and Friday, no admission. Wednesdays & Saturdays (Mr. and Mrs. Castle dancing), admission $1, including tea. Dinner a la carte every night, 6 to 10, no admission. Restaurant in charge of "Pierre" and "Louis."

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